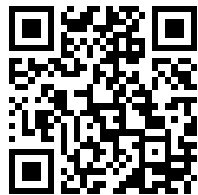

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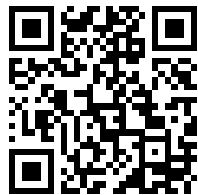
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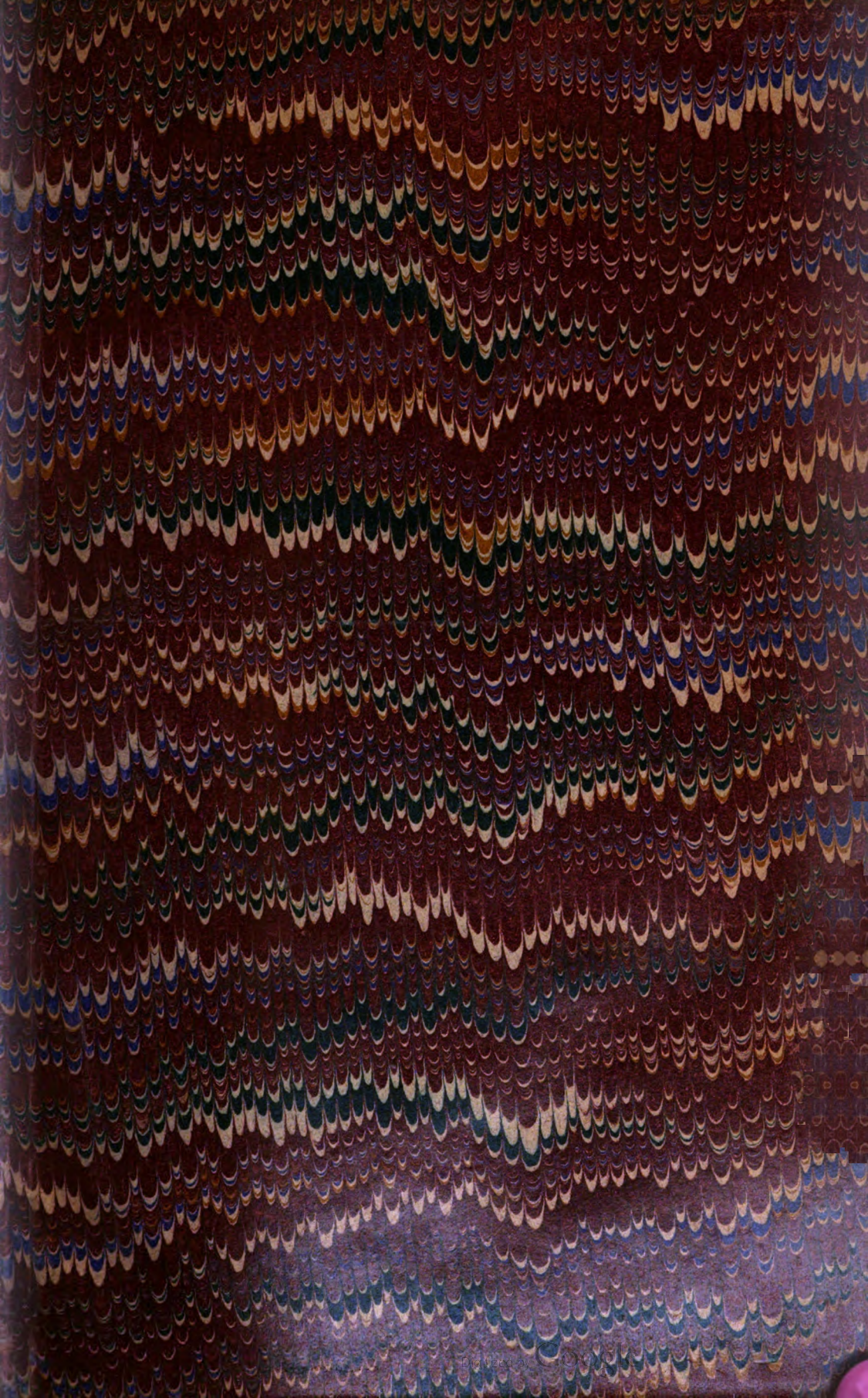
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PATRICK WESTON JOYCE, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1906-1908.

Jour. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxviii.—[*Frontispiece.*]

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association
OF IRELAND

FOUNDED, IN 1849, AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society
VOL. XXXVIII.—CONSECUTIVE SERIES
[VOL. XVIII.—FIFTH SERIES]



1908

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THE COUNCIL wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Society, and here printed, except so far as No. 26 of the General Rules of the Society extends.

P R E F A C E.

THE present volume gives the result of the labours of the Society for 1908 ; and there are few branches of Irish Archæology which are not enriched by its publication.

Mr. George Coffey writes on the manufacture of flint implements, and his paper gives a vivid impression of the methods employed by the various peoples living in the Stone Age. Our knowledge of ogams has been added to by the discovery of a second ogam stone at Mount Russell, county Limerick, which is described by Mr. H. S. Crawford, and further elucidated by Sir John Rhys and Mr. Macalister. The stone of Lackareigh, in Kerry, has not been fully dealt with, but Mr. Lynch supplies a short article on it, with a view to obtaining further help from students of ogams. Sir John Rhys writes on another ogam inscription found at Greenhill, county Cork, by Colonel Grove-White and Mr. Buckley.

Earthworks receive much attention in these pages, Mr. Orpen and Mr. Westropp being responsible for several papers on the subject. The former first describes the remains and relates the history of the interesting earthworks at the castles of Castlekevin and Newcastle M'Kynegan, county Wicklow. A more elaborate paper by him is devoted to an examination of the high mottes in county Louth, and one in Monaghan, incidentally furnishing much of the story of the English settlement, and discussing the question of



the Norman origin of the fortification. Mr. Orpen also supplies a note on the earthwork of Brittas Castle, county Limerick, claimed by him as the "bretesche" that gave the place its name. Mr. Westropp has advanced the field study of early earthworks by going systematically over the interesting and hitherto unworked district of the Irrus, near Kilkee, county Clare, a place exceptionally rich in such remains. A survey of the ring-forts is afterwards commenced. Mr. Westropp brings before our readers, plans and notes on the Russian forts so similar to our crescent and promontory entrenchments, and to the great works on the American Continent. Mr. Dolan also notes some of the great mottes round Ardee, &c., portion of the ground gone over during the summer excursion. The find of some urns in a Tyrone fort, and of a bronze pot in a Clare fort, are recorded.

Mr. R. A. S. Macalister's study of the *Legendary Kings of Ireland*, with which this volume opens, will be found most suggestive; the writer adduces evidence to show that our early legendary genealogies are perhaps more historical than many scholars have been willing to concede.

Turning to ecclesiastical subjects, the most important is Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong's record of the slabs found at Gallen Priory, near Ferbane, which is valuable as illustrating Celtic Christian art, and adding inscriptions to our epigraphy. Mr. Macalister supplies a study of the types of these slabs, comparing or contrasting them with some at Clonmacnoise. Mr. Crawford describes and illustrates the carved stone at Tybroughny, county Kilkenny. A more extended paper on early Christian remains is that by Mr. P. J. Lynch, on the church at

Church Island, Lough Currane, county Kerry, in which the building, with its interesting early Celtic tombstones, is fully described and illustrated. The Rev. J. Everard writes on the later church of Shanrahan, an ancient see in county Tipperary. Mr. Thomas Hall supplies a paper on Killan old church, county Cavan, hitherto undescribed; and Ardpatrick Round Tower, a fragment rapidly disappearing, forms the subject of a note by Mr. Crawford.

The Rev. St. J. Seymour places ecclesiastical students under an obligation by a hitherto unpublished list of Procurations of the Dioceses of Cashel and Emly, dated 1457, an important document of a period greatly wanting in such records in Ireland. The Cistercian Day, by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, gives a picturesque view of old monastic life. Mr. Dolan's notes, and the account of the proceedings during the summer excursion, supply much information on several Louth churches, and on Carlingford "Abbey," the fine Dominican Priory whose ruins stand near that town.

Of stone-built castles, in addition to those in county Wicklow described by Mr. Orpen, Mr. Westropp relates the story, and describes the picturesquely-situated castle, of Carrigogunnell. Termonfeckin is referred to in the Proceedings, with a section and plans of the various stories, and the castle of Shanrahan is noted along with the neighbouring church. Mr. Fleming writes on the old merchant mansions in Kilkenny city.

Colonel Daniel O'Neill, a groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles the Second, finds a biographer in Colonel Cavenagh. The interesting subject of Music-printing in Dublin, 1700-1750, is investigated by Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood.

Legendary matters have not been overlooked; the mote of Knockgraffan has a story told by Crofton Croker, which proves to have a closely kindred folk tale from Japan. The Cuchullin and Dermot legends of Loop Head are curious.

In the domain of family history, the story of the Fleetwoods who once flourished in the county Cork, is elaborately treated (in what has proved to be his last contribution to our *Journal*) by the late Sir Edmund Bewley. The O'Briens, lords of Pubblebrian, have their history, estates, and pedigree recorded in the account of Carrigogunnell.

The Irish Franciscan College at Louvain, and the Irish Benedictine Nunnery at Ypres, Belgium, in two papers by Colonel Cavenagh, open a late chapter in our monastic annals.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
31st December, 1908.

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1908.

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THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I., VOL. XXXVIII.

Papers.

THE LEGENDARY KINGS OF IRELAND.

BY R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read FEBRUARY 25, 1908.]

ONE of the most interesting documents with which the student of Irish history and tradition can concern himself is the imposing roll of the one hundred and ninety-one kings of Tara, as set forth by the native chroniclers and annalists: a roll extending from Slainghe, the first king of the Firbolg and the first man to be called "king" in Ireland—eighty-two years after the time of Abraham—to Mael-Shechlainn Mór, after whom (as the old historian records with pious resignation) the kingdom of Ireland "was sundered from her chieftains by the will of God."

In the course of preparing for the Irish Texts Society an edition of O'Clery's version of the Book of Conquest, in which the names and acts of these kings are recorded, I put together some stray notes for which it was not possible to find a place in the edition referred to. These are embodied in this paper.

I need scarcely waste time and space in demonstrating that this sequence of names and dates is not to be accepted as a historical record in the same sense as is the list of kings of England from William the Conqueror onwards: such a position will hardly be now taken seriously by anyone. But, on the other hand, I feel that to brush it aside as a mere invention would be the height of unscientific scepticism.

Jour. R.S.A.I. { Vol. xviii., Fifth Series. }
 { Vol. xxxviii., Consec. Ser. }

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When and by whom the list was moulded into its present form are questions impossible to answer. The Four Masters base their work on the old *Labar Gabála*, as contained in the Book of Leinster: that derives its information from the mnemonic poems of such ancient writers as Eochaid ua Floind. But where did the last-named find his data? No doubt the busy monastic establishments, whose ruins still dot the country and its surrounding islets, all contributed their share to the structure; but we must be content with ignorance of the names of most of the venerable predecessors of our modern Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.¹ If we know little of their personality, however, we can deduce something of their spirit from the work they have left us. That they were primarily impelled by a warm patriotism is obvious; the desire to honour their country by claiming for her a long pedigree evidently influenced them in evolving their chronological schemes; but I think that I can show cause for believing that they did not deliberately falsify the records, of whatever nature these may have been, on which they worked. They had a large faith in the glorious past history of Ireland, which did not need to be supported on invented pillars. In the rest of this paper I shall refer to these unknown scholars of the fifth, sixth, and following centuries, who evolved the list of kings from the material, literary or traditional, that lay before them, by the general name of "the chroniclers."

It is important to recognize, at the outset, the framework upon which the chroniclers built up their artificial scheme of chronology. Before the revolutionary discoveries of the nineteenth century opened up unimagined vistas of past ages, the history of man and of all things was of course bounded by the Creation, a few thousand years B.C. Our chroniclers further conceived the course of mundane events as being divided into a series of epochs, or, so to speak, compartments, limited by the chief circumstances or personalities of Scriptural history. These cardinal points, with the dates assigned to them in the Book of Conquest,² are as follows:—

The Creation,	.	.	.	.	B.C. 5199
The Flood,	.	.	.	.	B.C. 2957
Abraham,	.	.	.	.	B.C. 2015
David,	.	.	.	.	B.C. 1075
The Captivity,	.	.	.	.	B.C. 590
The Birth of Christ,	.	.	.	.	A.D. 1

For specifically Irish history, the landing of St. Patrick affords a seventh turning-point.

¹ A few are mentioned by O'Clery—Ros, Dubthach maccu Lugair, Dallan Forgaill, &c.

² I use the dates of this book throughout this paper. Other Annalists vary by a few years in many places; but that is a matter of no importance for the present purpose. I have reduced dates Anno Mundi to years B.C. as being more generally intelligible.

On the framework thus laid down the chroniclers erected their history. Into the first compartment—that between the Creation and the Flood—they fitted that mysterious and suggestive episode, the invasion of Cesair, daughter of a son of Noah, regarding whom the Book of Genesis is silent! Certain writers attempted to “go one better,” and; in order to make the history begin at a date as remote as possible, they described Ireland as being first colonized by three daughters of Cain, son of Adam; but this statement smelt too strongly of the lamp, and it seems on the whole to have been disapproved of by the sober-minded. The Cesair story, on the other hand, is a genuine bit of folk-lore; and although Keating very properly condemns it as unhistorical and contrary to Scriptural truth and physical possibility, it bears all the marks of being a floating tradition which the chroniclers picked up somewhere, and took as a serious reminiscence of actual events.

The second compartment, between the Flood and Abraham, is divided into three more or less equal parts by the invasions of Partholon and of Nemhedh. Here again we unquestionably have old traditions seized and stereotyped. No one human being ever deliberately invented the crude story of Delgnat and Topa, or the splendid myth of the destruction of Conaing’s tower. The chroniclers recognized that these were of the most primitive type of tradition, and they chose their proper chronological setting with unerring judgment.

After Abraham a subtle change is perceptible. Though sometimes a heavy strain is put on our credulity—especially during the episode of the Tuatha Dé Danann—we have a feeling that we are among men, not among the spectres and *gruagachs* of Gaelic popular imagination. Further, life in Ireland becomes continuous, not a succession of isolated invasions between which the country is recorded to have been for long periods waste and uninhabited. The Firbolg yield directly to the Tuatha Dé Danann, who in their turn are followed immediately by the Children of Míl.

The Firbolg, we are told, settled in Ireland in 1933 B.C., but held the country for twenty-seven years only, during which, however, they had no less than nine kings (two of them, Gann and Genann, in joint rule). I do not propose to say anything here about these ancient monarchs, save that their personal names are of the same type as those of the Milesian kings—in fact, three of these names recur among the Milesians. The same is true of the Tuatha Dé Danann.

In passing, however, I may note the chroniclers’ criticism upon Eochaid mac Erc, the last king of the Firbolg, which filtered down through the centuries to the Four Masters: “Good was that king Eochaid son of Erc. There was no rain in his time, but only dew. There was not a year without harvest, and falsehood was driven forth from Ireland in his days. By him were first made just judgments and just laws.” Every reader is entitled to his own personal impression

about such a passage as this; but to my mind it appeals with a curious note of genuineness and sobriety: and it is suggestive as being the characterization of the *last* king of his line. I do not for a moment claim that there actually was such a king as Eochaidh mac Ere in 1906 B.C., or that there were such people as Firbolg in Ireland at the time; but the passage I have quoted may well have been written by some *laudator temporis acti*, bewailing the passing away of *some* dynasty or dispensation of whose successor he could not approve.

Of the Tuatha Dé Danann, who we are told came in 1906 B.C., and yielded to the Milesians in 1699 B.C., much might be said, but it is outside my present subject; so are the extraordinary circumstances attending the invasion of the Milesians—surely one of the wildest pieces of historical tradition in existence. As already remarked of the pre-Abrahamic invasions, no human being ever *invented* that story. But to get behind it (so to speak), and to try to find what underlies it, would take us far afield; and in the end we should probably retire baffled, as though by those spells of Amergin White-knee which break the narrative at intervals. Leaving this aside, and passing over the inevitable preliminary squabbles of the chieftains, we come at length to the establishment of the Milesian kingdom under the brothers Eremon and Emer in joint rule. This lasts for a year only; then Emer's wife stirs him up to demand "the three best ridges in Ireland." The result of this untimely covetousness is the battle of Geashill, in which Emer is killed.

This is the crime the avenging of which occupies almost the whole of the subsequent history. The record of the succession of the kings of Ireland from Eremon onwards is the record of a gigantic blood-feud. For whole generations and centuries at a time the history reduces to a monotonous formula: "*A* took the kingdom of Ireland and held it *x* years till slain by *B* in revenge for"—his father, brother, or some such relation, predecessor of *A*, whom *A* had slain when taking the kingdom. *B* then reigns, till slain by *C* in revenge for *A*. A comparison of this record with that of the Priests of the Golden Bough, who held office till slain by their successors, has been made; but the resemblance is superficial only. The simple blood-feud of the Irish kings has nothing in common with those strange by-ways of human mental development which led to the Grove of Aricia.

Now, that the royal succession of Tara should rest upon a blood-feud is in itself by no means improbable. The *lex talionis* is fairly universal up to a level of civilization much higher than that to which we have any reason to believe the pre-Christian Irish attained. A far truer comparison than that just adverted to would be the social system of the Arabian Bedawin, where the *lex talionis* is still to be seen in its fullest power. But even here there is an important difference. The Semitic Law is based on collectivism—*any* member of the tribe of the victim may

slay *any* member (not necessarily the actual perpetrator) of the tribe of the murderer. The Indo-European Law is entirely individual, and in every case the slayer forfeits his own life for his own crime.

The first three entries in the list of kings are records of joint rule. We have first: Eremon and Emer; next, Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne; thirdly, Er, Orba, Feron, and Ferghin. Such cases of joint rule occur at intervals throughout the record of the kings, and are explained by the chroniclers in two ways: either the kings divided Ireland between them, or else they arranged a system of alternation, by which one reigned so many years, and then delivered over the kingdom to his colleague. Now both of these theories are highly improbable; but their very improbability is to my mind a testimony to the good faith of the chroniclers, who accepted an ancient record that they found, to the effect that certain kings were contemporaries, and so saddled themselves with the difficult problem of explaining how this came to pass. If the chroniclers had merely been consciously manufacturing history, they might have utilized these names of joint sovereigns; but they would certainly have treated them as *successive*. That would have made it possible to stretch the line back to within a hundred years of Abraham, as was required; and at the same time to reduce the extravagant lengths assigned to some of the reigns; to which we shall presently allude.

The simplest and, to my mind, the true explanation of the cases of joint rule is, that these are the points of overlap of fragments of local history, centralized in Tara by an error of the chroniclers. And, indeed, this is, in short, the explanation I have to offer for the whole of the list of kings. The more it is studied the more it appears as a patch-work, craftily woven together, and cemented by the aid of genealogies. I have no doubt that there is a basis of truth in some of the genealogies which run through the record of the kings; but such combinations as the following—

Sru son of Essru

Sin son of Niasin

Sin son of Rosin son of Triun son of Rotriun

—which constantly occur, *where the father's name is derived from the son's*, are sure indications that betray a genealogy invented backwards; or, more probably, amplified by the insertion of fictitious names. Contrast such scraps of authentic genealogy as *Lugugrit magi Qritti* or *Dalagni magi Duli*, from Ogham monuments, in which the son's name is derived from the father's.

To return to the subject of joint rule. One of the most striking examples is that of Sobairche and Cermna, two brothers, who are alleged to have begun to reign in 1532 B.C. They divided Ireland between them; and (for reasons which the chroniclers do not appear to think it

necessary to state) they established themselves in forts as far away from each other as possible—Sobairche in the fort which, as Dunseverick, yet preserves his name, and Cermna in the extreme end of Munster. This suggests the meeting of a line of Munster kings with another line of kings of some district of Ulster; and we naturally look for traces of local origin in the kings immediately before and after this point of junction. And although their transference to Tara has naturally effaced nearly all the evidences of local origin, yet some few traces actually do remain. The king who precedes the brothers is Tighernmhas, of whom I shall have something to say presently; before him is Connhal son of Emer, “the first king of Ireland in Munster”—a meaningless statement unless we are to understand that Connhal was actually a Munster king, whom the chroniclers promoted to the high-kingship. Soon after the brothers, we come to Eochaidh Mumo, “from whom Munster is named”; and then after some more entries reach what we need to complete the demonstration—Eochaidh, surnamed *Ollam Fodla*, a king so definitely localized in Ulster that the name of the province is said to be derived from him: for *Ulaid* is *Oll-shlaith*, that is “big prince”! The six following kings formed a dynasty in themselves, descended from this “big prince”—in short, we have here a scrap of Ulster local history, transferred to Tara, and fitted into the colossal mosaic with which the present paper is concerned. I hope presently to show reason for seeing in a later section of the list of kings a piece of local history of another district.

Meanwhile, let us return to Tighernmhas, who came to the throne of Ireland in 1620 B.C., and reigned no less than seventy-seven years. He appears as a kind of culture-hero, and is the first to smelt gold in Ireland—the chroniclers have forgotten that they had already connected one of the two merchants of Partholon, Bibal and Babal¹ by name, with trade in gold—and, further, he is the only pre-Christian king whom our orthodox chroniclers permitted to concern himself with religion. How this strange fossil of ancient paganism has been allowed to survive it would be difficult to guess; we may be thankful for the chance, for there are few passages, if any, in all Irish literature of greater importance:—

“King Tighernmhas died after a long space, with three-quarters of the men of Ireland around him, in the great assembly of Magh Slecht in Breifne, adoring Crom Cruach, king-idol of adoration of Ireland. In this wise was that chief idol, Crom Cruach, with twelve idols of stones all around him, and himself of gold. Now Tighernmhas assembled the men, women, boys, and girls of Ireland to worship him on Samain; so that the fronts of their foreheads, and the gristle of their noses, and the caps of their knees, and the points of their shoulders, were worn away by the

¹ A curious anticipation of modern controversies in a quite different field!

vehemence of their adoration to the idol, so that three-fourths died of those of the men of Ireland who came there, as we have said, in adoring it. So that it is from that adoration to the aforesaid idol, which used to be made on that plain habitually from the time of Eremon to the time of St. Patrick, that it is called Magh Slecht."

Even if we had not the Metrical *Dindsenchas* of Magh Slecht (published by Professor Kuno Meyer in Nutt's "Voyage of Bran") to guide us, we would have little difficulty in seeing, through the fog of this passage, a glimpse of religious rites involving human sacrifices and perhaps barbarous mutilations. But the passage in question gives us something more than this; it is a tradition of the use of those puzzling erections known as stone circles. A normal stone circle consists of two parts—the ring of stones, and a single stone standing outside¹ the ring; and this ancient legend suggests that we should see in the outside stone the representation of Crom (or whatever name the Zeus of the local pantheon may have borne), and that in the ring we should see the "sub-gods." They are placed in a circle, probably because some form of circular procession was an important part of the religious ceremonies—to this fact constant tradition, and actual practices not yet dead in remote parts of our country, abundantly testify. In short, the "sub-gods" are represented as circling in an eternal *desiul* procession in front of their chief. This reading of the passage quoted impressed me very forcibly when in 1906 I visited the well-known circle, prosaically called "Long Meg and her Daughters," near Penrith, and noticed with interest how the outside stone was distinguished above the rest, not only by its superior size, but also by an ornamentation of groups of incised concentric circles. This recalls the statement that, in the circle of Magh Slecht, Crom Cruach was of gold—which we need not take literally, but which may well mean that if a fortunate chance had preserved the king-idol to our day it would have given Mr. Coffey a subject for one of his most valuable monographs.

The great value of this coincidence lies in its complete unconsciousness. Had our chroniclers gone on to say that the erection on Magh Slecht resembled something to be seen somewhere else, then we might have supposed they were inventing an explanation for the second monument.

I am tempted to add one more paragraph to this part of the subject, before passing on, in order to call attention to a remarkable megalithic monument I found last year on the townland of Funahy, west of Castletown-Berehaven, which, so far as I know, has not yet been described. A scale drawing (copied from one made on the spot) is reproduced on p. 9, which will make a long description unnecessary. Three stones stand east and west (the eastern stone, 9 feet 10 inches long, is

¹ Sometimes inside.

now prostrate). They are of a lozenge-shaped section; the middle stone is 7 feet high, the western 8 feet 3 inches. They are especially remarkable for the groups of notches cut on the edges, which are such as I have never seen in any other stone of the kind.¹ It seemed to me as though a rude attempt had been made to trim the western stone to the outline of a human figure; if so, it would be a perfectly unique monument of ancient Irish paganism, and would enable us to call up before our minds a concrete picture of the king-idol of Magh Slecht.

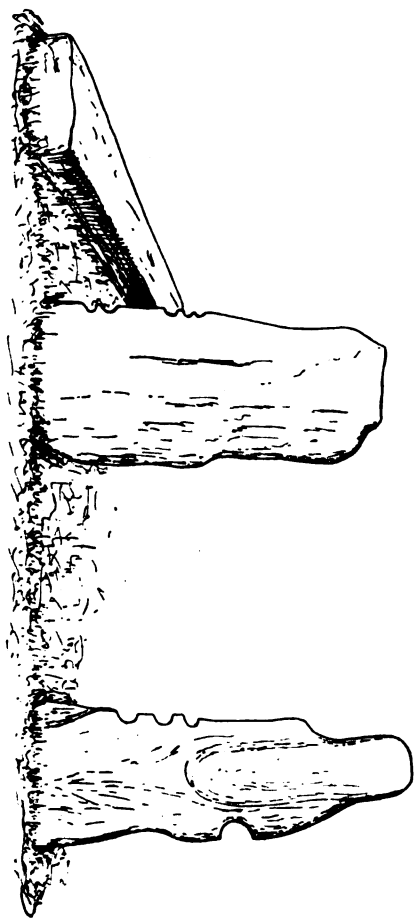
Let us now resume our consideration of the list of kings. We saw at the outset that the periods of the world-history, as understood by the chroniclers, form the basis of the chronological scheme they evolved from the materials before them. We have seen that the earlier cardinal points—the Flood and Abraham—influence them in their choice of a date to which to assign the earlier events of historical tradition. Naturally we look with interest to see whether there is any disturbance when we come to the next cardinal point—the reign of King David.

We are not disappointed. After running through a humdrum list of kings, with nothing special to distinguish them, we are suddenly “pulled up” by the amazing statement that Sirna son of Den (having gone through the usual routine of killing his predecessor, Ailill) began to reign in 1180 B.C., and reigned *one hundred and fifty years*!

This statement is made with absolute soberness, and as unemotionally as though it were a matter of ordinary occurrence. I can hardly think the chroniclers invented it (although, to be sure, the apparent etymological connexion of the king's name with the word *sir*, “long,” “eternal,” is suspicious). As already noticed, there were other means to hand if the chroniclers merely wished to produce a list of names and dates, reaching back to Abraham; it was not necessary to introduce a detail that even Keating, who was ready to believe most things, was unable to accept. It is most probable that, if the chroniclers introduced a king of an impossible length of reign, they already had the tradition before them that such a king had actually reigned. He is probably made contemporary with David, because he was required to bridge the gap between the kings who had already been fitted into the “compartments” between Abraham and David, and David and the Captivity, respectively.

But what could be the basis of such a tradition? I have no difficulty in imagining an element of historic truth in it. It is very hard for us to put ourselves into the position of people untrammelled by a universal power of reading and writing, and by strictly scientific notions regarding the average duration of human life: even among ourselves such notions have not driven out the traditions of old Parr

¹ There are no notches visible on the prostrate stone. There is one more notch on the western side of the middle stone, invisible, however, from the point from which the stones are viewed in the drawing.



GROUP OF STANDING STONES AT FANAHY, CO. CORK.

and of the Countess of Desmond. But if we could suppose the subjects of the late Queen Victoria, during the last few years of her reign, in such a condition, we could, without difficulty, imagine exaggerated reports of the duration of her tenure of the throne becoming current. She had been queen long before the majority of her subjects were born. Now if Sirna had, like his great successor, outlived two generations of his subjects, and if such stories became current about him, we can easily understand the old man and his satellites encouraging them, in order to enhance for himself the reputation for superior wisdom and experience that comes with old age.

Passing onwards now to the eighth century B.C., we come to a curious period when three cousins, Aed Ruad, Dithorba, and Cimbaeth make a compact about the kingdom. They are to hold it in turns of seven years. Seven druids are appointed to blast by spells and magic, seven poets to satirize and blemish, and seven chieftains to kill and annihilate the man who does not give up the kingdom at the end of his turn. Three turns go round, and Aed Ruad (who by then ought surely to have been old enough to know better) is drowned in Assaroe, which bears his name to this day. His unprincipled daughter, Macha,¹ seizes the kingdom, and earns for herself the distinction of being the only queen that reigned over all Ireland, and, in conjunction with Cimbaeth, she founds the great palace of Emain Macha.

I cannot help thinking that this last fact underlies the judgment of Tighernach, that "all history before Cimbaeth is uncertain." Otherwise there seems no reason why that wholly insignificant person was chosen as the limit of true knowledge. Suppose that Tighernach (or more probably the authorities on which he drew) had access to a book that professed to be the Annals of Emain Macha, to which they attached special weight; we can then easily understand their being less inclined to give credit to events too remote to be there recorded. This can, of course, be nothing but a guess, for the Annals of Emain Macha, if it ever existed, has gone the way of most of our old books; but it gives a reasonable explanation for Tighernach's judgment.

At the Babylonian Captivity, the next cardinal point in the world's history, we again find a long-lived king, Cobthach C  lbreg. His reign, however, is of the comparatively reasonable space of fifty years.

The next king to Cobthach is Labraid Loingsech; and M  lge Molbthach follows him in 522 B.C. The name M  lge, in the form *Melagia*, is found in an Ogham inscription at Garranmillon, in the Decies of Waterford; and here we meet with the first of a series of coincidences that, the more I think over them, the less likely do they seem to be accidental.

¹ Red hair is well known to be a peculiarity liable to be hereditary; and it is an interesting "undesigned coincidence" that Aed Ruad's daughter bears the nickname *Mong-ruad*, "red-haired."

The next king to Mélge is called Mog Corb. I have already suggested¹ that this name is an etymological corruption of another, which we meet with (in the genitive case) in the form *Macorbo* on two stones in the Decies of Waterford, at Drumlogan and Garra-millon respectively. When I made this suggestion first, I did not at the time see in what direction it was pointing.

After two kings, Oengus Ollam and Irereo, we come to Ferchorb, a name that occurs on the well-known Ogham at Ballyquin in Waterford. That stone reads *Catabar moco Firiqorb*. Now, if by some unlucky accident the initial *C* were lost from a record of this name, the remainder might be written in Irish letters *acabap* or *acamap* indifferently, as the "aspirated" sounds of the two letters *b* and *m* are nearly the same, and they are often interchanged in certain circumstances. Moreover, every reader of old Irish mss. knows how *c* and *b* are apt to be confused both in reading and writing; and so a process of copying from an imperfect exemplar would, without the least difficulty, turn the owner of the Ballyquin stone into *Adhamar* son of Ferchorb. It is not a little curious that this is the name given for the king who followed next but two to the Ferchorb above mentioned.

Four intruding kings follow, and then Adhamar's son, Nia Segamain, succeeds. Three Ogham stones of the Decies bear this name—at Ardmore, Knockboy, and Old Island respectively.

Another interpolation of three kings follows; and we find Nia Seghamain succeeded by his son Ionnatmar, and he again by his son Lugaid. The Ardmore stone bears as part of its legend, *Lugudeccas maqi mucoi Neta Segamonas*.

We now come to an equation of a rather different kind. The successor of Lughaidh is Congal Cláringnech, who is succeeded by a person thus described: "Duach Dallta Degaid son of Cairbre Lusc, son of Lugaid Luaigni, son of Innatmar, takes the kingdom. By him was his brother Degad blinded, so that Ethne, mother of the two, died of affliction at that evil deed, and the same Dallta Degaid followed him. Ten years was Duach in the kingdom till he fell before Fachtna Fathach."

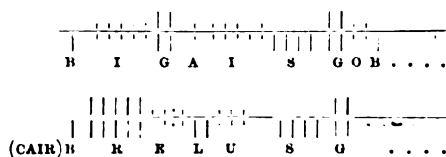
This story bears all the traces of being an independent legend which the chroniclers have found somewhere and fitted in to explain the name of the king. The detail, to them unnecessary, of the death of Ethne, shows that the story is no mere trivial etymological invention. This detail, be it observed, is very characteristic of Irish historical romance, for Ethne is only one of a number of heroines to whom the elementary emotions proved fatal; Fial and the daughters of Tuathal Techtmar are other striking instances. It is clear, further, that the story is a very bad *misfit* to the nickname it is desired to explain. For it requires

¹ "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," part iii., p. 184. The corruption would be helped by the influence of his son's name, Ferchorb.

dallta Degaid to mean "blinder of Degad"; whereas *dallta* means "blinded," not blinder. This fact to my mind shows (1) that the story of Duach, Degad, and Ethne had originally nothing to do with the name Dallta; and (2) that the chroniclers found and faithfully transmitted the name Dallta, and (with the word *dall*, "blind," in their minds) attached to it the legend which they had obtained from some independent source. For surely they would have seen that the story, as it stands, requires some word like *dalltóir*, and, had they been dishonestly inclined, they would tacitly have made the very slight modification that would get rid of a rather formidable difficulty.

If this be admitted, we may cast aside the story of Duach as irrelevant, and write out the genealogy of this king thus—Dallta son of Cairbre Lusc, son of *Lugaid*, son of Innatmar, son of *Nia-Segamain*; and when I find at Ardmore in Waterford an inscription reading *Dolati . . . Lugudeccas maqi mucoi Neta-Segamonas*, I cannot but feel that I am justified in regarding it as at least a singular coincidence.

In "Epigraphy" (part iii., p. 175) I have suggested quite a different interpretation for this very difficult inscription; and it must be admitted that the rendering here put forth leaves unexplained the perplexing sequence of letters *bigaisgob*, that there follow *Dolati*. But one thing is worth noting; it is easy to evolve the name of the king's father, *Cairbre Lusc*, from these letters, if written in Ogham. This will be seen by comparing them—



Many modern published copies of Ogham legends are worse than this; and a few transmissions from hand to hand would, without much straining of the imagination, convert the original word (probably some title or nickname) into the father of the individual to whom the memorandum referred.

This, it may be noted, leads to the inference that some of the material on which the chroniclers worked was written in Ogham characters.

The foregoing is not the only genealogical coincidence that is to be found. The pedigree of Brian Bóroma is traced through fifteen generations to *Lugaid Mend* son of Oengus Tírech, son of Ferchorb, son of *Mog Corb*, son of Cormac Cas, son of Ailill Ólomm, son of *Mog Nuadat*; and after nine more generations we reach the Duach Dallta Degaid with which we have just been occupied. Three names of this genealogy come together on one of the Drumloghan stones, reading *Manu Magu-Nogati mocoí Macorbo*, assuming the equation of *Macorbo* with *Mog*

Corb that has already been suggested. The names are not in the right order; but it is practically certain that the genealogy has been tampered with to fit into the artificial scheme of chronology which is assumed throughout. In the present form of the genealogy this is a different *Mogh Corb* from the king already referred to.

To complete this part of the argument, it remains to show that there are several lines of kings interwoven in this part of the royal roll-call, and that the names we have found on Ogham monuments belong to *one* of these lines. This can best be demonstrated by means of the table on the following page, where their mutual genealogical relationships are set out.

From this table it will be seen that the twenty-three kings from Cobthach Coelbreg, son of Ugaine the Great (began to reign 591 B.C.) to Duach Dallta Degaid (died 158 B.C.) belong to four dynasties. These dynasties unite as we trace them back further; but that is for the present unimportant. What is important to notice is, that while there is nothing impossible in the four lists taken separately, they are absurd when woven into a single series.¹ Are we to believe, for example, that Innatmar quietly allowed ninety-four years to pass before seizing the throne of his father, Nia Segamain? Similar instances of unreasonable dilatoriness can be found without difficulty by the reader for himself. On the other hand, we can hardly believe that men deliberately inventing history would have wilfully introduced all these complications. The very absurdity of the scheme is an indication of the good faith of the chroniclers.

The second point to notice is, that, with the single exception of Mélge, all the kings whose names we have found on Ogham stones in Waterford belong to the third column. Even the exception may be apparent only, for Mélge was the son of Cobthach *Cóelbreg* (the "slender-fair"), and Mogh Corb was son of Cobthach *Caemh* (the "beautiful"), which suggests at least the possibility that Mélge's proper place is in the third column also.

The inferences to which these considerations appear to me to point are, that in these four columns we have the successions of the chieftains of four different districts of Ireland; that the third column is to be localized in the Decies, where the actual monuments of the chieftains (or of members of their families) survive; that the persons mentioned in this third column are, therefore, historical characters; and that the probability follows that all are historical characters; and that their names have been found by the chroniclers in records older than themselves, and woven by them into the age-long blood-feud of which Tara

¹ The letters in italics denote the relationship of each king to his predecessor in the same column (son, grandson, nephew, cousin, brother). The numbers in brackets are the alleged lengths of their reigns. The numerical order of the kings is denoted by the vertical rows of numbers in the margins.

No.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	No.
1	Cobthach Coelbregb (50)	—	—	—	1
2	—	Labraid . . (19)	—	—	2
3	s M'clge . . (17)	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	Mog Corb . . (7)	—	4
5	—	g ^s Oengus . . (18)	—	—	5
6	s Ireco . . (7)	—	—	—	6
7	—	—	s Ferchorb . . (11)	—	7
8	s Connla . . (20)	—	—	—	8
9	s A'ill . . (25)	—	—	—	9
10	—	—	s Adhamar . . (5)	—	10
11	s Eochaid . . (17)	—	—	—	11
12	—	g ^s Fergus . . (11)	—	—	12
13	s Oengus . . (50)	—	—	—	13
14	n Conall . . (5)	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	s Nia Segamain . (7)	—	15
16	c Enna . . (20)	—	—	—	16
17	—	g ^s Crimthan . . (4)	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	Rudraige . . (70)	18
19	—	—	s Innatmar . . (9)	—	19
20	—	—	—	s Bressal . . (11)	20
21	—	—	s Ingaid . . (15)	—	21
22	—	—	—	b Congal . . (15)	22
23	—	—	g ^s Duach . . (10)	—	23

was the storm-centre. Of course their dates can scarcely be so remote as the chroniclers assume; my sole claim is that the chroniclers were writing actual *history* (of course not unmixed with legend), though rather more recent history than they themselves imagined.

Passing over the intermediate kings we come to the Birth of Christ, and here once more we find a crucial point in history localized. This is the Revolt of the Serfs, headed by Cairbre Cathead, which broke out in A.D. 9, as we are told, and in which all the freemen of Ireland perished but three, who escaped over sea, and who, after their return, became the progenitors of the later kings. The patrician prejudices of the chroniclers saw the Divine judgment in the plagues and famines that followed this outbreak. After five years the Serfs were glad to return contentedly to the lowly station that Providence had meant them to occupy, and to recall one of the survivors of the massacre, Feradach Finn-fechtnach, to reign over them. As the said Feradach had been a child unborn when his mother escaped from the massacre five years before, this seems to a critical mind to have been somewhat premature; but that a certain historical event underlies the revolt so circumstantially recorded can hardly be doubted: the importance of the event, and its unique and extraordinary nature, made it seem suitable to be placed chronologically at or near one of the six cardinal points of the world's history.

This leads us to the interesting period between the Birth of Christ and the landing of St. Patrick: the period of the Finn cycle of legends, the central figure in which is Cormac, son of Art the Lonely One. Of him I need say no more than this, that if we have seen reason for ascribing a concrete personality to the shadowy Nia Segamain, of whom the chroniclers can find no more to say than that "cows were the same as does in his reign" (whatever that may mean),¹ surely our Irish Solomon, of whom such a definite and clear-cut tradition exists, may be conceded to have had an actual human existence.

I need hardly pursue the subject further in the present paper. It would be an impertinence for me to trespass on the ground that Prof. Bury has already occupied in his brilliant monograph on St. Patrick, by attempting to prove the historical existence of the contemporaries of the national saint; and when we come a little later, we arrive at the period of the chroniclers themselves, who can hardly have stultified their work by a deliberate attempt to falsify contemporary history.

To sum up, the careful study that I have given to the Book of Conquest during the last couple of years has led me to the following conclusions:—

(1) The work is founded on the researches of early chroniclers, whose names and works are, for the greater part, now lost.

¹ Perhaps an absurd etymological speculation: *Séghumain* .i. *is ségh a main*, "dear is his treasure" [Cóir Anmann]. But which is the older, the story or the etymology?

(2) These chroniclers, and their successors, down to the Four Masters (to whom we owe the Book of Conquest in its final form), worked on earlier authorities that lay before them.

(3) These authorities were both traditional and documentary. It is probable that some of the earliest documents were written in the Ogham character, and belonged to a period older than that to which some scholars would admit the practice of writing in Ireland.

(4) The chroniclers, though not critically-minded, were, at any rate, honest men; their work is vitiated by their fundamental mistake in supposing that certain petty chieftains of limited districts were necessarily kings of all Ireland. But they took the names as they found them, regardless of the difficulties they thus created for themselves, and transmitted them without *conscious* alteration to their successors. The worst crime they can be charged with is that of tampering with genealogies; of this they were no doubt to some extent guilty.

(5) The principles on which the chroniclers worked can be detected; and even already an attempt can be made to separate out some of their sources. There is reason to hope that, with further light from contemporary monuments, yet further insight could be gained into the nature of the materials in the chroniclers' hands.

(6) Even in their confused and artificial form, the Book of Conquest and similar works preserve far more early *historical* (as distinguished from legendary) material, and more information on the society and religion of pre-Christian Ireland, than many scholars have conceded.

CASTRUM KEYVINI: CASTLEKEVIN.

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A.

[Read JANUARY 28, 1908.]

THIS castle belonged to the archbishops of Dublin, and was probably erected by Henri de Londres after the abbey lands of Glendalough had finally passed to the archbishopric about the year 1214. In the thirteenth century, and earlier, its site was perhaps included in the district of Saufkevin (*Salvum Kevini*), which, along with the adjoining districts of Fertir and Coillach, was disafforested in 1229.¹ In the seventeenth century, however, when the denomination of Saufkevin seems to have disappeared, the manor of Castlekevin was included in the district of Fertir.² The name Fertir or Feartry, as it came to be written, represents the Irish *Fir-tire*, and is now familiar as the Vartry, the name of the river which supplies Dublin with water. The district may be roughly indicated as the upper basin of the Vartry, and, together with Coillach and Saufkevin, comprised a large part of the mountainous districts of the present county of Wicklow.

The castle was situated on a low, sandy ridge, about one mile south-east of Annamoe. The earthworks consist of a nearly square mote, entirely surrounded by a deep ditch about 30 feet wide, with a bank on the counterscarp on three sides. On the fourth side—that facing the east—the low, sandy ridge continues, and appears to have been shaped into a large bailey with low scarped sides. The mote rises about 20 feet to 25 feet above the bottom of the ditch, and the top forms a level, nearly square platform with sides from 31 to 37 paces in length. It seems quite certain that at one time the four sides of this mote were revetted with masonry. They are not far from vertical, and, though the outer face of the masonry has been removed, traces of building can be clearly seen on all sides. In the middle of the east side are the remains of the entrance tower, from which a drawbridge probably led across the fosse to the bailey. The outer face of this tower is preserved, and there was a small guard-room at the side of the entrance. There are also remains of a tower at the north-east corner. Both it and the entrance tower projected so as to command the adjoining retaining walls. Probably there were towers at each corner of the platform. An old road can clearly be traced along the north side of the mote and bailey; and beyond this is a morass intersected by small streams.

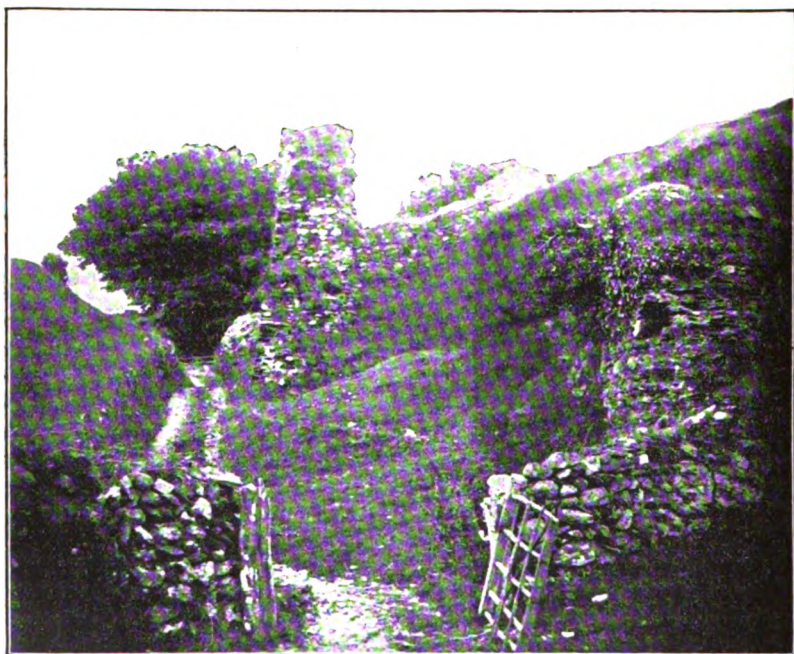
¹ *Crede Mihi*, No. xxxvi.; C. D. I., vol. i., No. 1757.

² *Inquis. Lageniæ*, Wicklow, No. 17, Car. i.

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Rising out of this morass, about 400 yards distant to the north-west, is a circular fort with a very slight rampart and outer ditch. It is about 80 yards in diameter, and rises gradually on all sides to the centre, about 10 feet high. There is a *tochar* or causeway leading to it from the direction of Annamoe. It was probably a Celtic island-fortress, and had no connexion with Castlekevin.

I was told on the spot that Cromwell bombarded Castlekevin from this fort. But this tradition is probably entirely apocryphal. It seems clear that there was no castle here at the time. Furthermore, Cromwell expressly tells us that after putting a garrison in Killinacarrick "from thence the army marched through almost a desolate country until it came to a passage of the river Doro [Ir. *Doire*, Derry, now the Ovoca river], about a mile above the castle of Arklow."

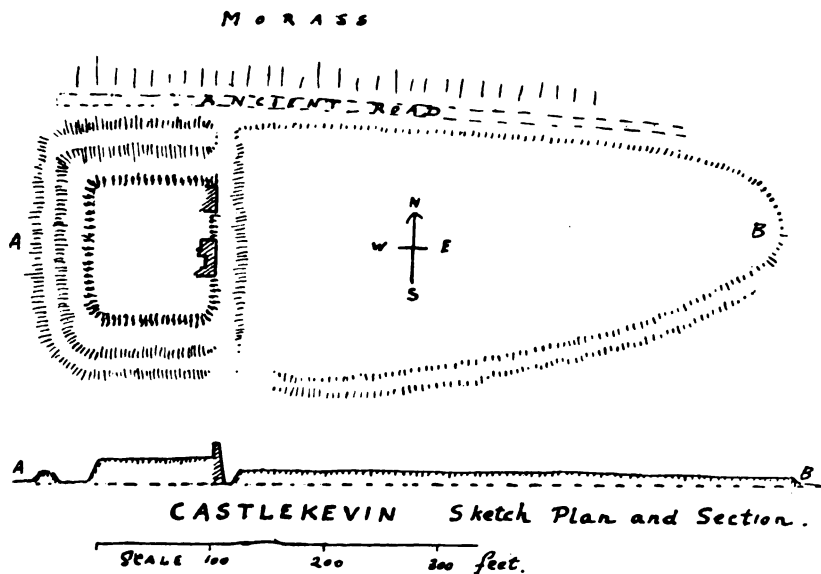


CASTLEKEVIN.

(From the north, looking along the eastern fosse, and showing remains of drawbridge, tower, and north-eastern corner tower.)

As stated above, I think it *probable* that the first castle here was erected by Archbishop Henri soon after the year 1214. The late Bishop Reeves, in a lecture on the Antiquities of Swords, makes a positive statement to this effect. He says: "In 1216 the manor of Swords, with fresh privileges and enlarged possessions, was granted by King Henry III

to Henry de Loundres, the second English archbishop, on condition that he should build and maintain a castle on his manor of Castlekevin, with a view to defend the Pale in that quarter from the invasions of the great Wicklow families, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles." To this he adds that "in 1380 the manor of Swords was seized again into the king's hands by Sir Nicholas Daggleworth, a commissioner of forfeiture, on the plea that the conditions of 1216 had not been fulfilled. In the return, however, of the said Sir Nicholas to a writ of certiorari, he confessed that cause had not been shown why the said manor should be so seized. Accordingly a writ of restitution to Robert de Wykeford, the archbishop, was issued by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer."



For some time I was puzzled to find the bishop's authority for these statements. I searched the printed records in vain. At last, with the aid, readily extended to me, of the officers of the Record Office, I found that what was apparently relied on was not a patent or other document of the year 1216, but the finding of an inquisition taken in the year 1380 and entered on the Memoranda Roll for the year 1472—a very different thing as regards evidential value. Besides, the jurors made more than one error in their finding. The whole entry is a lengthy one; but from a partial transcript before me, and Mr. Mills' account of the rest, it appears to have been found that 'John Comyn,' archbishop of Dublin, wishing to construct a castle at his manor of Castlekevin, but being unable to do so out of his own resources, at Whitsuntide, 1216, petitioned the King for the manor of Swords, with all the liberties and

free customs thereto belonging. On the strength of the finding of the inquisition that Castlekevin had been allowed to become ruinous, the manor of Swords was seized for the Crown. But the archbishop showed that he held the manor of Swords under a charter of John while Count of Moreton,¹ and consequently before the conditional gift assumed in the inquisition. Swords was accordingly restored to him. Now, as John Comyn died in 1212, there is clearly some mistake here. Accordingly Bishop Reeves, whose account does not show his usual careful accuracy, substitutes, without comment, the name of Henri de Loundres, thus further obscuring the untrustworthiness of the finding. Still, as the jurors are precise in the date of the archbishop's petition, they probably had some documentary evidence to go upon. At any rate, from the following indications I think the castle must be referred to about the date given.

In 1225-6, Archbishop Henri was granted a weekly market at his vill of St. Kevin,² and it is probable that he had a castle here before this date. In 1229, after the death of Archbishop Henri, when the archbishopric was in the king's hands, the sum of £56 was received from Salvum Keyvini.³ In 1253, Archbishop Fulk de Saunford and the canons of Disert Kevin (Glendalough) entered into a certain agreement *apud Castrum Keyvin*.⁴ This is the earliest contemporary reference to the castle that I have seen. In the next year an important inquisition was held at Castrum Kevyn, to inquire into the secular powers of the Archbishop.⁵ In this document it is incidentally mentioned—(1) that the district was a tenement of William Piro, the last legally appointed bishop of Glendalough (*obit* 1214), and that he exercised jurisdiction over it and had a seneschal, but there is no mention of a castle in his time; (2) that Archbishop Henri (1213-1228) had a seneschal, Elias Orolde, and held his court (*curia*) in the district; (3) that in the time of Archbishop Luke (1230-1255) there was a castle (*castrum*) there, and seneschals, many of whom are mentioned by name.⁶

We may be pretty sure that this castle, whenever it was built, was, like others of the period, a wooden tower on the summit of a mote, surrounded by a ditch and palisaded rampart. As it was not a

¹ A Charter of John, Count of Moreton, confirming its possessions to the See of Dublin, includes the *villam de Suerdes cum pertinenciis suis*; *Crede Mihi*, p. 37; and a Bull of Pope Lucius, dated 1182, confirms to John (Comyn) the *manerium de Sward cum ecclesia et aliis pertinenciis suis*; *ibid.*, p. 3. Indeed an earlier Bull of Pope Alexander, dated 1179, confirms to Laurence (O'Toole), *Sord cum omnibus pertinenciis suis intus et extra*; *ibid.*, p. 2.

² C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 1351, 1354.

³ Ir. Pipe Rolls 35 Rep. D. K. R., p. 32.

⁴ *Crede Mihi*, No. ciii.

⁵ "Hist. and Mun. Documents," ed. J. T. Gilbert, p. 150.

⁶ As these statements refer to a period within living memory, they are likely to be in the main correct.

royal castle, we seldom get any details about it, except in such records as survive covering the periods when the See of Dublin was vacant and the temporalities in the king's hand.

From the death of Fulk de Saunford, who succeeded Archbishop Luke, to the consecration of John de Derlington, a period of eight years (1271-1279), the temporalities of the See were in the king's hand, in the custody of Master Thomas de Chaddesworth,¹ and among the numerous archiepiscopal manors, we find that of "Castlekeyvyn." As we have noted under Newcastle McKynegan,² this was a very disturbed period, and the receipts for the first six years from the manor of Castlekevin only amounted to £8 14s. 10½d.³ In the years 1278-9, however, they amounted to £118 3s. 2d.⁴

In 1277 Castlekevin seems to have been used as the base of operations for the expedition of that year against the Irish rebels in Glenmalur, and to have been provisioned and fortified for the occasion. The account of Robert de Ufford, the justiciar, contains the following entries⁵ :—

"Expenses of men at arms, both foot and horse, coming to the justiciar from divers parts of Ireland to fight the rebels and king's enemies of Glindelury, when the justiciar, with Thomas de Clare and other magnates of Ireland, led the king's army before Michaelmas, anno regni 5, £344 0s. 9d.

"Bread, beer, wheat, oats, cows, hogs, and other victuals, iron, salt, nails, boards, canvas, ropes, &c., and their carriage from divers parts to Castlekeivin, to fortify and construct it anew before Michaelmas. £348 4s. 5½d.

"Wages of workmen there, £154 0s. 12d.

"Wages of crossbowmen there with the justiciar, £17 6s. 0d."

It is plain from these accounts that Castlekevin was "constructed anew" and strongly fortified at this time; and it seems to me probable that it was on this occasion the mote there was revetted with masonry. Judging from present appearances, I should imagine that the operation was somewhat as follows: Walls were built to form a rectangle close round the foot of the mound. These walls had an inward batter, and the space between them and the slope of the mound was filled up and rammed tight. Possibly the material for this filling was gained from

¹ C. D. I., vol. ii., Nos. 946, 1550, &c., and *cf.* his account, No. 1577. He was afterwards Dean of St. Patrick's.

² This and other references to Newcastle McKynegan are to a paper read before the Society together with this paper, and to be published shortly.

³ Ir. Pipe Roll, 5th Ed. I., 36, Rep. D. K. R., p. 36. John le Blund was custos for part of the year 1271, C. D. I., vol. ii., p. 312.

⁴ *Ib.* 7th Ed. I., 36th Rep. D. K. R., p. 42.

⁵ C. D. I., vol. ii., p. 267: *cf.* Ir. Pipe Roll, 5th Ed. I., 36 Rep. D. K. R., p. 36, where a still larger sum, viz., £1,196 14s. 6d., is stated to have been allowed to Robert de Ufford for supplies to Castlekevin, fortifying it, wages, &c.

the top of the mound, which was consequently somewhat lowered. At any rate, the result was to form a large rectangular platform nearly as high as the walls. This seems to have been what was done about the same time on a larger scale at Athlone.¹ There were probably projecting towers at the angles and at the drawbridge on the east side. At Newcastle McKynegan the mote does not appear to have been revetted; but in the fortifications of John de Stratton there, a little later, a wall seems to have been built on the outer edge of the terrace at the foot of the mote, and another round the broad, flat summit.

For the years 1277-1278, John de Saunford, the Escheator-general, then Dean of St. Patrick's, and afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, was custos of both Castlekevin and Newcastle M'Kynegan; and he appears to have received £60 per annum as his fee.²

In 1295, Newcastle M'Kynegan and other towns were burned by the Irish. As we shall note when treating of that castle, this outbreak was followed by extensive operations in the mountains of Wicklow, in which John Fitz Thomas, Richard de Burgh, Theobald Butler, Thomas Fitz Maurice, "keeper of Ireland," and others took part. Castlekevin is mentioned as having been one of the bases of operations,³ and, at the close of the war, the place to which the hostages were to be sent.⁴

On the 12th May, 1308, Castlekevin was burned, and its garrison slain by William Mac Balthor and the O'Tooles.⁵ This outrage was followed in June by an expedition of the justiciar, John Wogan, to Glenmalure, when on the 8th the English suffered another defeat, and John de St. Hogelin, John de Norton, John de Breton, and many others were slain. On the 16th of the same month Dunlavin, Tobber, and other neighbouring vills were burned by the same rebels. In September, in the same year, William Mac Balthor was taken, condemned to death, dragged at the tails of horses to the place of execution, and hanged. In the first half of 1309, Piers de Gaveston, who had been exiled by the Barons from England in the previous year, and sent to Ireland, with *jura regalia*, by Edward II, subdued the O'Byrnes, and rebuilt Castlekevin as well as Newcastle M'Kynegan. He also cut down the trees, and cleared the pass between Castlekevin and Glendalough, in spite of the Irish, and made an offering in the church of St. Kevin (at Glendalough). On the 23rd June he returned to England.⁶

¹ R. S. A. I., 1907, pp. 270-1.

² C. D. I., vol. ii., pp. 286, 299.

³ *Ib.* vol. iii., pp. 123-4.

⁴ Cal. Justiciary Rolls, Ir. (1295), p. 61.

⁵ Annals, Laud ms. Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. vol. ii., p. 336, where this burning and slaughter are said to have been perpetrated *per Willelmum Macbalthor et Cuygnismo Othothiles et suos fautores*. In Grace's Annals these names appear as *a Guicelmo Mac Waltero O'Chigon O'Thothiles cum sociis*. Perhaps O'Chigon represents the name which distinguishes Newcastle M'Kynegan. Grace calls the latter *Novum Castrum Mac Knigan*, A.D. 1309. As we have seen, the Irish name seems to have been O'Fhinnaguin.

⁶ Annals, Laud ms., *ubi supra*; Grace's Annals; Close Rolls, 2 Edw. II. 103, 106.

The Pipe Roll, for the 3rd Edward II, gives some details of this expedition and of the works at Castlekevin. The entry is headed "Account of John de Hothum, clerk, assigned to pay the wages of men-at-arms, horsemen, and footmen in the company of Sir Piers Gavastoun, Earl of Cornwall, lieutenant of the king, raised to suppress the Irish felons of the mountains of Leinster; and also the wages of workmen raising and repairing Castle Keyvin, which had been prostrated by them."¹ The account contains payments to the following leaders who brought contingents for the expedition; William de Burgo, deputy to Lord John Wogan, Justiciar of Ireland, Edmund le Botiller, John de Boneville, Hugo de Lacy, William de Caunton, Maurice de Caunteton, Baldewynn le Flemming, David de St. Albin, Maurice Howel, David le Blound, Richard le Waleys, Geoffrey le Bret, Walter de London, treasurer of the aforesaid Peter, earl of Cornwall, Henry O'Toole, William de St. Leger, and Hugh le Archdekne. As regards the works at Castlekevin, the Archbishop-elect of Dublin granted £100 to the king as an aid for building the castle; and payments were made to stone-quarriers, to men for carting lime from Newcastle M'Kynegan to the castle, to men employed in making and serving a limekiln, to masons, carpenters, and overseers of the works: amounting in all, for the period from the 4th May to the 23rd June, to £50 13s. 9d.

It is probable that this "re-edification" of Piers Gaveston followed in the main the lines of the previous castle of Robert de Ufford. The small amount expended on the works seems to indicate that much of the old work remained. The revetment of the mote at any rate would probably remain intact. The part which the Crown took in rebuilding this castle in 1277, and in restoring it in 1308, shows the importance which was attached to it, and seems to have given the king a special claim upon it for military purposes, though it never ceased to be regarded as belonging to the Archbishop.

In 1311, there was a rising of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, when they overran the manors of Saggard and Rathcoole. They were subdued next year, for the moment, by Edmund Butler, the Justiciar, who attacked them at Glenmalure.² In the turmoil of 1315, however, they "burned Arklow, Newcastle, Bray, and all the neighbouring vills."² It is strange if Castlekevin escaped; but John de Ufford, the Escheator, was allowed in his account £51 2s. 11d. paid to Thomas de Fonte, constable of Castlekevin, for his fee for the custody of the castle from the 9th April, 1313, to the 28th September, 1315, when the account closes.³ So that up to

¹ Ir. Pipe Roll, 3 Edw. II, 39th Rep. D. K. R., p. 34. I have, however, consulted the original roll for the details here given.

² Annals, Laud ms., *ubi supra*, pp. 339, 341.

³ Hist. and Mun. Docts., Ireland, p. 368. The temporalities of the Archbishopric were in the king's hands from the death of John Lech, August, 1313, to the consecration of Alexander Bicknor, 1318.

this date, at any rate, we must suppose the castle restored by Piers Gaveston to have been intact.

In 1339, Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, received royal orders to repair his fortifications at Castlekevin.¹

In 1343 the castle was destroyed and laid low by the Irish. It is then described as belonging to the Archbishop of Dublin.² It seems to have been restored again in the next year, as there is a royal mandate for the payment of £5 to four of the king's valets for their labour and expenses in relieving the castle, and remaining there for thirteen days, with five archers, and with horses and arms; while the Archbishop was pardoned a fine of 100 marks in consideration (*inter alia*) of his expenses at Wicklow, Castlekevin, Newcastle McKynegan, and in the Irish marches.³ At any rate, the whole district appears soon to have passed into the hands of the O'Tooles, who probably rebuilt and occupied the castle.

1419. There is an entry in the Chronicle of Henry Marleburrough under this year that O'Toole took 400 cows belonging unto Balimore (*i.e.* Ballymore Eustace, a manor belonging to the Archbishop of Dublin), breaking the peace contrary to his oath, and in the same year on the last day of May that "the Lord Lieutenant [Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival] and the Archbishop of Dublin [Lord Richard Talbot], with the mayor, raised the Castle of Kenini."⁴ I take this to be a misprint (occurring also elsewhere) for "Keuini" or Castlekevin. We may infer that the castle, as well as the district, was at this time in the hands of the O'Tooles, and that, as a measure of war against the O'Tooles, the Archbishop caused the castle to be demolished.

In 1515 the Castle of Kevyne is mentioned by Baron Finglasse as one of several places in Leinster meet to be granted to an English captain with a view to the "reformation" of the province.⁵

In 1540, at a time when many Irish chieftains were submitting to the king, and agreeing to hold their lands of him, and pay the rents and services due or agreed, Sir Anthony St. Leger, then Lord Deputy, advanced with a force into O'Toole's country, with a view to obtaining the submission of the tribe. In his letter to the king, dated the 14th November, he says:—"In our way, perceiving an olde broken castell ther, apperteyning to the Archebishop of Dublin, being clerely desolate, and the countrey clere waste, we thought the same place very propyr, as well for the subdueing of the Otholes, as also to kepe the Birnes (another sept of people ther) in good order, whereuppon we determyned to reedifie the same, and make yt wardeable, which we have nowe, in effecte, done."⁶ There can be no

¹ See D'Alton's "Archbishops," p. 131.

² Clyn's Annals, p. 30.

³ Cal. Pat-nt and Close Rolls, Ireland (ed. Tresham), 17 and 18 Edw. II. Nos. 21 and 64.

⁴ See edition 1633, p. 221.

⁵ "The Decay of Ireland," by Patrick Finglasse, Car. Cal., A.D. 1515, p. 6.

⁶ State Papers, Hen. VIII (Correspondence), vol. iii., p. 266.

doubt that this "olde broken castell" was Castlekevin; indeed, it is afterwards in the same letter referred to as "the foresaid Castell keven." As a result of this expedition, in accordance with the advice of St. Leger, and after a personal interview between Turlough O'Toole and Henry VIII, a grant was made of the manor of Powerscourt and the territory of Fercullen to Turlough, and of the manor of Castlekevin and the territory of Feartry to Art Og O'Toole, his brother.¹ This latter grant was subject to the yearly payment of five marks to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, thus still recognizing the proprietary rights of the See of Dublin.

The subsequent devolution of Castle Kevin can be traced from an inquisition of 1636,² and the dates filled up from other sources. Art O'Toole was succeeded by his son, Luke, who obtained livery of his possessions in 1551. He was afterwards sheriff of the county. He died before 1578, when the wardship and marriage of his son and heir, Barnabus, was granted to Sir Henry Harrington.³ In 1585 livery was granted to Barnaby.⁴ He became implicated in Feagh MacHugh's rising in 1596. In November of that year Lord Deputy Russell placed a ward in Castlekevin,⁵ and the manor of Castlekevin was afterwards granted by letters patent to John Wakeman, who, however, re-granted the same to Luke, *alias* Feagh O'Toole, Barnaby's son and heir.

In Barnaby's time Castlekevin was the scene of an interesting historical episode. Early in January, 1591, Hugh Roe O'Donnell and some of his fellow-prisoners made their escape from Dublin Castle. I need not here repeat the story, which has been picturesquely told by the imaginative pen of Mr. Standish O'Grady.⁶ The main authorities on the subject are the account by O'Clery, in his "Life of Hugh Roe," virtually repeated in the *Four Masters*, and the account given in O'Sullivan's "Catholic History." There are difficulties in reconciling these narratives with facts otherwise known, which have led different writers to diverse conclusions as to the locality of O'Donnell's place of hoped-for refuge, and subsequent re-capture. All authorities agree that he sought protection from Phelim O'Toole; and O'Sullivan adds, in *Kehino Castello* (*Caislean Kehin*), a name which has rightly been taken as denoting Castlekevin. Here it was that, according to O'Sullivan, Rose, sister of Phelim O'Toole, and wife of Feagh Mac Hugh, got her brother out of the dilemma of how to save Hugh's skin without imperilling his own. By her advice Phelim sent a message

¹ Fiant, Hen. VIII, 548; Cal. Pat. Rolls (Morris), pp. 80, 81.

² Inquis. Chancery, Wicklow, No. 17, Car. 1; and Cal. S. P. I., 1636. p. 127.

³ Fiant, Eliz., No. 3356. In May, 1581, Lord Deputy Grey was at Castlekevin, and made some repairs there, Cal. S. P. I.

⁴ Fiant, Eliz., No. 4665.

⁵ Cal. S. P. I., Nov. 9th, 1596.

⁶ "Red Hugh's Captivity."

to the authorities at the Castle that he had captured the escaped prisoner, and another to his fearless brother-in-law, at Ballinacor, to come and rescue him. He counted on Pheagh's arriving and forcibly rescuing the prisoner before the advent of the officers of the Crown. But owing to the swollen state of the river (of Annamoe) the scheme failed. The soldiers from Dublin arrived first, and Hugh was once more a prisoner in the Castle.

Now, there are at first sight difficulties in accepting this story—in part noted by O'Donovan, but slurred over by other writers. In the first place, the lord of Castlekevin at this time was not Phelim, but Barnaby O'Toole, while there was at the same time a well-known Phelim O'Toole, son of that Turlough to whom, as we have mentioned, the land of Fercullen had been granted by Henry VIII. This Phelim appears to have lived at Powerscourt, but has nevertheless been assumed to be the Phelim of our story. Accordingly, O'Donovan was led to suspect the accuracy of O'Sullivan's account, and to suppose that O'Donnell had sought assistance from Phelim at Powerscourt.¹ Perhaps he was further influenced by the narrative of Hugh's journey across the mountains, for the situation of Powerscourt seems to suit the story better than that of Castlekevin.

When first examining the authorities, I was inclined to think so myself; but the following warrant, dated "Castle of Dublin, 15th January, 1590" (1591), and signed by the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, settles this point. It is thus calendared²:—

"Warrant authorizing Carew to repair to Castlekevin with such forces as he has, and to take command of other companies ordered to repair to his aid, for the safe bringing hither of Hugh Roe O'Donell and any other of the pledges lately escaped out of this castle."

We may take it, then, as established that Hugh Roe sought refuge at Castlekevin. But who was Phelim O'Toole? Certainly not Phelim of Powerscourt, as has been hitherto supposed. At this time he seems to have been thoroughly loyal; at any rate, he had nothing to do with Castlekevin, and, above all, he was not Pheagh's brother-in-law. The answer is that there was another Phelim O'Toole, a brother of Barnaby of Castlekevin, and, therefore, of Rose, Feagh's wife. We may assume that at this time—perhaps in Barnaby's absence—he was in charge of the castle. He is mentioned along with Barnaby in the Fiant of Elizabeth as having received a pardon on the 10th September, 1590,³ and had, no

¹ Four Masters, vol. vi., pp. 1900, 1916, notes. Father D. Murphy, in his edition of O'Clery's "Life," adopts O'Donovan's identification of Phelim O'Toole with Phelim of Powerscourt (p. 16, note), though he supposes him to have been at Castlekevin (Introduction, p. xxxvi).

² Cal. Carew MSS., 1591, p. 48.

³ Fiant, Eliz., No. 5462: cf. 6401 (after Barnaby's death). This Phelim, with his brother (probably Barnaby), assisted Hugh Roe after his second escape, Christmas, 1591, in his flight to the North: see O'Clery's "Life," p. 25.

doubt, given sureties to keep the peace, and, therefore, was placed in a dilemma by Hugh's request for protection. This identification of the Phelim of our story with Barnaby's brother, Phelim, seems to clear away the difficulty, and, coupled with the warrant above quoted, enables us, without hesitation, to link the story with Castlekevin.

In the inquisition of 1636, above referred to, it is stated that "the castle of Castlekevyn is, and for the space of [] years last past hath been, wast and in utter decay." Luke O'Toole was dispossessed, and the castle and lands were granted immediately to Sir John Coke, Secretary of State.¹ It does not appear that the castle was ever rebuilt.

Of the innumerable visitors that flock to Glendalough every year, few indeed turn aside to look at this grassy mound, with its defaced stone casing, crumbling vestiges of towers, and earthen ramparts; and yet, as we have seen, it has played an important part in the history of the district. In its origin it marks the final absorption by the Anglo-Norman See of Dublin, of the rich lands of the old Celtic Abbey of Glendalough. It recalls the names of many a prelate, many a justiciar, and many an Irish chieftain; of archbishops Henri and Luke, of Robert de Ufford and Piers de Gaveston, of Red Hugh O'Donnell, and Phelim O'Toole. Its history is an epitome of the history of a large part of Ireland for the last seven hundred years. For half a century it was the symbol of Anglo-Norman law and comparative order; then, for nearly a century, oft destroyed and as oft reconstructed; it witnessed the chronic struggles of Irish tribes to recover their tribal independence; then, for two centuries, it almost disappears from history while in the hands of the native chieftains, who acknowledged no allegiance to the Crown; then, on the submission of its Irish lord, it became once more the seat of a normal manor, under the rule of a family of the old Irish stock; until, finally, three hundred years ago, rebellion was once more met by confiscation, and the hoary pile became a thing of the past.

¹ Cal. S. P. I., 7th March, 1637, p. 153.

PROMONTORY FORTS IN THE "IRRUS," COUNTY CLARE.

PART I.—THE KILKEE GROUP.

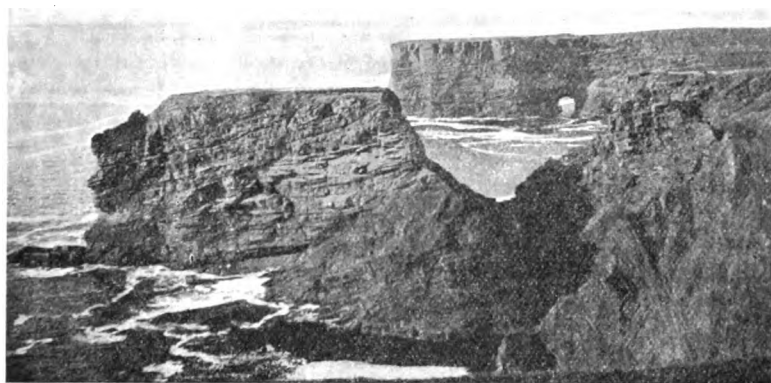
BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Read NOVEMBER 26, 1907.]

THE promontory forts of the west of Ireland have been hitherto appreciated and described in only a few instances. The walled headlands of Doonbeg, the outpost of the endless huts and forts of Fahau, under the great purple mass of Mount Eagle—or the Black Fort, on its overhanging cliff in "Aran of the Sea," have attracted many visitors and writers; but how many of the simpler (and for that reason most instructive) of the forts remain undescribed? This is especially true of the fortified headlands of Clare; the popularity of that noble and beautiful coast, and the fact of all the earthworks being easily accessible from one centre, Kilkee, should have secured their study. It seems to be a rule that the better a place is known to pleasure-seekers, the less are its early remains described.

Kilkee is probably the most popular of the Irish sea-side towns "in all the tract that fronts the falling sun." It stands face to face with the Atlantic—its "tempestuous loveliness of terror," its days of gorgeous light and atmosphere, the gloom and spray of its storms and its solemn sunsets. At Kilkee one is never free from the haunting presence of the sea, whose waters—now dark indigo beneath the heavy clouds, now grey and corpse-like, now of emerald and blue—worry the dark cliffs in the silver dust of endless battle. Hundreds of visitors resort to the strand and rocks, numbers of whom are interested in antiquities, but all have passed by the forts. Many, doubtless, have noticed the mounds and trench across some gull-haunted headland or the furze-clad "liss"—its entrenchments, a ring of golden iris, or a wreath of loosestrife, meadow-sweet, and rag-wort, flowers dear to the reputed fairy occupants—but for nearly a century these forts have remained all (save one¹) undescribed, and we herein endeavour to remedy this defect. Irish archæology cannot be advanced by clever theories, based on exceptional remains; all such views must be checked by sober study of even our most commonplace antiquities, and that on the widest lines. We only hope that this paper may be yet another stepping-stone to that future standard work on our forts—a work nobler and better-based than what is possible for us to write, and free from the

¹ Lisnuleagaun, by Mrs. Knott—"Two Months at Kilkee" (1836), p. 40.



ILLAUNADOON AND DOONAUNROE—FORTIFIED HEADLANDS.



DOONEGALL FORT—CHASM IN FOSSE.

limitations and bonds which still so closely hem in and weigh down Irish archæology and us its pioneers.

The Clare promontory forts are inferior in number to those which we have described on the coast of Waterford.¹ They have, however, as many features of interest, show even more able adaptation of natural features, and (with hardly an exception) possess Irish names, and (at times) legends and folk-lore. It might have been more regular to have taken the forts of Cork and Kerry after Waterford; but it seems better to publish notes on a complete district rather than to delay till these almost unworked counties are finished. With the notes of Rev. Cæsar Otway and Dr. Browne² on the Mayo forts, and those of O'Donovan and other writers on those in Aran (the only known promontory forts in County Galway), these notes will practically complete the account of such structures from Killala Bay to the Shannon. Much has still to be done in Kerry; while the Cork antiquaries have a fine field for a methodic survey of their castellated and entrenched headlands, as yet practically untouched.

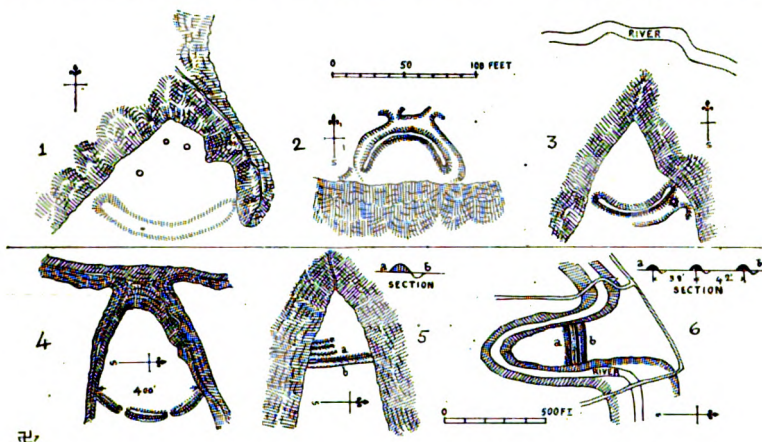
It is regrettable that our people, both clergy and gentry, were so rarely interested in these subjects. Work was left to professional men with no large incomes and but little leisure; so it is very unjust in any to blame Irish archæology for not supplying exhaustive surveys or undertaking methodical excavations. National sympathy also lies rather with linguistic than with archæological studies. In face of these disadvantages publication itself might have failed but for the fostering aid of our Society. In later years the Royal Irish Academy and the county societies—especially those of Louth, Galway, and Limerick—have aided this cause. British and French antiquaries are giving more attention to the field-work of Ireland, and the prospect is in every way more encouraging, though some still say “there is nothing to tell about these forts.”

WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF CLIFF FORTS.—The danger that most closely besets archæological studies is that of regarding as isolated phenomena what are perhaps spread over whole continents. When we see ring forts in Mashonaland, north-western Asia, Thessaly, and central Europe down to the Pyrenees, resembling in many essentials the cahers and raths of Ireland; mottes with rings and “bailies” in Ohio and other parts of the United States, similar both to those in Austria, Prussia, and France, and to those of the British Isles; or crescent fortifications on the precipices and steep slopes of the United States, central Europe, and Siberia—we feel an ever-increasing distrust of theories based on merely British data. We have been blamed for not giving more weight to the “Mediterranean Forts,” and even naming our promontory forts from

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 239.

² “*Erris and Tyrawley*” (1841), pp. 64, 67, and 133; (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii., Ser. III., p. 640).

them; but we cannot but consider that this would be to introduce a false idea into our studies, for of all the forms of early enclosures, the most obvious and one of the most wide-spread is this very type. The older antiquaries discussed Dun Aenghus without considering the light thrown upon it by the "neighbouring" forts of Clare. This led us to note identical forts in France, Switzerland, and Germany. Now we get records of similar entrenchments to the promontory forts as existing even in Siberia, in the Ural district.¹ In this place they are named "Gorodistché." M. Vladimir Tolmatcheff has published plans of three. One is on a straight hill-side; the two others protect angular spurs exactly in the style of promontory forts such as we note in this paper. In France we learn with regret the destruction of the noble fort of



PROMONTORY FORTS.

1-3. In the Ural Mountains, Siberia. 4-6. In the United States: 4. Clarence (New York). 5. Elmira (New York). 6. Weymouth (Ohio).

"Castel Coz,"² on Cap Sizun; but of late the excellent work of the "Commission on prehistoric enclosures" has supplied us with views and plans of several "barred headlands" and spurs in France, one at Vœuil,³ closely resembling, in position, Doonaunmore in Clare, but defended by an earthwork with a core of calcined stones. It has a small path down the end of the cliff to a spring and brook. Another

¹ "Société Préhistorique de France," July, 1907, Monthly Report; "Prehistoric Enclosures," p. 3. Like Dundahlin, it is very hard to distinguish two of these forts, whether to consider them as crescent forts or promontory forts. This doubt long kept me from including Dundahlin in the list of cliff-forts.

² *Ibid.*, November, 1906, 2nd Report 2. Dr. A. Guébbard failed to find the Coz Castel; he also notes "the almost total disappearance of the strong rampart that barred the head of Castel at Primelin." For Castel Coz, see also "Ancient Forts of Ireland," sect. xxiv., illustration 4.

³ Bulletin, 25-26, of the French Alpine Club (of the section of the Maritime Alps). "Les Enceintes Préhistoriques (Castelars) des Préalpes Maritimes" (Dr. Guébbard), Nice, 1907, pp. 12, 16, from Bulletin Soc. Arch. de la Charente, 1889.

example, with a straight wall about 9 feet high and 18 feet to 25 feet thick, occurs at Bois l'Évêque. The fosse is 10 feet wide, with no outer mound, and closely resembles Doonaunmore in Clare, on a lesser scale.

Turning to the New World, the great survey of E. G. Squiers in 1848¹ gives us several interesting examples. An inland promontory fort at Elmira, New York, has an outer earthwork, and three lines of defence: these last only extend for half-way across the neck, as at Farighy, Clare.² Others existed in the State of Ohio, at Whittlesey and Weymouth; the latter has three fosses and mounds, with tumuli, one in the garth. Paineville has similar defences, some 8 feet high, and convex to the neck. One has two walls and fosses. We need only note the forts at Clarence, Burville, and Minden, in New York, and Northfield, in Ohio. In face of this wide occurrence of the type, it were, therefore, worse than useless to suggest a Mediterranean or other definite origin for our Irish cliff forts. They are probably of very different ages and races: the dry stone Caherconree and Doonaunmore are possibly of vast age, the more complex Doonbeg and Dunnamoe much later; some possibly were cut in late medieval times, little earlier than the castles that strengthen their defences. They were, of course, in use far into medieval times, and we shall note traces even of modern occupation at Doonaunroe.

THE COAST NAMES.—The Clare coast is rich in local names, presenting a vivid panorama in word-pictures. Nearly all the varieties of headland, shore, and rock are represented. "Rinn" (point) gave an ancient name to "Rinn Boirne,"³ now Black Head, and the names Rineroe and Rinbaun, the red and white point. "Aill" naturally occurs at the perpendicular cliffs of Moher; Goug (cleft) and Goughlawn, at the low rocks near Freagh; "Can" (head), at Cancregga and "Cancally," the old Irish name of Hag's Head. The "Rush," or long headland, is found at Moher (Mothairiruish) and Caherush; the "shin-bone-like" projection at Lurga; the "stack" at Stookeen; the "spit" at the Biraghtas; while the great "obstruction" that breaks the waves on Kilkee is Duggerna, *i.e.* "Docharna." Picturesque names attach to great chasms, such as Iffrinbeg, or "Little Hell," and Poulbrista, the "broken hole." Drehid, or "bridge," represents the natural arches; Poulatedaun, and Poulmagun, the gusts of wind and boom of the waves at the "puffing holes"; so the breeze is heard in the names Poulmageehy, Cullaghgeeha, and Gachyboy; while the churning, high-leaping spray has originated the names of Cream Point, Rossalia, and Cahersaul. The startling and powerful phenomena are not, however, the only name-factors, for the gentle springs, covered at

¹ Smithsonian Institute, vols. i and ii.

² And at Castel Coz in Brittany.

³ Poem of Mac Liag, *ante* 1014, in "Dindsenchas" of Carnconnell.

high-tide, like Tobernahallia (well of the salt-water); the clear-green pools, like Poulgorm; the grinding-stones, like Broanty and Coosina-broin (cove of the quern), are all to be found.

The sandy reaches give us such names as Dough (Dumhach, sand-dune) at Lehinch and Kilkee, Knockaganiff, and Baurtraw; the White Strand, and Fintramore, are there, and Ariel's "yellow sands" are not without their Irish equivalent at Trawee.¹ The weedy rocks, with their fringes and draperies of green, purple, and brown, are appropriately named Lackglass and Carrickadillisk, and the crooked little streams, and their forks, Gowleen, Crompaun, and Cashla, also are named.

The human element has put its mark on the names and legends of the reef and "sunken city" of Kilstapheen, the Hag's Head, and Malbay, Bishop's Island, Dermot and Grania's Rock, Cuchullin's Leap, and Poul napiasta. Evidently later are the personal names Poul nagarretytoole, Gougycarmoda, Poul natoohy, Carrickedward, Leimconor, Poul atagart (of the priest), and Carricknagleara (of the clergy); several probably originated by the drowning of the persons named. The little natural harbours have names like Coolnaluinga (of the ship), and Coosabaud (of the boat). Sarcastic names occur, like Bodawogga, Poul nagalliagh (the "old woman" being really a cormorant), and the clear-watered Poul sallagh ("dirty" by antiphrasis). The historical allusions are also interesting: Spanish Point, and Tempelaspanigg, recall the "great fleet invincible" of 1588. Religion claims Tranambannaght, the strand where the fisheries were blessed,² and Bar na Cros, where temporary burials took place till the remains could be brought to St. Senan's cemetery, on Mutton Island.³ But smuggling seems to have named Poulaneena (of the wine), and war, the two ghastly names "Belacugga" (ford-mouth of the skulls); that this was no mere fancy was shown in 1822, when a large number of skeletons were found in digging the foundations of the bridge of that name near Miltown-Malbay.⁴

As might be expected, birds and animals have given their names to many rocks. The seagull-beaded cliffs are recalled by Illaunawhilla, Lacknaweelaun, Carrownaweelaun, Bird Island, and Gull Island. The cormorant appears, under its own name, at Carrick-na-bryol. The rocks where the seals bask are marked by the names Coolrone, Roanty, Roanshee, and Seal Rock; the clefts whence the doves and sparrows

¹ Tromra is not named from the "tra," or strand. Canon Dwyer's Tra mor roe ("Big red strand") is unwarranted—the name being, Tromrach, 1215; Tromra, 1276; and Tromrath (O'Brien's "Dictionary") in early forms.

² The only notice of this pathetic faith of the poor fishermen known to me is a most unsympathetic note in Canon Dwyer's "Diocese of Killaloe."

³ A similar temporary burial was usual at Shankill, near Kilrush, when storms prevented access to Scattery.

⁴ "Two Months," p. 219.

flew out, by Poulagollum and Poulmagalloon; even the crabs, crawling on the rocks, are not overlooked at Lacknapartan, and Crab Island, near Bealaghaline. Most of the other animal names probably arose (as in Waterford) from horses, &c., falling over the cliffs, unless the "cat" names be from the legendary monster, the "Cata," defeated by Senan. Mutton Island, or Iniscaerach, on the other hand, was named from its sheep-pastures, even in 1215, when "Iniskereth" was confirmed to the Archbishop of Cashel by the English Government. Finally, the names of forts occur on the coast at Moher, Cahernafureesha, Dooneeva, Caherrush, and the "Doons," or cliff forts—the subject of this paper.



DOONAUNMORE—PROMONTORY FORT.

OTHER CLIFF FORTS.—Before turning to Irrus, we must note for completeness the similar forts in the County Clare, whether on the more northern coast or inland. We have described Mothair ui Ruidhin,¹ a spur, once walled, on the Hag's Head; the great rock before it, if accessible, may, like the Bailey of Howth, have formed a keep. We also published in these pages a plan and view of the fine walled spur of Doonaunroe with a terraced wall 300 feet long, and 9 feet to 10 feet

¹ Or Cahermoher (*Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 359).

high and thick, and a row of hut-sites behind it.¹ The broken headland of Freagh, with the foundations of a peel-tower on the neck, may be another fortified head; but we do not think Duneeva² and Caherrush were of that nature.

There is, however, a typical example, as yet undescribed,³ on a projection into Inchiquin Lake, and in Anneville. The site is a low headland falling in straight ledges, 8 or 10 feet high, to the lake, just opposite the island with the remains of king Torlough O'Brien's Castle (1287-1306) and a crannoge, and south from Inchiquin Castle, itself a fortified headland, if not on an older fort site. The neck is low and marshy; across it runs an earthwork, convex to the landward. It is 15 feet to 16 feet thick, rising about 5 feet over the outer field, and 3 feet over the garth. Outside is a shallow fosse, the same width, with trace of an outer mound. It is 165 feet long, and, owing to drainage, the present shore is 60 feet and 50 feet from its ends. Inside the earthwork, to the west, and about 130 feet to 136 feet away, are blocks and debris of a dry-stone wall of doubtful age.

Perhaps the lost fort of Eass Danainn, on the "Turret Rock" of Doonass, over the falls of the Shannon, was a fortified spur, but the mediæval castle and late "Turret" have obliterated every trace of old work. It was still "the Rock of Astanen" in the reign of Elizabeth.⁴

IRRUS.

The old name "Irrus"⁵—promontory or peninsula—was used by Mac Grath in the "Wars of Turlough" in 1313, for the district from Knockalough near Kilmihil out to Loop Head.⁶ It lingered in the mouths of the peasantry down to 1839, but, being too extensive and vague for map purposes, was omitted from the Survey: it seems to have got confined to the district west of a line between the creeks of Doonbeg and Poulnishery⁷ in which sense we use it in this paper. It had a hazy background of memories of lost tribes like the Siol Gangain, the Ua Catbar, and Ua Corra—the first finds a place at the Shannon's mouth, even in the geography of Ptolemy, which gives it a pre-Christian historic footing. Whether the Martini round Kilrush extended over it,

¹ *Journal*, pp. 346-7: see also "Limerick Field Club Journal," vol. iii., p. 51.

² *Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 360.

³ Noted by Dr. George U. Macnamara.

⁴ Eass Danainne, 1124 (Ann. Four Masters); "The Rock of Astanen," 1570 (Fiant No. 1665); "Cul lios Taidhg, near Dun-easa-Danainne," circa 1590 (Brit. Mus. Catalogue Irish MSS., p. 77). The castle is shown in the Down Survey maps of Limerick.

⁵ See R. O'Flaherty's "H-Iar Connaught," p. 96, and Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," Ser. II., p. 212, for name, "Environed for the most part by the sea" (O'Flaherty).

⁶ From Creegh river at Doonbeg to Cahermurphy river, thence by Knockalough to Clonderalaw Bay.

⁷ Called "Tramore" about 1590 (Hardiman Maps, T.C.D., Nos. 3 and 63).

we have at present no certainty;¹ but for the present reach of native history, the whole belonged to the powerful tribe of Corcavaskin. They, like the Corcomruad and Corcaguiny tribes, are defined as "non-Milesian,"² but Irish ethnology is "vague above all other vagueness." However, the tribe of Cairbre Bhaiscóinn occupied the great peninsula from the Fergus to the ocean, up nearly to Lehinch and Inagh. In later days the district was part of the bishopric of Iniscatha, and thus alone it has handed down its name to our time in the "Rural Deanery of Corcavaskin," which covers the Baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw and the northern border parishes Clondegad, Kilehris, and Kilmurry Ibrickan, the last the ancient "Collebovum" of 1302.³ The northern part was planted with the Ui breacain tribe about 1180; the southern fell under the chiefry of the Muinter Domhnaill and, later, of the Mac Mahons, a branch of the O'Briens;⁴ they split it into east and west Corcavaskin (Clonderalaw and Moyarta).⁵ The O'Briens, Lords of Clare, superseded the chiefs of the latter about 1603, and (by their loyalty to James II) lost their goodly heritage in 1688: it was sold to the MacDonnells, Burtons, and Westbys in the sales of 1703.

We do not believe that tribal arrangements affected the construction of the forts, which evidently depended on the previous existence of suitable headlands. Practically, every one of such sites (save George's Head) from Beltard southward, has been entrenched. Probably there were not a few others entirely swept away in the historic period. The sea never rests; it split Inis Fitae (Mutton Island) on the coast of Corcavaskin into three in about 802. Even in very recent years Mrs. Knott noted the fall of a cliff at Loop Head in 1834, and more hung ready to fall in 1836; while in the winter of 1898 a beautiful arch was made in the same cliffs in a few minutes. The natural arches behind George's Head and Bishop's Island, much of Illaunadoon, and a mass of overhanging rock near the Amphitheatre, have fallen since 1875. Long reefs, evidently the bases of headlands, but "awash at every tide," project

¹ They are said to have fought on the hill of Moveen several centuries before our era. Some very fine bronze trumpets were found not long since in a bog in this barony, and were secured for the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

² They were alleged to be the race of Cairbre Baiscáinn (*circa* A.D. 165 in Annalists), son of Conaire Mor, the 122nd Ardriagh. For such tribes, see interesting papers by Mr. John Mac Neill, in the *New Ireland Review*, 1906. Save for the papers of Dr. Charles Browne, the subject has been long unworked from the physical point of view (*Proc. R.I.A.*). For a list of the later chiefs, O'Donnells and Mac Mahons, from A.D. 807 to 1602, see Frost's "History and Topography of County Clare," p. 78.

³ The name survives in the field-name, "Ox Mount," in which Kilmurry Church stands.

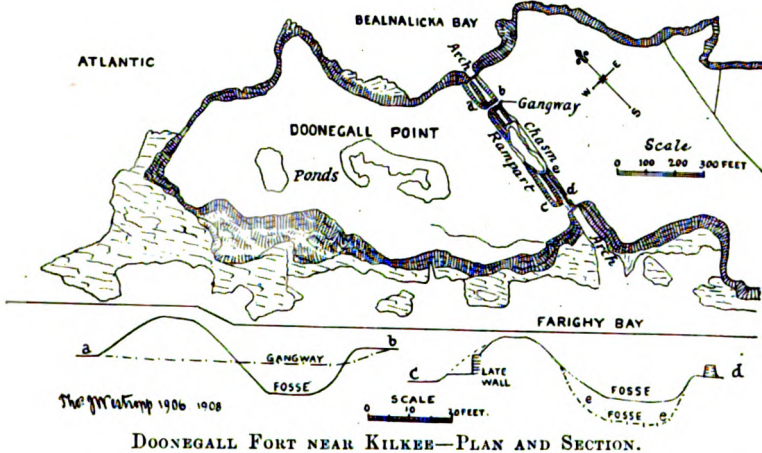
⁴ From Mahon, son of Mortough more, King of Ireland (1086-1118). No pedigree affiliating the chiefs of West Corcavaskin seems to have been published, but the fact is certain.

⁵ "Two cantreds we remember, the two flowery Corcovaskins," hereditary to Muinter Domhnaill and to O'Baiscáinn, "that tree over the Boyne," wrote O'Huidhrin about 1420; but he constantly gives ancient, not then existing, tribes and settlements in his "Topography."

near Doondoillroe and Illaunadoon : there can be little if any doubt that Bishop's Island was a headland when its cells were built, perhaps in a promontory fort ; it was detached before 1655.¹

DOONEGALL (O. S. Map, 46).

We drive northward from Kilkee over a rising ground, commanding an extensive view out to Kerry. In the bright, grey estuary of the Shannon lies clearly visible the long, low Island of Scatterry, with its round tower and churches, recalling memories of the noble and austere Senan, the "apostle of Corcavaskin," in the early sixth century. Over the brow, the view opens northward to Mount Callan ; we descend the slope through Farighy, and pass a number of earthen forts. The low earthworks of Lisconnell and Carrowblough call for little notice ;



DOONEGALL FORT NEAR KILKEE—PLAN AND SECTION.

Bealaha "Liss" is beside the road, and further northward we find Doonbeg, Caherduff, and Cahergall, in Glascloon. In about 1550 Edmond Roe, son of Gilladuff MacSweeney of Kilkee (Cil Caoidh) conveyed this place to the Earl of Thomond (Donchadh O'Brien)² along with "the rath and quarter of Dunbeg, meared by the pool of Gaethbuidhe to the south, and by Lough Margraige to the north ; by the foot of Creeduff at the entrance of Island Mac Ulga to the east, and Cammanafeamny on the west. The Cahirs are evidently the "Caherduff and Cahermoyle in Upper Glascloon" of the 1623 grant. These forts are of the usual type in west Clare, rings about 100 feet inside, slightly

¹ Vallancey's copy of Petty's Map (in Bibliothèque Royale, Paris), now in P. R. O. I.

² 1550-1553, his poet, Teige mac Brody, is a witness (Hardiman's "Irish Deeds," *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xv. (1826), p. 60.) The earls held the district till 1714, when Earl Henry sold Farighy ("Fearrihy" in 1675 Survey) to W. Staepoole, ancestor of the present owner. The name is pronounced Farrihy.

raised garths, inner mounds 5 feet to 8 feet high, and from their steepness evidently once with stone faces; outside is a fosse 4 feet to 6 feet deep, and a low outer ring. No difference is now apparent between the cahers and raths; all are fairly perfect. Another fort, the Liss of Bealard, is passed by the old "bohereen," leading to Bealaha Bay; it is well-preserved, with a ring 7 feet high and slight traces of a fosse. Proceeding up the laneway, we reach the coast.

The bay is a beautiful inlet with cave-fretted cliffs, 100 feet to 200 feet high, and long, low reefs, the haunt of the seal, gull, and cormorant. The northern head ends in a castle-like detached rock, Leim Conor or Leimcangher, in 1839, now Leimchotta or Leimchaite, the "cat's leap"; we could find no explanation of this name, but there is a Poul-nagat at Dunlecky and a "cata" monster in the Senan legend.¹

The southern cliff is pierced by a beautiful natural tunnel, the continuation of the Leimchaite gap. The sea and the early fort-makers equally dug along this fault, for the earthworks are directly above the tunnel. The latter runs nearly north and south, and was the abode of wild pigeons when I first visited it in 1875; it is about 700 feet long.² Above the arch was a natural depression so deep that the middle reach of the vault fell in. The 1839 map marks this feature most inaccurately, showing the break as an arch and as the only connexion with the mainland. The chasm affords beautiful views of either arch, with the emerald green water and silver foam rippling and tossing 80 feet or 90 feet below the fosse.

The early builders took advantage of this natural entrenchment to make a very strong fortress of the headland, which bears the name Doonegall, the fort of the foreigner. They raised an inner earthwork 7 feet to 15 feet higher than the field, and 15 feet to 23 feet over the fosse. The mound is 42 feet wide at the base; but this is deceptive, it being partly natural; it is 7 feet high inside, to the south, and 17 feet at the northern end. The top is 8 feet wide, and the entire height 20 feet to 23 feet over the fosse, which is usually not less than 16 feet wide at the bottom. Going southward along the inner mound from the northern cliff, we observe a gap and early gangway across the fosse at 100 feet; at 207 feet the mound breaks away at the chasm (a part 70 feet long being removed; some has fallen recently); traces recommence at 336 feet, but little remains till at 429 feet; from 480 feet to 564 feet the high mound is intact; thence it is nearly levelled by human agency, but the fosse continues to 640 feet, where the arch has again

¹ Called the "amphibious beast of this blessed isle" on a late monument removed from Scatterry to Kilkee. It traditionally wreathed itself round Scatterry, thence named Iniscathaigh, and possibly symbolised either the devouring waves that girt the island, and wallowed in Poul-nagat, or else a pagan colony expelled by Senan.

² It can only be traversed at a particular stage of the tide. I remember how, about 1880, the occupants of a wrecked canoe were rescued from a tidal reef in it by the Stacpooles.

collapsed; the cliff shows that at least 50 feet or 60 feet more was required to fence the cape. We found no hut-sites or middens in the garth; some large ponds of grotesque shape may have belonged to the settlement. There are only doubtful traces of an outer mound. In the exposed sections we can see that the fosse is but little filled up, and that the material was heaped directly on the old surface, the sides being still very steep.

Mrs. Knott, in 1835,¹ described the tunnel as 102 feet high, 630 feet long; the arches 120 feet and 110 feet; the break 200 feet long; she calls the bay "Oonbaun" (? Ooanbaun). She does not seem to have seen the earthworks. The coast rises to 234 feet at the Horseshoe Bay, and 264 feet at the old Signal Tower,² commanding a noble view past the strangely broken headland of Carrignagleara out to the cliffs of Moher to the north, and southward to Loop Head. The tower is locally known as Baltard Castle and Cashlaun Bealárd.³ At the foot of the hill the Lake of Farighy has a legend of a tower and city overwhelmed by a magic well, neglected by "Noule," the chieftain's daughter, while she listened to the song of a strange youth. Similar legends are common over Ireland and elsewhere, and occur in this county at Liscannor Bay and the lakes of Inchiquin, Boolynagreina, and Cullaunytheeda.

REMAINS NEAR KILKEE (46-56).

Farighy Head on the opposite side of the bay from Doonegall is a picturesque rock, like the head of a crested bird with its beak in the waves; outside lie the two long Biraghta (spit) Rocks, usually close-packed with seagulls. They had vague legends in 1872 of the loss of two ships, the "Balka" and "Sea Foam." The head has traces of an entrenchment, a levelled mound at 192 feet from the end of the drift-cap, and a nearly obliterated fosse, with two mounds, each 15 feet wide, at from 276 feet to 298 feet from the end; both are convex to the land, and, though hardly extending for half the width of the neck, they are too massive and unnecessary to be a relic of a late fence.⁴ About 200 feet farther eastward are traces of a straight bank 10 feet thick; 40 feet beyond is a shallow ditch of the same width.

George's Head, the well-known cliff, has a rude but recognizable

¹ "Two Months," p. 84; the items, though confused, give the accurate length, 630 feet for whole passage.

² These towers are a relic of the war of Napoleon. Mason ("Parochial Survey," vol. ii., p. 424) says that those of Baltard, Carheenavellane (Knocknagarhoon), and Carnrohane were built a few years before 1816. H. Coulter's "South-West of Ireland" (1862) gives views of Baltard, Bishop's Island, and Loop Head.

³ Bentard in 1590 (Hardiman map, 68); Ballyard in 1675 ("Survey," p. 34). Ballard was sold in 1712 by the Earl of Thomond to Edward Dalton.

⁴ The field fences rarely exceed 6 or 8 feet thick; on the other hand, the fosses and mounds of the local forts approximate to 15 feet wide, *e.g.* Doonegall, 16 feet; Dundoillroe, 14 feet; and Lisnaleagaun, 15 feet (fosses); and Dundahlin, 15 feet; Doonaunroe, 14 feet; Lissanuala, 14 to 16 feet; and Liscroneen, 15 feet (mounds).

human face at the end, said to resemble the profile of George III. It was certainly not named after "the royal founder of the United States" till long after his decease, for in 1835 it was "Cream Point,"¹ and the bay behind it, now Lackglass, was appropriately called the Great Horseshoe. The Irish names seem forgotten. The head was suitable for entrenchment, but unless a shallow natural trench was once adapted for defence, or the trace of a long, irregular bank, over 20 feet thick, be ancient, nothing remains. There are, however, a small ring or hut-site near its northern end 40 feet in diameter, with a fosse 10 feet wide, and an outer ring 12 feet thick,² and farther inland another larger but low ring-mound; a third lies near the coastguard station. We reserve description of the fine high fort of Lisnaleagaun. We soon reach Kilkee, a crescent of beautiful strand, fenced by houses, which continue westward along the low cliffs in a continuous terrace—

" — that hears all night
The plunging wave draw backward from the land
Its moon-led waters white."

The place is the Cil Caeide of the 1390 rental—the Cil Caoide of the Mac Sweenys' grant in 1550. It was held by that family³ under the Mac Mahons, chiefs of the district, and their successors, the Lords Clare, and was purchased by Charles Mac Donnell in 1703. The castle⁴ stood on the top of the crag, within the angle of the "West End"; its large entrenched fish-pond, fed by a little stream, remains near Duggerna. The tower was occupied by the widow of Charles James MacDonnell (a daughter of Christopher O'Brien) till her death at an advanced age in 1788; but its ruins "were imperceptible" when Mason wrote in 1816.⁵

BISHOP'S ISLAND is a fragment of a headland, once most suitable for entrenchment. It was, as we noted, an island in 1655; but we have no early record of its name, which appears in Beaufort's map of 1792. On its table-like summit are a rude pillar-stone and two huts or cells; one is circular and stone-roofed, about 34 feet across, the wall retreating in offsets. It has a low lintelled east doorway. The other lies more to the east, an oblong oratory, 18 feet by 12 feet; the walls 2 feet 7 inches thick, with a stone roof, and greatly sloped. It has a

¹ "Two Months," pp. 81, 83.

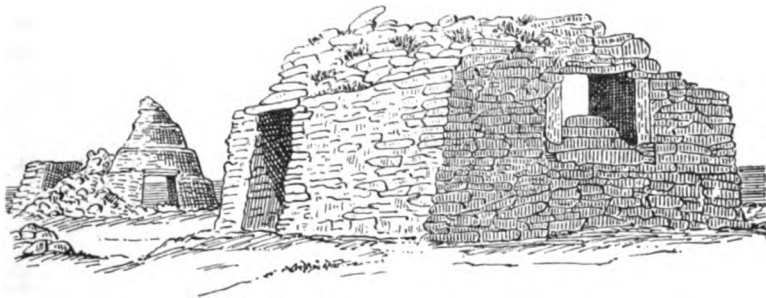
² Another occurs near Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna (*Journal*, vol. xxxvii., p. 91); similar ones occur at Rathnarrow, Westmeath (so Rev. W. Falkiner, *Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 421).

³ Edmond Roe Mac Sweeny, son of Gilladuff, held it under Mac Mahon, 1550. Collo Mac Sweeny owned the castle at his death in 1575; his son Hugh succeeded, but Owen Mac Sweeny claimed it under a mortgage of Morrogh, Collo's brother. Torlough Mac Mahon, 1585; granted to Sir Daniel O'Brien, 1604; Hugh Mac Sweeny, 1641-55; forfeited by Daniel, Viscount Clare, 1688; sold to Charles Mac Donnell, 1703, ancestor of the present owner. Quilqui in 1655 Map (61).

⁴ "A spacious and regular old-modelled house, with many out-offices" (J. Lloyd, 1779).

⁵ W. Shaw Mason, "Parochial Survey," vol. ii., p. 428.

lintelled south door and east window; the latter is large, but not unlike some in Kerry cells.¹ As to the origin of the name "Bishop's Island," Oileán an Easbaig Gortaigh ("the Isle of the stingy bishop"), or "Illán an aspuig usthig," as some give it—modern legend tells of an early bishop who, to escape the duty of feeding the poor during a severe winter, withdrew to the island, then reached by a plank from the mainland. The winter storms widened the gap; the cliff collapsed, and, unable to return, the bishop died of hunger in sight of the flock he had neglected, who were willing, but unable, to rescue or relieve him. Mason, in 1816, simply says that "he was starved to death." Mrs. Knott, in 1835, though describing the island, and the method of getting sheep upon it, tells nothing of its story or ruins. O'Curry, in 1839, said that there was no



BISHOP'S ISLAND, KILKEE—CELL AND ORATORY.
 (From *Proc. R. I. A.*)

traditional account of the bishop,² but (though a native of the neighbourhood, and though his grandfather dwelt on Kilcasheen,³ not far away) O'Curry sometimes overlooks folk-tales, and Mason's note makes it evident that some legend existed, whether merely evolved from the name or not is not clear. The remains, with the fact of entrenchments occurring over arches, make us include this probable site in our paper. The fall of the arch would destroy all traces of such a fort.

DOONAUNROE AND ILLAUNADOON (55).

Doonaunroe fort is on Foohagh Point, a bold headland 185 feet high; the next to the south of Bishop's Island. Here we reach the culminating point of beauty of this magnificent coast. To the north lies the great sea-castle of Bishop's Island, and beyond it George's Head, Farighy, Doonegall Meher, Aran, each "beaked promontory" fading further into distance and

¹ See Wakeman, "*Archæologia Hibernica*" (1st ed.), p. 58; Waring, plate vi., fig. 1; and our notes and view (*Proc. R. I. A.*, Ser. III., vol. vi., pp. 165, 166).

² Ord. Survey Letters, MSS. R. I. A., 14 B. 24, p. 355.

³ Eugene O'Curry has an interesting note on this Clare Tobit, who gathered the bodies of those who died in a pestilence, removed them "on carts and sledges," and buried them at Kilcasheen.—O. S. L., *loc. cit.*

cloud. Southward rises the nearly detached castle-like rock of Illaunadoon and the cliffs of Dunlecky, Tullig, and Loop Head, beset by the "white-toothed sea-hounds, the waves," worrying their bases. Out before these stands the great rock-pillar of Grean,¹ "midmost the beating of the steely sea," past which is no foothold, out to the shores of America, for the nearest fort-builders to the west heaped the great motes and fenced the spurs in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. A singular feature in the view, after rain, when the brisk breeze is westerly, is to see the waterfalls roll up the cliffs, and blow into the air in columns of spray, rivalling the tideways of dazzling foam far below.

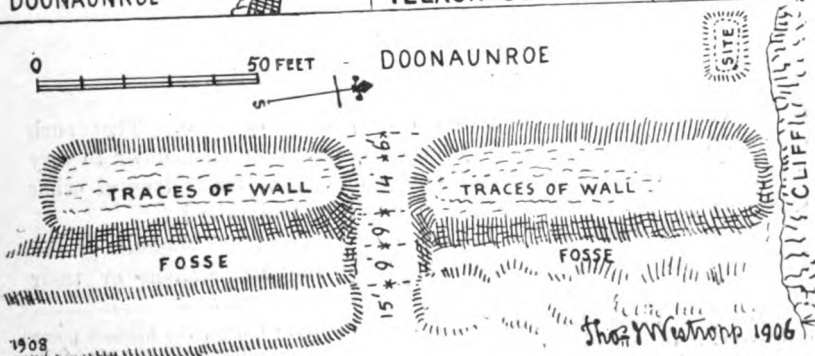
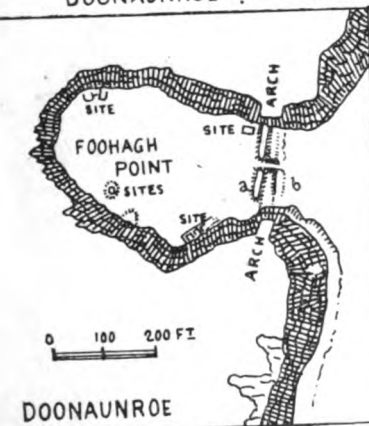
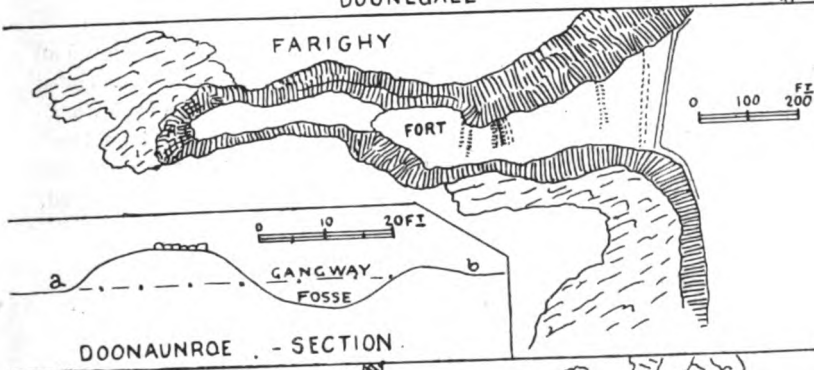
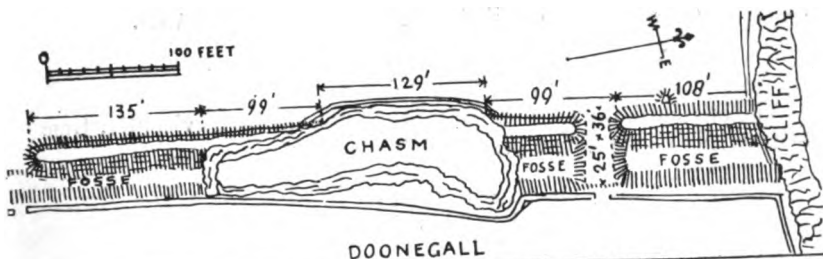
The entrenchments consist of two mounds and a fosse. I also remember a low, dry-stone wall along the top of the inner mound in 1875; but it has long since been used for road-metal, and I do not assert its age. The outer mound is also nearly levelled, and greatly fills up the fosse at the northern end. The inner mound is 16 feet up the slope, four to five feet higher than the inner field, and 14 feet thick on top. At the south—where the most perfect section may be got—the outer mound is 15 feet wide, the fosse 9 feet to 10 feet, the inner 28 feet wide and 9 feet high. The earthworks are fairly straight, lying north and south. A gap and gangway remain from 79 feet to 90 feet from the north cliff; the main part is fairly perfect to 157 feet; the rest, to 180 feet at the edge of the south cliff, has been levelled.

There are several hut-sites and house-foundations inside, some evidently late, all mere low mounds. At the north-west corner of the headland is a group of three irregular enclosures; a late oblong cottage stood near the north end of the mound, and a long house with partition walls is on the edge of the south cliff, and has partly fallen away. About 140 feet further west is an apparently ancient site marked by a slight ditch, oval, 20 feet north and south by 15 feet east and west. A half ring lies on the cliff-edge to the south-east of it. There is a fine natural tunnel directly under the earthwork.

ILLAUNADOON, from its name, "Island of the fort," and some slight mounds, was evidently an entrenched headland of the Dane's Island type.² If it had works on the mainland, they have disappeared under cultivation. The flat-topped rock is slightly fenced, and is joined to the shore by a narrow neck so loose and crumbling that much has fallen away since 1875, and the place is hardly accessible at present.

¹ So in the map, locally "Bodawogga." A view, by G. V. Du Noyer, is given in the "Explanations of Geological Survey Map," sheets 140, 141 (1860), p. 5, fig. 1; see also "Two Months," p. 79.

² *Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 252.



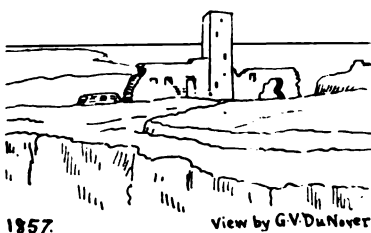
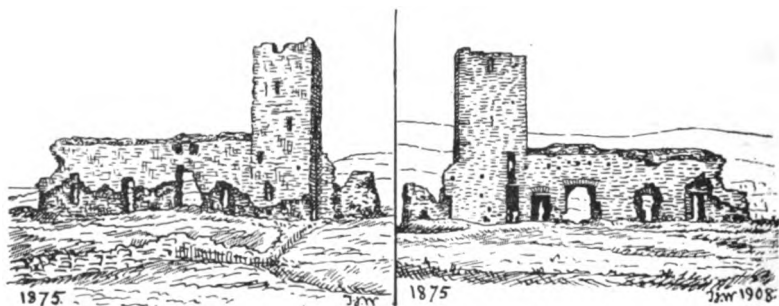
PROMONTORY FORTS NEAR KILKEE, COUNTY CLARE.

DUNLECKY (55).

The late mediæval castle of Doonlicka or Dunlecky is evidently, from its name and remains, on an earlier defensive site—

“ — grey towers and high,
Rising from meadows dark ; the guarded wall,
The gloomy dykes ; the great sea, bounding all.”

So notable is this rapidly-vanishing ruin, and so unmistakable as an evolution from a dry-stone wall with cells, passages, and defended gateway (such as occurs in greatest perfection at Doonbeg), that we go out of our way to describe it. If our views of the forts be true, there was no special period or nation of fort-builders, but types, almost instinctive ideas in many branches of our race, sprang up or got modified,



DUNLECKY CASTLE BEFORE THE TOWER FELL.

as use or situation required, over long periods of time. That such obvious works as the promontory forts may have been made down to very late periods we certainly cannot deny ; and that this is true of other types, whether of earth or stone, we have long maintained.

The castle stands in the townland of Moveen, the Madmin of the 1390 rental.¹ It was probably built by the Mac Mahons or their

¹ Hardiman Deeds (*Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxv.). Slieve Caille, the highest point of Moveen, is the traditional field of a battle of Aenghus Olmuchaide, the Ardriagh, against the Mairtínigh of Corcavaskin. Dated A.M. 3790 by the Four Masters.

dependants during the following century. In Tudor times it was held by the MacMahons of Carrigaholt, through whom it descended to Torlough MacMahon in 1584. About this time it appears as Donnelykey in the Elizabethan maps. It next belonged to the hapless Teige Keigh, the last MacMahon chieftain of West Corcavaskin. He was driven out of Clare, and met a most tragic end (though accidentally) at the hands of his unfortunate son, Tirlogh, at Dunboy. His lands, including "Dunlike" and other castles, were granted by the Crown to Sir Daniel O'Brien in 1604.¹ It was held by his descendants till the flight of Daniel, Lord Clare, in 1691. In 1609 Owen MacSweeney still held Doonlicky under a mortgage of the late Teige Caech MacMahon.² It was a ruin in 1675, and is so shown in the Survey.³ It was sold early in the following century to the Cambridge family of Amory, who sold it to the Westroppps.

The castle is first described by Mason in 1816 as "Dunlickey, a fortified place on the rock," a "high, narrow tower," with a wall on each side, including an acre. Mrs. Knott and Eugene O'Curry give even briefer accounts, referring to the shells in the mortar. Occasional allusions occur down to 1879, when Mr. George Hewson published the first careful description.⁴

There was a legend in 1875 (as then told among my brother's tenantry) which related how O'Brien, of Carrigaholt, used to come to Doonlicky to woo MacMahon's daughter. She displayed a flag on the tower when her father was from home, but the wary chieftain got some hint, and hoisted the signal himself. O'Brien, without suspicion, rode into the court and was beset by warriors; but he leaped his war-horse over the chasm of Poulmagat to the north, and escaped unhurt. This is not unlike the story that clings to the cliff-fort of Dun Fiachra, in Mayo;⁵ but the Dunlecky tale is more closely similar to a legend of Carrigaholt castle, not far away, collected, with other information, for Mason by the Rev. J. Graham in 1816.⁶

Henry O'Brien, of Trummera, appears as the lover; Teige MacMahon, of Carrigaholt, as the father; the signal is a black handkerchief hung from a window; and the scene is laid at Carrigaholt Castle; O'Brien, when attacked, rides into the Shannon, swims ashore in safety, but falls into an ambuscade, and is wounded. Queen Elizabeth, hearing of the

¹ Confirmed to him by patent, 1622, as "Donlike alias Moyveene."

² Inquisition at Le Windmill, 1609.

³ Hardiman Deeds (*Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xv.); Castle-owners, 1584; MSS. T.C.D., and Inquisitions; Annals of the Four Masters; Letters Patent, 1604; Down Survey; 1675 Survey; Hardiman Map, T.C.D., &c.

⁴ Mason, "Parochial Survey," vol. ii., p. 442; "Two Months," p. 79; Ord. Survey Letters, MSS. R.I.A., 14, n. 23, p. 370; G. Hewson, *Journal*, vol. xv. (1879), Consec. Ser., p. 267.

⁵ Dr. Charles Browne, "Ethnology of the Mullet" (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii., Ser. III.), p. 637.

⁶ "Parochial Survey," vol. ii., p. 444.

outrage, confiscates MacMahon's lands, and gives them to his intended victim. We suspect that this is the older version, else O'Curry would hardly have noted "*Caisléan Duin Licé*, in good external preservation," without adding the story. Still the case of Bishop's Island may suggest another side to the question, that O'Curry was not a collector of legends when living in Clare.

As for fact, the "last straw" that broke the patience of the Government was MacMahon having imprisoned the Earl of Thomond's brother, Daniel O'Brien, in Dunbeg Castle. The Earl, reinforced by the Earl of Ormond, besieged and took Carrigaholt in four days (April, 1599). Thomond then brought cannon from Limerick against Dunbeg: the garrison surrendered, and their quarter only lasted till he could bring them to the gallows, where he hanged them in couples, face to face. The castle of Dunmore mic an Fermacaigh at once surrendered, and the Earls plundered the cattle and food from Knockerra out to Cuchullin's Leap (Loop Head). Teige Cuech MacMahon fled to O'Sullivan at Berehaven, where a quarrel arising about Teige's ship, O'Sullivan sent his men to seize it. They took Teige as hostage in their boat, but as they drew near he called to his son, Turlough, to fire on the O'Sullivans. The youth obeyed, and his father fell shot through the breast, and died a week afterwards.¹

The castle consists of a long, straight rampart of flag-stones set in coarse shell mortar,² and pierced at intervals by loop-holes. The gateway is in the middle, and the wall is flanked by a turret. The turret is small, 17 feet long outside, 11 feet inside, about 50 feet high, the walls $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet thick. It had two small doors, one above the other, in the western (inner) side, evidently leading to the stories of a nearly levelled house. The floor of the third story was level with the tops of the walls, and communicated therewith by narrow doors; the wall set back for the floor of the fourth or top story, and was very thin; this top room had a small slit to the west; the others flanked the face of the wall or looked eastward; there were no vaults or stone floors. The lower part of the landward or eastern face was greatly broken, which led to its collapse in August, 1879. It was photographed several times before its fall, and I reproduce my camera-sketches taken in 1875. George V. Du Noyer sketched it in 1854. A long reach of the northern wing of wall was then standing, but fell before at least 1868, being much gapped at the earlier date.³ The southern wing is much as it stood in 1854; it is about 18 feet high, and has a gateway immediately to the south of the turret; two corbels project on the outside for a machicolation or gallery, the wall being too narrow for defensive purposes. On either side of the

¹ Annals of the Four Masters.

² It stands twenty-five to thirty miles away from the limestone districts—so burned shells make the only local lime!

³ I think a trace of a loophole remained near the turret in 1875.

gate is a long, narrow loop-hole, and a third near the end of the wall. All are more or less defaced, the coign-stones being broken out; that between the turret and the gate was alone perfect inside; it has a flag lintel and relieving flat arch above the gateway, and the southern ones have similar arches, but the lintels are gone; the most southern one is entirely defaced. The low foundations of a house adjoin the wall at the turret; it was heaped with *debris* in 1868, as if a wall had recently fallen there. All is much decayed; the mortar is washed deeply out of the joints of the flagstones, and it is rather wonderful that any part is still standing than that so much has fallen, when we see its condition and recall the violence of the winter gales on this most exposed sea coast.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CRESTS OF THE CHIEFTAINS OF HY FIACHRACH
AIDHNE.

BY THE VERY REV. J. FAHEY, D.D., P.P.

[Read FEBRUARY 25, 1908.]

WE are much indebted to the scholarly labours of O'Donovan for our knowledge of the arms and crests of the O'Shaughnessys—former chieftains of Hy Fiachrach Aidhne. He was able to tell us of a letter written at Fedan Castle on the 14th March, 1647, by Sir R. O'Shaughnessy to his daughter, Mrs. Donovan, of Castle Donovan, and stamped with his seal, on which the family arms were engraved. They are also preserved in the British Museum in a ms. entitled "Copies of Grants of Arms, &c."; and are thus given by O'Donovan:—

Arms.—A castle, triple-towered, az.

Supporters.—Two lions—or.

Crest.—Over a side-helmet a hand in armour holding a spear.

Motto.—Fortis et stabilis.



This notice should give a special interest to the sculptured shields which still form an attractive feature of the family altar-tomb in their chapel in the old cathedral of Kilmacduagh. The shields are shown only in very light relief; and have neither crests nor mottoes. *The Arms* are shown with considerable clearness, considering the probable antiquity of the monument, and one can have little difficulty in seeing that they correspond exactly with the arms as given us by O'Donovan. Through the

kindness of an artistic friend I am able to give a successful photograph, about half size of the original.

A somewhat similar shield, and of exactly the same size, is shown on the left-hand side, and in a corresponding position on the same slab. It is in every respect like that shown on the right, except that it has a large stag and quarterings on the right. No doubt, some of our learned antiquaries may be able and willing to explain its significance.

We have in the churches and castles of our district some interesting monuments of this ancient and historic family. "Qui non novit O'Shaughnessy Hiberniam non novit." Yet it is only at Kilmacduagh we find these special memorials of their family prestige.



PANEL HEADSTONE IN ARDRAHAN BURIAL-GROUND.
(From a Drawing by Dr. Foley.)

The O'Heynes, who were the senior branch of the same princely family, also held the chieftaincy of the district for a long period. In our Annals they were sometimes referred to as kings of Aidhne. The beautiful abbey of canons regular, at Kilmacduagh, is a memorial of their munificence, and is known to our day by the name of its generous founders. But in Heynes' Abbey one fails to find any sculptured memorial of the arms of its generous patrons. The same is true of their several castles

through western Hy Fiachrach, which still speak to us of their departed power.

It is difficult to say what may have been at Ardahan, as there seems to be no vestige of its ancient church; and the portion of the ruined castle which adjoins may speak to us more directly of the De Burgos than of the O'Heynes.

Until recently I failed to find any record or evidence of the arms of the O'Heyne family. I think, however, that through the cultured care and kindness of Dr. Foley of Ardahan, the mystery has at length been fortunately solved. He has made the accompanying sketch from an old and unnoticed grave-stone at Ardahan; I have no doubt that it gives correctly the arms and motto of the O'Heyne family.

Dr. Foley's account of his discovery is best given in his own words, which I beg to transcribe. Writing on March 1st, Dr. Foley says:—

"I enclose you a sketch, necessarily rude, as I had only a sheet of note paper, a stylo pen, and a pencil when making it. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ th¹ the original, but differs from it only very slightly. I had to clean the lichen off the shield before sketching it. The stone is in a wonderfully good state of preservation. But as the scroll is flush with the ground, . . . the carving on the lower part is liable to be broken off; and I think your Society of Antiquaries ought to come to its rescue.

"1. On the shield proper are two lions rampant, a tower between, with a flag flying from a spear. The flag is cleft.

"2. Next is what, from the antlers, I think is an Irish elk. It could only be a royal hart (red deer), or an elk. But the Irish elk differed from the deer in the board-like spread of the termination of the antlers. On the stone the antlers are better shown than in the sketch; and judged from the stone and the size—as compared with the lions—the figure is that of an Irish elk.

"3. Of the three insects below, the middle one is that of a horsefly; what the other is I don't know. But from close examination with a lens I would say that on the left was a wasp; that on the right a bee."²

Dr. Foley has certainly succeeded in giving us very important and interesting information regarding this stone. It seems that it was first taken from the old castle to be used as a grave-stone.

A very old man who died in 1887, at Ardahan, told his grandson, who is yet living, that the stone was taken from the old castle. Dr. Foley gives the grandson's narrative in the following words:—

"The stone was found amongst the ruins of Ardahan Castle. A local resident, named Hynes, seeing the name O'Heyne on it, carried it to the

¹ Reduced further by one-half linear.

² This appears to be more an attempt at ornament to fill in the vacant space than the actual representation of any objects.

cemetery to use it as a head-stone on his grave-ground." On the top of the ledge is cut in rude lettering :—

BRIAN & OWEN HYNES
 ILLLL A.D. 1777.

The cut face is in a perfect state of preservation, the detail being complete. The shield, scroll, mounting, all are in strong relief. Only the motto is cut into the stone. It is of truly Christian character :—

“Turris fortis nobis Jesu Deus.”

The sketch gives no idea of the beauty of the carving. That of the three insects below the motto is absolutely astonishing. One could only understand the perfection of detail by supposing they were castings on the stone from a mould, yet they have been raised from the stone, which is a fine grained limestone.

On this interesting find of Dr. Foley's in the Ardrahan grave-yard, we have, I think, the arms and motto of the O'Heynes, chieftains of Hy Fiachrach Aidhne, and probably the only authentic extant copy known. We have the tower, the lion, and the stag. These features are strikingly similar to those which I have referred to on the second O'Shaughnessy shield at Kilmacduagh. It is true the castles are dissimilar in outline; but still they suggest a similarity. Do they suggest divergent branches from the same stem? And, if so, may not the two shields on the altar-tomb at Kilmacduagh represent the two leading branches of a family that proudly traces back its origin through the ages to Guaire and to Dathy?

DESCRIPTION OF AN OGAM STONE AT MOUNTRUSSELL,
COUNTY LIMERICK.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E.

WITH A READING OF THE INSCRIPTION BY PROFESSOR SIR JOHN
RHYS, D. Litt.; AND NOTE BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read FEBRUARY 25, 1908.]

Two years ago I brought under the Society's notice an ogam at Ballingarry, in the county Limerick; and I now have to record the discovery of a second in the same district, at a place called Mountrussell. This is a mountain farm belonging to Robert Sanders, Esq., of Charleville, situated about four miles due south of Kilmallock, eighteen miles from the Ballingarry ogam, and not more than one and a half from the well-known church and round tower of Ardpatrik. Mountrussell is marked on sheet 55 of the six-inch ordnance map, and on sheet 164 of the one-inch map; fig. 1 also gives a general idea of its position.

The site of an ancient church and graveyard is still pointed out at Mountrussell, and goes by the name of "The Bishop's Field," though every trace is now obliterated, and even its name appears to be forgotten. From this, no doubt, the ogam originally came. Of late years it has been set up as a rubbing-post for cattle, in the same field and close to the south wall of the farmyard.

As the inscribed end was sunk in the ground, with only a letter or two showing above the grass, and the stone rough and tapering, I at first thought that the remainder of the inscription had been hacked away; but on getting the herd, Patrick Carroll, to dig round it, the lettering was seen extending to the bottom. We then took up the stone entirely, and I found that the inscription covered two angles enclosing one of the broad faces, and extended 3 feet 7 inches on the first, and 3 feet 3 inches on the second angle.

The stone is a rough pillar of coarse red sandstone, 6 feet 4 inches long, and 17 by 12 inches near the centre; it tapers slightly towards the inscribed end, and more decidedly towards the other, which is wedge-shaped. It does not appear to have been much damaged, except perhaps at the top; but as the stone is friable and has a rough surface, some of the scores are rather indistinct, and others confused with natural grooves.

I had not looked very long at the markings when I noticed the usual combination MAQUI, which occupies the upper part of the right aris

of the stone, and shows that the inscription is to be read upwards in the ordinary way.

The first marks to be seen on the lower part of this angle are five dots on the edge, which is here a double one with a groove along it; next are three scores below the stem, followed by a single dot. I do not think there is any doubt as to these; but the next part of the stone

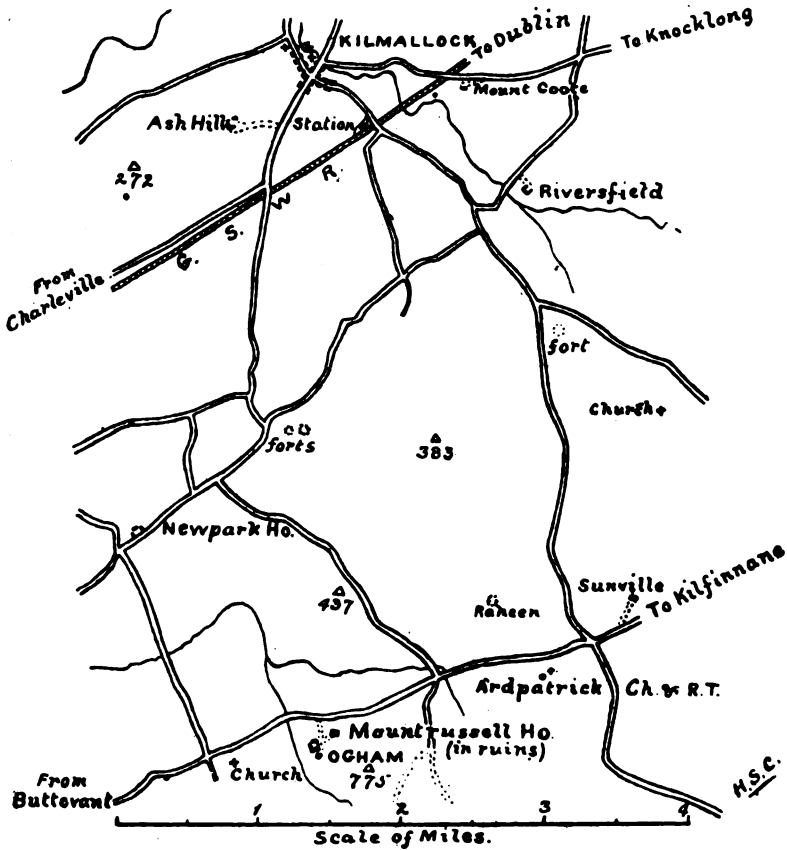


FIG. 1.—POSITION OF MOUNTRUSSELL OGAM STONE.

is rather worn and chipped. I can, however, make out two scores crossing the stem, after which there is a blank space wide enough for two scores, followed by two vowel points. The missing scores must also have been points, as otherwise they would show on the faces of the stone. The scores which follow are quite clear, consisting of five below the line and five vowel points. After this comes the MAQUI, which is

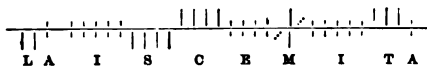
also clear; the dots forming the *i* being traceable, though slightly worn. I represent the whole thus:—



The last-mentioned character finishes exactly at the top angle of the stone; there are no traces of any scores across the top, and there never can have been any unless a piece four or five inches wide has been broken off, which I do not think is the case. A small piece, however, may be missing from the left corner of the top, and have carried away one or two scores.

After this break the scores are easily made out; two on the broad face, that is below the stem reading down the angle; six small notches on the edge, the first separated from the others by an extra wide space. Then four below the line and four above. The next score is a little uncertain; it is the first of four vowel points, and has a slight hollow almost in line with it above the stem; this hollow is irregular and undefined, and I take it to be a natural depression.

Following these four points is a character which at first sight looks like *x*. It is a curious coincidence that there should have been a similar mark on the Ballingarry stone; but in each case I think that one of the crossed strokes is a natural flaw. On this stone the stroke in question is irregular and curved, and makes rather too small an angle with the aris. The spacing on each side of this score is of extra width, which certainly looks as if the character was *x*, but which may be due to a desire to avoid the flaw. The remaining scores are easily read, being five vowel points, three strokes above the stem, and one vowel point. I saw no sign of any further points, though the spacing is wider towards the end. If there were any, they could not have been nearly as deep as the remaining one. The whole is like this:



On page 55 are three views of the inscribed angles from different directions: a 12-inch rule is inserted as a scale.

As the writing on the second angle is not directly connected with that on the first, it may of course be intended to read from the bottom; but I do not see that this would give a better reading, except that it would begin with the word *AVI*. The fact that the spacing is wider on the lower part of this angle should, I presume, tell in favour of one or the other way of reading.

Neither of these readings seems to me altogether satisfactory; but

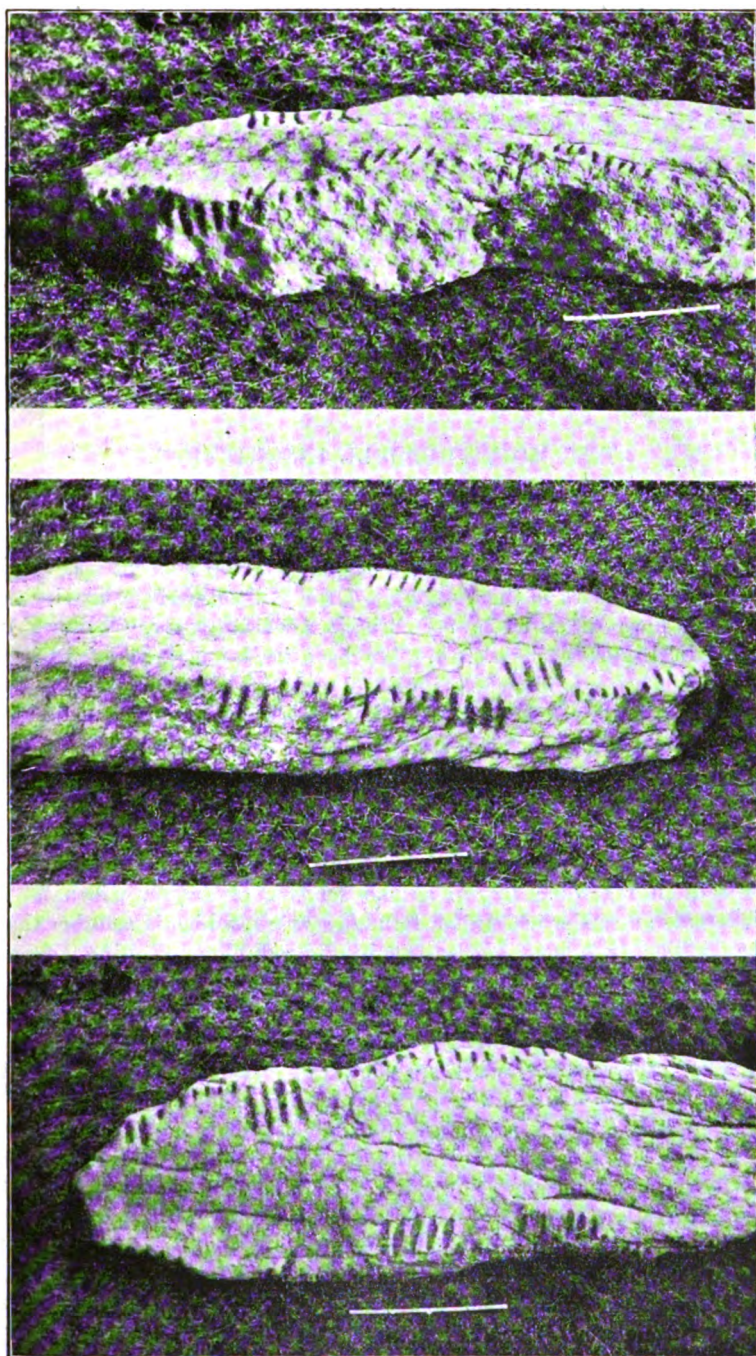


FIG. 2.—MOUNTRUSSELL OGAM STONE.

as I am not qualified to criticize them, I must leave the matter to others who have a better knowledge of such inscriptions, and of the names found in them.

NOTE.—Professor Sir John Rhys has since kindly examined the rubbing and photographs, and supplied the following criticism of the inscription; while Mr. Macalister, though at present abroad, has been good enough to write the note given below.

Of course their readings must be considered more or less provisional till they can examine the stone for themselves.

THE MOUNTRUSSELL INSCRIPTION.

BY PROFESSOR SIR JOHN RHYSS, D.LITT.

THE first name in this inscription begins with the element *iva*, which one also meets with in the *Iva-cattos* of the Killeen Cormac inscription, which I have discussed in my British Academy paper, "Studies in Early Irish History," pp. 2-4. We have it also perhaps as *eva* in a doubtful *Evalengi*, elsewhere *Evolengi* and *Evolenggi*: see the *Arch. Cambrensis* Journal, 1897, pp. 128, 329, Westwood's *Lapidarium*, p. 113, pl. 53. In the Silchester ogam *Ivacattos* is spelt *Ebicatos*: see "The Academy," Aug. 19th, 1893, p. 153. The prefix which has been mentioned as *iva*, *eva*, *evo*, and *ebi* took in Continental Celtic the form *evo*, as in *Evotalis* (Holder, s. v.), which appears in Irish as *Eothail*. Similarly *Evolengi* occurs as *Eolaing*, genitive *Eulaing*; and so one cannot hesitate in regarding *Ivageni* as the genitive of *Ivagen*, which latter represents an earlier and fuller form *Eva-gena-s*, which is no other than the familiar Irish name *Eogan*, genitive *Eogain*, later spelling *Eoghan*, *Eoghain*, sometimes translated into the Welsh *Owen*, or the French *Eugène*. Adamnan has the valuable intermediate spellings *Iogen*, and *Iogenan*, pp. 117, 197, 198, 238, 246.

The other name, whether one read *Laiscepita* or *Laiscemita*, should be a genitive of the consonantal declension and represent an older *Laiscepitas* or *Laiscemitas*. Strange as this name looks, I have come across it in a pedigree in the Books of Leinster and Ballymote. In the former it occurs as a genitive feminine spelt *Loiscibet*, which is more correctly given in the latter as *Loiscibet*, that is to say *Loiscibet*; for though the diphthong which is written *ae* and *ao* in later Irish appears in ogam mostly as *oi*, we have occasionally *ai*, as in the present instance, as, for example, in the Rathcroghan *Vraicci*, genitive of what was written later *Fraech*, *Fraoch*. The etymology of the name, it is needless to say, is obscure; but the nominative corresponding to the

genitive *Laisce-pita*,¹ *Lo[s]sci-bet*, should match the latter as *Loisci-bē*, *bē* being possibly the *bé* of *Bé find* or *Bé bind*, which has come down as the Irish name *Bébhind*, and appears to have meant either the white woman or the sweet(-voiced) lady. What *láisce* or *lóisei* may have meant is not certain; but it may possibly be referred to the same origin as the Welsh *llúg*, *llug-o*, "the act of drawing or dragging after one."² In that case *Loisci-pit-* should perhaps mean a winning or attractive lady.

Putting together *Bé* and the genitive *Laisce-pit-a(s)*, later *Loiscibet*, one can hardly avoid seeing that we have here the exact equivalents of the corresponding cases of the second element in the Latin *hospes*, 'a host or one who entertains a stranger': for **hosti-pes*, genitive *hospit-is* for **hosti-pit-is* = **hósti-pótes*,³ see Brugmann's *Grundriss*, I. §§ 81, 633. The second element is of the same origin as Latin *potis*, 'powerful,' *potere*, 'to be able,' Greek *δεσπότης*, 'a lord,' *πόσις*, 'a married woman,' Sanskrit *páti-s*, 'lord, owner, husband,' and the congeners of these vocables. The Irish form *Bé*, if one is right in introducing it here, shows a way, not hitherto demonstrated, in which Irish got rid of the consonant *p*, namely by making it into *b*.

With regard to the gender of these words, the Latin *hospes* originally perhaps meant either 'host' or 'hostess,' at any rate till the language provided itself with the feminine *hospita*; but in Irish it is remarkable that the name here in question is feminine. Possibly the word was originally associated mostly with the hostess or mistress of the house, on whom the duty of hospitality practically devolved. This suggests a certain analogy with Irish *tigern*, which is formed from a neuter, **tegos*, 'house, *domus*,' and might mean either *dominus* or *domina*; but often in ancient Irish names like *Caeltigern* and *Faeltigern* it is feminine, and the masculine *tigerna*, 'dominus, prince or king,' is a derivative, somewhat as if Latin had been disposed to continue the use of the word *domina*, but to form a *dominius* for use instead of *dominus*. The early Irish tendency would seem to have been to emphasize the rôle of the mistress of the house as contrasted with that of her husband.

If one considers the inscription complete as reading *Ivageni maqui Laiscepita*, one is struck by the fact that Ireland has, so far, supplied

¹ In Mr. Crawford's rubbing and photograph in point, the score to make *m* is too far from the proper inclination required for that letter, and it seems to me that the better reading is *X*, that is to say *p*.

² This would seem to imply a very early instance of confounding the diphthongs *ái* and *ói*; but it is more probable that the spelling *ái* represented two diphthongs, one of which became *ói*, while the other remained *ái* or *ái* until the period of the confusion touched upon in the *Grammatica Celtica*, p. 31^b; also Vendryes, § 66.

³ **Hósti-potes* is supposed to have yielded **hósti-pítis*, *hóspitis*, under the influence of the prehistoric Latin accent on the first syllable (Sommer's *Laut- und Formenlehre*, § 76). The Goidelic accent also was, and mostly still is, on the first syllable; but it is, perhaps, preferable, in spite of a Pelignian *hospus*, to suppose early Latin and Goidelic to have had in common, besides such a form as Latin *pótis*, a kindred noun, *pēs*, genitive *pētes*.

no certain parallel in naming the mother: remoter ancestresses are sometimes given. On the whole, I am inclined to suppose that the broken top of the stone had on it the word *mucoi*. There is another reason against supposing that there was a part of the edge at the top left uninscribed, namely, that in such a case one would have expected both sides to have read upwards, commencing about the same level on the stone. So I would read, *Ivageni maqui (mucoi) Laiscepita*, and translate: "The place or the monument of Eoghan son of Loiscibe's kin." Should one, however, prefer to read the right-hand side upwards, it would be *Avi Pesciad*—the full noun being the genitive of the early antecedent of some such Irish noun as *iasgadóir*, 'fisherman.' The whole would then be *Ivageni maqui avi Pesciat . . .*; but there is no evidence for the combination *maqui avi*,¹ and we should have to suppose some personal name intervening between the two words *maqui* and *avi*. The other way of filling the lacuna, namely, by means of *mucoi*, has the whole weight of analogy in its favour.

The pedigree, with the name *Loiscibet*, will be found in the Book of Leinster, fo. 329 a, b, and in the Book of Ballymote, fo. 194 a, b. I follow the latter, in spite of the spelling being the more modern of the two, because it requires fewer corrections of careless mistakes. The pedigrees in question are those of the Cianacht and their congeners. The former were so named from Cian son of Ailill Ulam = Oilill Oloim. A branch of the Cianacht was settled in Glenn n-Geimin, "Glengiven," in Ulster, which means the valley of the river Roe. O'Donovan, in his edition of the Book of Rights (p. 123), speaks of these northern Cianacht in the following terms:—"It is curious to observe the great amount of the tribute paid to the King of Aileach by this *exotic* tribe of the race of Eibhear, from Munster." The first of them to settle there is stated to have been a "Findchad (also called *Findchán* or *Fíndán*) *me Feig me Findchada Uallaig me Condla me Taidg me Cen me Aililla Ulaim*." The Findchad here mentioned first is stated to have had a son Coartach, and the latter is further described thus: *Coartach me loiscibet banchaintí do cianachta glenna géimin do cenél Fergus a me lemna*, that is to say, "Coartach was son of Loiscibe, a female satirist of the Cianacht of Glenn Geimin." Then there are added the following words: *Mac Caelbaid dobert tir do conid de adbertar cuardraigi*, "Mac Caelbaid gave him land, and it is thence the *Cuardraigi* are called." In the Book of Leinster they are called *Cuartaige*, but I cannot fix them unless they were the *Crotraighi* mentioned under A.D. 1166 in the Ulster Annals, and identified, in the Index, with the barony of *Carey*, in the north of Antrim. Fergus, the son of a mother bearing the same name as St. Patrick's sister, Liainne, also eludes me.

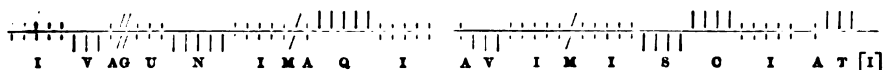
¹ Mr. Macalister, vol. iii., p. 109, cites a Ballintaggart inscription, *Cuna maggi avi Corbbi*, but when I saw the stone, I took it to be *Cunamaggi avi Corbbi*, and I still think that is how it should be treated.

It is very conceivable that a son of Loiscibe, by the same father as Coartach, ended his days among his father's people in Munster, and that the Loiscibe of the inscription is no other than the female satirist. Even if not, the pedigree should help us to fix, approximately, the period when that name was in use. Cormac mac Airt, with the personal help of Tadg son of Cian, won the battle of Crinna, over the forces of Ulster, in A.D. 226: that is, according to the Four Masters, who date Cormac's death in A.D. 266. Now, the Findchad who had a son by Loiscibe, was fourth in descent from Tadg, so the time of Findchad and Loiscibe might be guessed to have been about the middle of the fourth century, at any rate anterior, let us say, to A.D. 400. But I have another guess which is at variance with that conclusion, and it is this: I remember no reference in the Book of Leinster to any woman called Liamain, genitive Lémna, except Patrick's sister: see the allusions to St. Nechtan = mac Lémna, fo. 372^c, also 360^a, ^c, and Stokes' "Martyrology of Oengus," May 2 (pages 122, 128). So I am inclined to suppose¹ that the Fergus alluded to was son of Patrick's sister, or of another Liamain who was named after her; but for the genealogist to speak of Loiscibe as being of the race of Fergus mac Lémna, would bring Loiscibe down, not to A.D. 400, but probably nearer A.D. 550, that is to say, if one may assume, with Professor Bury, that St. Patrick was consecrated in A.D. 432, and that he soon after went on his mission to Ireland. The difficulty in which my conjectures land me may be of my own making; but I should be glad to have it examined by some one who is familiar with Irish pedigrees and Irish chronology.

The length of the foregoing notes will serve, among other things, to emphasize the unusual interest which attaches to this remarkable inscription. I have to thank Mr. Crawford, most cordially, for the excellent rubbings and photographs which he has kindly sent me, with his business-like account of the stone.

NOTE BY R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

To judge by the very clear photographs that Mr. Crawford has kindly sent me, the two angles of this inscription read upwards, and are as follows:—



I V A G U N I M A Q I A V I M I S O I A T [I]

every score of which appears to be perfect, except that the vowel

¹ The Rennes Dindsenchas has a *Liamoin* associated, perhaps, with *Dunlavin*: see Stokes in the *Revue Celtique*, xv., 321; and O'Grady's *Síra Gadelica*, vol. ii., pp. 479, 526.

following ϵ might possibly be ε . The formula is interesting; only two other stones—at Ballintaggart and Ballyknock, respectively—express the relationship by *maqi avi*, “great-grandson.” Neither of the names occurs on other ogam stones. *Ivagunos* or *Ivagenos* is evidently an old form of the common name *Eoghan*, and is cognate with other ogam names, as *Ivodacca*, *Ivacattos*. I am writing away from all books, so can, at the moment, make no suggestion with regard to *Misciatos*.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS DISCOVERED AT GALLEN PRIORY.

BY E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Read JANUARY 28, 1908.]

I WISH to lay before the Society a short account of some early Christian cross-slabs discovered at Gallen Priory, Ferbane, King's County.

Gallen Priory is situated in the Barony of Garrycastle, about seven miles from Clonmacnois, and a monastery was founded there in 492 A.D.

There are some references to the foundation at Gallen in the Annals of Clonmacnois,¹ and the Annals of Ulster,² but the fullest account is given in Archdall's "Monasticon."³

Petrie's "Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language," page 11, vol. i., gives the following account of Gallen Priory:—

"A monastery was erected here by St. Canoc, of Cell Mucraisi, in the year 492. Canoc, sometimes called Mochonóg, was son to the king of the Britons, and grandson of Bracha (meoc). According to the Martyrology of Donegal, p. 342, his mother was daughter of the king of the Saxons. The connexion with Britain appears to have been always preserved; for when we read of the Monastery having been burnt to the ground in the year 820, we find it was restored by a party of emigrants from Wales, who afterwards founded a celebrated school, whence it acquired its ancient name of Gailinne na mBretann, or 'Gallen of the Britons.' It was successively burnt, or spoiled, in the years 949, 1003, 1519, 1531, and 1548, but was still in existence in the time of Colgan. The ruins of a fifteenth-century church, with its flamboyant east window, are still standing in Sir Edmund Armstrong's demesne, near the village of Ferbane, in the King's County, at a distance of about two hundred yards from which is a low, grassy mound, probably the site of the original foundation. Here a singular group of sculptured slabs, covered with Celtic ornamental design, may be seen half buried in the grassy sod—one fragment with the letters, DIAM, being the only one with any remains of an inscription. It is not unlikely that were this mound opened many other slabs would be discovered."

¹ "Annals of Clonmacnois" (edited by Rev. Denis Murphy, s.j.), 1893-95, pp. 9, 131.

² "Annals of Ulster," vol. i., pp. 317, 319.

³ Archdall's "Monasticon," vol. i. (1786), p. 396.

This slab is figured in Petrie's work, plate lxxiii, and it is stated in the description that *DIAM* may, perhaps, be explained as the adjective, *DIAMAIN* = 'pure.' I am inclined to doubt the low grassy mound being the site of the original foundation. Mr. Donelan (whose father was a tenant on the Gallen Estate, and lived to be 103 years old) told me that his father always gave the following somewhat curious account of the mound

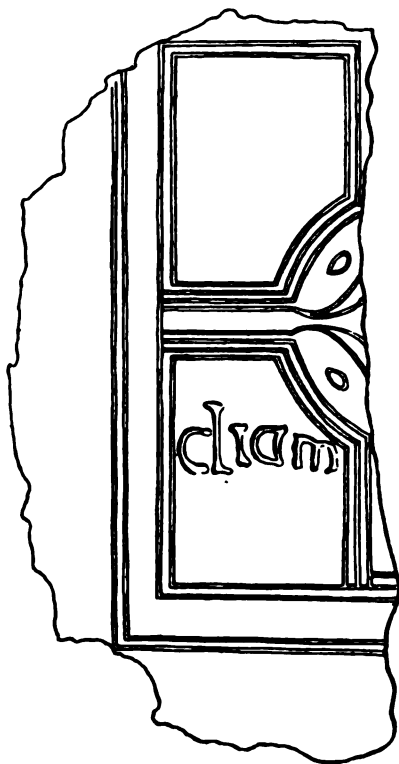


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

where the slabs were found. He stated that, early in the nineteenth century, two members of the family—John Armstrong, Dean of Kilfenora, and his son-in-law, the Rev. William Hervey—leased the demesne from the then head of the family, Edmund Armstrong, for the purpose of farming the land. These gentlemen proceeded to plough the lawn immediately in front of the present house, and finding the cross-slabs there, they had them all removed and buried in the grassy mound, which is about 150 yards in front of the lawn.

When my cousin, Sir Andrew Armstrong, the present owner of Gallen, and myself, proceeded to examine the mound, in October, 1907,

we could only discover two slabs—the inscribed one described by Petrie, and the large decorated slab (figs. 1 and 2). The decorated slab (fig. 2), which was removed with very great difficulty, owing to its weight, has since been erected under a shelter in the demesne. It appears to me to be the lower portion of a cross. The slab is 5 feet in height, 7 feet including the foot, 2 feet 4 inches across, and 7 inches thick. The back and sides are uncarved. The decoration consists of three panels, the top one containing an interlaced cross in the centre, and four pieces of ornament of the form generally known as “Divergent Spiral or Trumpet Pattern,” derived from the La Tène ornament of the pre-Christian period—one in each corner. The second panel, which is in a worn condition, contains two animals confronting each other, with long interlaced tails. The bottom panel is ornamented with a Celtic fret pattern, and in the middle of the panel is another smaller animal. This panel is much worn, and the ornament is not always easy to distinguish. The slab is furnished with a tenon joint for the attachment of a head-piece.

After removing these two slabs, we decided to open the mound, and altogether spent three days in excavation—one in October and two in November. In addition to the slabs described in the present paper, some others were discovered, including one the inscription on which appears to be important, and which I hope to publish in a future number of the *Journal*; the others were in a fragmentary condition.

All the slabs were found at a depth of about two feet from the surface, and were intermixed with human bones, mostly tibias and femurs. Ten other slabs were found, the surface of which had entirely peeled off. There were also four pieces of molten iron or slag, with some quite modern iron nails, a key, and about a dozen large squared stones; the latter had apparently belonged to some building. All the slabs are of a rather bad quality of sandstone; and as this is not found in the neighbourhood, it must have been imported. Only four of the slabs are inscribed, and I have been assisted in reading the inscriptions by my friend, Mr. R. I. Best, M.A.

— Fig. 3 measures 2 feet 11 inches in length, and 1 foot 11½ inches in breadth. It bears a finely decorated cross, with interlaced work in the centre, and Celtic fret-patterns in each of the expanded ends of the cross. This slab bears a very strong resemblance to those at Clonmacnois, and it is interesting to note that, whereas the artists who carved the High Crosses appear to have travelled all over the country, those who carved the cross-slabs at Clonmacnois do not seem to have moved very far, mostly up and down the Shannon, in the neighbourhood of Clonmacnois.

This slab is incised *OR DO BRAUN*, “a prayer for Bran,” and is interesting, as it shows the old dative singular, which has not previously occurred in inscriptions, though it has been met with in manuscripts,

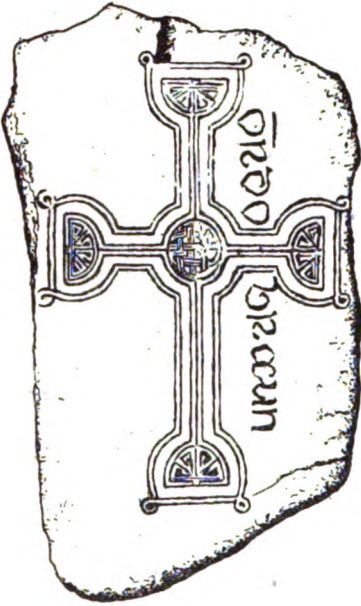


FIG. 3.

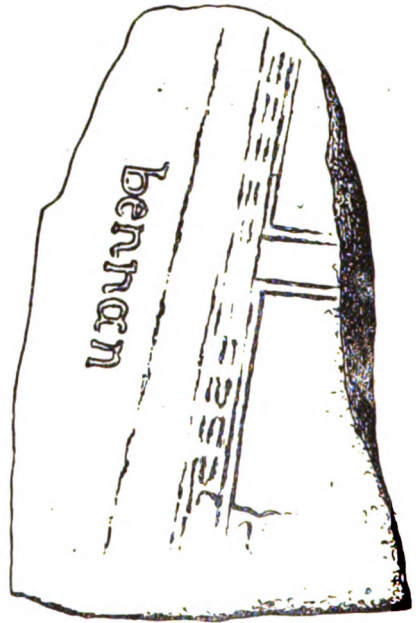


FIG. 4.

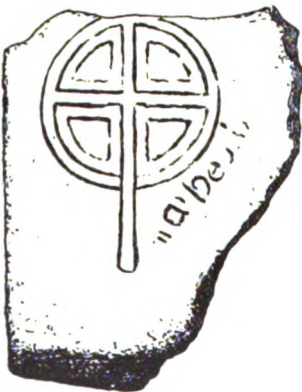


FIG. 5.

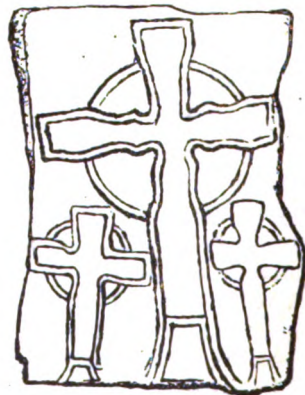


FIG. 6.

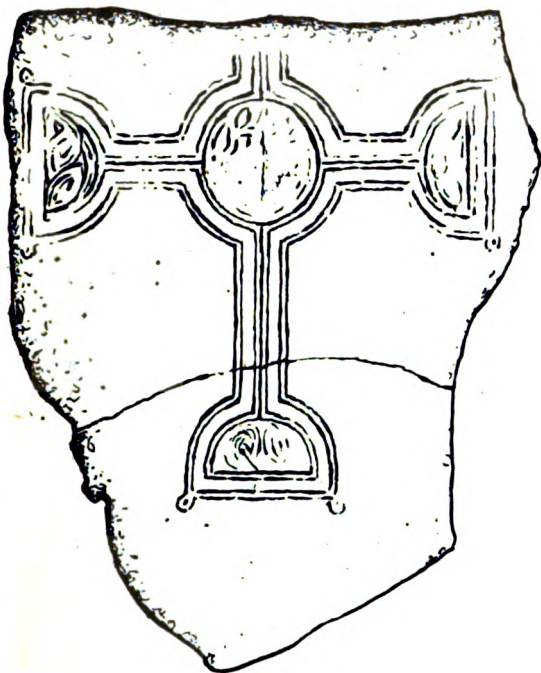


FIG. 7.



FIG. 9.

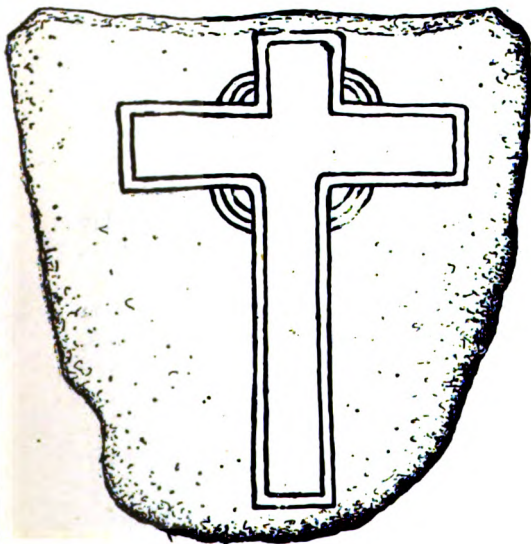


FIG. 8.

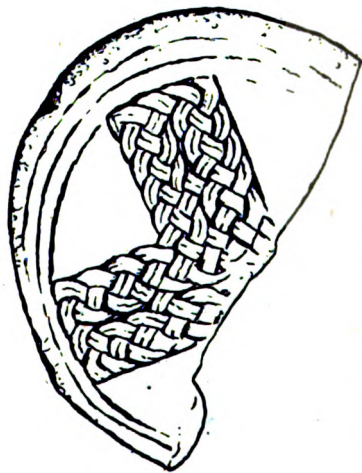


FIG. 10.

the dative singular found later being 'Bran' (*see* Petrie's "Christian Inscriptions"). Bran is a common name, frequently met with in inscriptions, and cannot, in this case, be identified with any individual. Judging by the decoration, the slab is probably of the tenth century.

The next slab (fig. 4) is a fragment, 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, with the remains of a fret pattern, and the inscription BENNAN, which, though a well-known name, is uncommon. It occurs only once in O'Clery's "Martyrology of Donegal," when the celebrated Benen, or Benignus, the disciple of St. Patrick, is mentioned. We cannot identify this slab with any individual.

The next slab (fig. 5) is decorated with a wheel-cross, and measures 1 foot 6 inches by 11 inches. The remains of an inscription can just be seen, and the letters A and B can be made out, but that is all.

The next slab (fig. 6) measures 2 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 6 inches. It is decorated with three crosses—a large one in the centre, and a smaller one on each side. The crosses are all of the usual Irish form—a Latin cross with a ring round the arms. Perhaps the two smaller crosses may be meant to recall the two thieves, crucified at the same time as our Lord. There is no trace of any inscription on this slab.

The next slab (fig. 7) is in a very worn condition, and the top is missing. It bears the usual Clonmacnois type of cross, decorated with interlaced work at the expanded arms. It measures 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 5 inches.

The next slab (fig. 8) measures 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10½ inches. It has a plain Latin cross, with a ring round the arms incised upon it.

The next slab (fig. 9) is in a worn condition, and is inscribed with a plain ringed cross. It measures 1 foot 10½ inches long, and 1 foot 2 inches wide.

The next slab (fig. 10) is only a fragment, but it bears the remains of what must have been a very handsome interlaced cross. It measures 19 inches.

The dating of these cross-slabs presents some difficulty, but they appear to be a little later than many at Clonmacnois, and probably belong to the tenth and eleventh centuries. The portion of the cross probably belongs to the tenth century.

The illustrations are from drawings made by Miss E. Barnes, and from photographs taken by Mrs. H. L. King and Miss Katherine Armstrong, to whom my best thanks are due.

SHANRAHAN: CHURCH, CASTLE, AND SEE.

BY REV. J. EVERARD, P.P., MEMBER.

[Read MARCH 31, 1908.]

SHANRAHAN, near Clogheen, county Tipperary, as a parish in the Catholic Church, has lost its name; but the name is preserved in the lonely little God's acre around which are entwined such sad and touching recollections.

Nearly a century and a half have passed since the body of the Rev. Nicholas Sheehy was laid to rest in his own loved Shanrahan, amongst those for whom he gave his life. To-day in Shanrahan's little churchyard the ivy clings to the walls, and twines round the trees and tombstones. The grave-stones are neither tall nor unsightly, nor are they many. They are far outnumbered by the humble mounds, covered with green grass, beneath which the humble people lie at rest. There is nothing weird about the aspect of the place, yet when the breeze rustles through the trees around, it seems as if the sad wail for the dead—the Irish dirge—that resounded in Shanrahan on the day of Father Sheehy's burial, is being re-echoed by the tombs around.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, Father Sheehy was P.P. of Shanrahan. Dr. Madden states expressly that he was born in Fethard, County Tipperary. This is accepted, and not questioned by Mrs. Sadleir or Mr. A. Webb. Such were the belief and tradition, down to 1898, in Clogheen and Fethard. In response to an appeal for the erection of a suitable memorial to Father Sheehy in Shanrahan, the people of Fethard, acting on the belief, generously contributed in that year. At this period a man named White (who belonged to the old Clonmel family of the name) lived in Kilcarroon, near Shanrahan. He was ninety years of age, and used to relate that he frequently heard his aged father state that he had it from the lips of Father Sheehy's own friends that the former pastor of Shanrahan was a native of Fethard. The birthplace is now about to become a matter of dispute. Bawnfune, near Clonmel, claims that right. Attention is directed to these facts, as the "local belief" in favour of Bawnfune has been recently ventilated in p. 242 of the "Place-Names of Decies." It is evident that Father Sheehy was honest and fearless, in sympathy with the grievances of the people, and perfectly innocent of the murder of Bridge. After the execution of Father Sheehy in Clonmel, 1766, his remains were interred in the graveyard attached to the parish church at Shanrahan, which was quite close to the spot on which the old castle then stood. Subsequently, the parishes, Shanrahan, Ballysheehan, and Templetenny, of which Father Sheehy had been

pastor, were divided in 1817, and now comprise the parishes of Clogheen and Ballyporeen. This latter is about co-extensive with the older parish of Templetenny.

A favourite residence of Sir Richard Everard (Patents P.R.O., liber xxiii., fol. 52) was the Castle of Shanrahan. Sir Richard and Lady Everard lived here in 1627. The chalice presented by them in that year to the parish church of Shanrahan is still preserved. The castle at Shanrahan was built in 1453 by James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, who was styled "James the Usurper." This nobleman was popular, powerful, and wealthy, and ruled Munster for over forty years in regal splendour. It was the same earl who caused to be erected the Castle of Ballyboy, on the Tar, some miles to the east of Clogheen, which became later on the property also of Sir Richard Everard. The Everards were closely connected by marriage with the Desmonds. Irish landholders in the reign of Charles I. were obliged to be alive to the necessity of procuring letters patent, and of taking care to have them enrolled. This was especially needful for Catholic owners of property in land. Many, whose property was possessed by their families for generations, were constantly harassed in those days, and exposed to great hardship and injustice. Self-preservation induced Sir Richard to act. The letters patent given to several landholders then must not be regarded as grants of land for the *first* time, but *new* letters patent to safeguard the owners, that they might not be brought before the courts and fined, or deprived of portion or all of their property. Those who neglected to obtain the requisite letters patent exposed themselves to the danger of having their titles questioned by unscrupulous officials and audacious adventurers. This insecurity with regard to property, especially in Munster, continued, according to Mr. Froude, from the reign of Henry VIII. till Cromwell's time. No doubt, on account of the sums received in connexion with those royal letters, their being sought was encouraged by those in power, in order to replenish an empty exchequer. Hence, the property was not "passed" to Sir Richard in the 15 Charles I. for the first time. Some old wills, antecedent to that date, place the matter beyond dispute. Nor was Sir Richard Everard the "*last holder of the barony*" (estate?) ("Place-Names of Decies," p. 330), for, in 1693, in the Inquisition *post mortem* on his grandson, Sir John Everard, the third baronet, who was killed at Aughrim, there is express mention of "Burnt-Clogheen" as one of the many places forfeited on account of his having fought on the Irish side. Other "escheated" lands around Shanrahan were Kilcarroon, Garrandillon, Kilbeg, Ballylomasney, Clogheen-o'-the-market, Kilballboy, "containing 920 acres," Ballyboy, "containing 1024 acres of lands," &c. The statement at the end of the paragraph in same page that "of over 160 plowlands only about twenty-eight are now capable of identification," is not correct; and, surely, "Burn-Court" is not the correct translation of *Cuirt-doighte*. In the early part of the last century

the castle at Shanrahan was pulled down by a vandal in the vicinity, to provide material for the erection of a farmstead. Almost all recollection and trace of this fine old feudal stronghold have vanished, but the site may yet be seen marked on sheet 87 of the Ordnance Map. The elevated tower of this castle commanded an extensive and charming view of a country remarkable not only for the fertility of its soil, but also ever celebrated for the beauty of its hills and dales, and woods and water. The river Dwag, which flowed by the base of the tower, abounded with fish.

With regard to "the noted medical practitioner of Carrick-on-Suir," mentioned in the same chapter of the "Place-Names of Decies," p. 333, it may be well to state that Dr. Everard was the grandson of Ed. Everard (see Prerogative Will, 1755, P. R. O.), and was born at Carrigmore. The family continued to reside there until about 1810—the period prior to the erection of Shanbally Castle. The ruins of this dwelling may still be seen inside the walls of Shanbally demesne. George Everard, the doctor's father, had Kilbeg to fall back upon when cleared out of Carrigmore. Like others in those days, young Everard studied abroad, and obtained his degree in Paris, in 1789. In the Cahir Marriage Register, November, 1791, he is described as "Edward Everard, M.D.," of that place, and was married to a Miss M. Keating. For about forty years he followed his profession in that town, and the house in which he lived in Monaraha during all these years, and in which he died, is still pointed out, and is well known to all Cahir and its neighbourhood. It is only now for the first time, in the "Place-Names of Decies," that Dr. Everard's name is associated with Inch-na-muc and Carrick. The Clogheen Parish Registers furnish no record of any Everard living in Inch-na-muc. People over eighty years of age in Carrick never knew he had been there; nor has any tradition to that effect been handed down by those of the previous generation. These facts, together with the testimony of the Rev. M. Keating, who married "Ed. Everard, M.D.," dispose effectually and entirely of this recent Carrick legend.

Dr. Everard's brother (Thomas) settled in Lisheenanol. The author of "Place-Names," p. 305, explains that word as "The little fort of the *apples*"; but the termination "oul" has reference, not to the *apples*, but to the *apple-trees*, which are there all the year round. I do not share the views of the author in his explanations of many local names and places; for instance, Ballybacon, Ballyboy, Clogheen, &c. I prefer to follow that venerable and thoughtful scholar, Dr. Joyce. When, however, the author of "The Place-Names of Decies" comes to deal with Ballyporeen (p. 338), I regret to add that his derivation is singularly incorrect. *Póipín* means a small stone, &c. This Irish word—taken in connexion with Dr. Joyce's explanation of Clogheen, in this neighbourhood ("Irish Names of Places," vol. i., p. 413)—is, I submit, a simple, natural, and rational explanation of the name of this

parish. Much as we may wish to conceal the fact—the stony nature of the soil of the district in the past is the key to the solution of the meaning of the place-name. The derivation of Ballyporeen, as the “Ford Mouth of (the) Little Hole, or of the Indigo”—given in “Place-Names of Decies”—is purely imaginary.

For more than a thousand years Shanrahan was a place of note and importance. With the name Shanrahan many historic recollections are connected, and *first* amongst these is the memory, in the seventh century, of Cathaldus.

Here, *in limine*, an effort must be made to focus a little light on the connexion between Rachau, Rachan, Raghan, and Shanrahan. Shanrahan is situated on the northern side of the Knockmaeldown mountains, the ancient name of which, it must be borne in mind, was Slieve Cua. This range separates Tipperary from Waterford, and is said to extend from near Clonmel to Mitchelstown in the county Cork. Shanrahan is nearer to the latter than to the former town. The castle of Shanrahan was built near the site previously occupied by the old fort, Rathcua. Passing this rath, after having seized the oxen in Gleann Samaisce (the Glen of Aherlow), the famous Cua drove them to the top of the neighbouring Slieve Cua¹ (Knockmaeldown). St. Declan, of Ardmore, on his journey to Cashel, crossed the Slieve Cua mountains, wending his way through the well-known pass Belach-Legtha (Bay Lough), leading to Magh Femhin, and by Ardfinan. Colgan's conjecture that Rachau (Rathcua) is another form of Rathan, or Rahan, seems amply justified. In the territory of the Desii there were three places bearing the name of Rathan, or Rahan. One of these called Sen-Rathan, or Old-Rathan, is now known as Shanrahan. Having been a brilliant student in the University of Lismore, Cathaldus got charge of the district north-west of Slieve Cua, of which he was appointed *Ard Easpog*, or Chief Bishop. The word *Ard Easpog* is, perhaps, contra-distinguished from the *chorepiscopus*. A *chorepiscopus* was a subordinate bishop with (as the word implies) a particular district assigned to him, where he had certain duties to perform, but without ordinary episcopal jurisdiction. The *chorepiscopi* were universal for several centuries throughout Europe, and with few exceptions came to an end in Ireland in the twelfth century, when the boundaries of the several dioceses were accurately defined, and the number of bishops definitely fixed.

At Rachau, or Raghan, later down the stream of time called Shanrahan, Cathaldus built a church “near Lismore,” which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. A journey of a few miles over the western shoulder of Slieve Cua leads one from the “city” of Cathaldus to Lismore. Rachau was the scene of the first missionary labours of Cathaldus. He

¹ Slieve Cua, near Dungarvan, is a modern application of the old name. This modern Slieve Cua is a veritable *ignis fatuus* amid the marshes of Mid-Waterford to those not well acquainted with the country of the Decies.

belonged to one of the princely families of Munster, and was distinguished by the "majesty of his mien, and a certain nobility of countenance." After some years Cathaldus, moved by the Celtic passion for travel, set out from Shanrahan (*a grege Rachavensis*) on a journey to Palestine, where he visited the holy places, and on his way home became Bishop of Tarentum, and Apostle of Southern Italy. During his years as Bishop of Tarentum, St. Cathaldus introduced antiphonal singing, with organ accompaniment, and is credited with writing numerous homilies. His death took place on the 8th March, and his feast is kept each year in Ireland, on that day. His tomb was opened in 1071, when a silver gilt cross was found with the inscription, "Cathaldus Rachau." A translation of his remains took place on the 8th May, 1107, which was followed by another in May, 1151, when "the relics were deposited by Archbishop Gerald in a new chapel erected in honour of San Cathaldo." The Tarentines regard with extraordinary respect the tomb of their Patron Saint, and the splendid sepulchre and magnificent Cathedral, in which is placed a life-size silver statue of St. Cathaldus, attest the fond reverence they still entertain for one who loved and served them on earth, and who now prays for them in heaven. It will interest lovers of Ireland's early saints to learn that some years ago a crypt was discovered in the Cathedral of Taranto which, on examination, has proved to be none other than the ancient basilica built by our Irish saint, Cathaldus. There are lives in poetry and prose by Italian writers of this great Irish saint. A very delightful record of his life has been recently published by Monsignor O'Riordan, Rector of the Irish College, Rome. In Miss Stokes' "Six Months in the Apennines," p. 202, and in Canon O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. v., p. 189, references are made to St. Cathaldus and Shanrahan. Dr. Lanigan complains of Dr. Burke, the Bishop of Ossory, for substituting in the office of St. Cathaldus the word Rathau for Rachau; but evidently the learned author of the "Hibernia Dominicana" had carefully considered and weighed this whole matter. And though the Doctors differ in some respects with regard to the details of the life of St. Cathaldus, yet the great Dr. Lanigan himself, a native of Cashel, with his clear comprehensive local knowledge, finally comes round, and admits in his "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland" (vol. iii., p. 125): "It is *really probable* that Shanrahan or Old-Rathan is the place meant by Rachau, particularly as it is within a short distance of Lismore, not far from which Rachau is represented to have been situated." And again, in the same page he writes: "This (Sen-Rathan or Old-Rahan) must, I *am sure*, be the *same* as Shanrahan in the barony of Ifa and Offa, county Tipperary."

In "Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars," p. 461, the Most Rev. Dr. Healy writes: "It was Colga, therefore, king of Munster, in A.D. 670, who caused Cathaldus the deacon to be elected bishop, and not only endowed the See of Rachau with the lands of Desii, but also

subjected to his authority all the bishops of the south, whose Sees were within the kingdom of Cashel." Shanraghan is the form in which the word appears on Father Sheehy's monument, and Monsignor O'Riordan, in his Life of the saint, discussing this very matter, significantly observes: "Shanraghan means Old Raghan, and Italian writers might easily substitute Rachau for Raghan, &c., and would *most naturally* write *ch* for *gh*." In the Irish office of this great saint (Gill & Son, Dublin), Die viii. Martii, p. 18, we read: "Cathaldus in loco hodie Shanrahan nuncupato sedem suam episcopalem constituit" (Cathaldus in a place now-a-days called Shanrahan established his Episcopal See). Surely, therefore, Shanrahan has a claim to be regarded as being something more than the mere "*possible* original See" (Place-Names of Decies," p. 328) of St. Cathaldus. Enough has been written to show that Shanrahan is a name which should be perpetuated through the ages, and rendered much more widely known.

The foregoing notes have been written in no unfriendly or captious spirit. The author of "Place-Names of Decies" has started a much-needed work, with an excellent plan; and I hope competent men, in many other districts, will be stimulated by his example and public spirit. Errors will be found in such works, notwithstanding the ability of the authors, as the subject is one of extreme difficulty. It is the duty of persons living in the various districts to correct such errors, otherwise such books, instead of being reliable sources of knowledge, would in many cases mislead, and so help to perpetuate incorrect statements and derivations.

[A very interesting notice of the above-mentioned cross, a relic of St. Cathaldus, will be found in the *Journal*, vol. xix., p. 145.—Ed.]

Miscellanea.

St. Findchu.—In the last vol. (xxxvii.) of the *Journal*, page 409, I am represented as stating that St. Findchu flourished at Brigown, near Mitchelstown, in the eleventh century. I believe his date was the sixth century, and I intended to give this as his period.—COURTENAY MOORE (*Canon*).

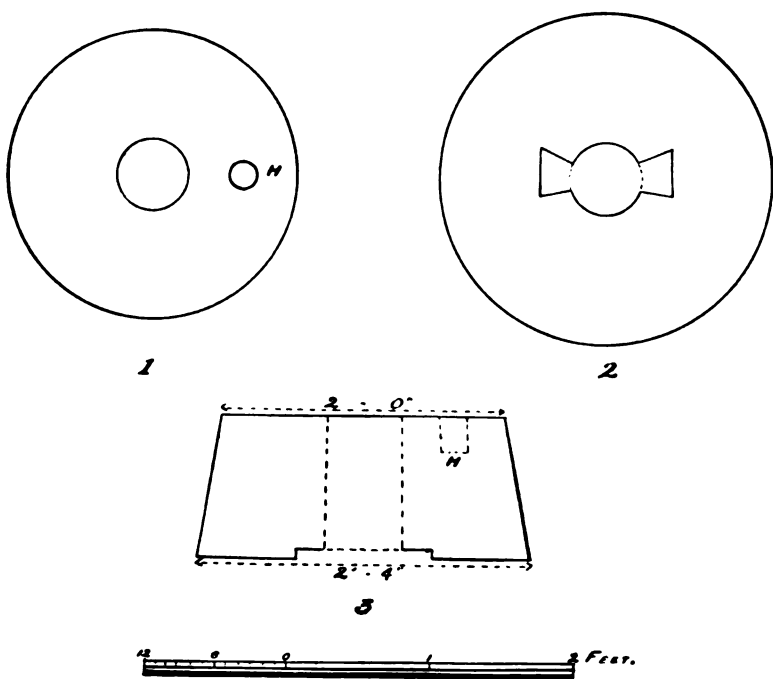
Abington.—Rev. St. John Seymour, in the last part of his very interesting and instructive paper in the last *Journal*, draws attention to the inaccurate drawing of the Barry coat-of-arms, copied from the ancient tomb in this churchyard, which appeared in the *Journal*, vol. xxi. The error must have occurred in the engraving of the photograph which I had taken in 1887, a copy of which I now enclose for correction. These



arms are:—"Three bars gemelle gules and in chief a crescent azure for difference." When I first saw this stone in 1877, it was fixed as an altar-tomb, and had the finely-carved slab, accurately described by Mr. Seymour, fixed at the head of it, and the two curious female figures on pillars at each side. I was informed by an old man named Hayes that these figures have been removed to Clonshavoy

House, with other carved stones; but, as they "ever and always" formed part of the Barry tomb, in which he was interested, he brought them back and re-erected them *in situ* himself.—J. GRENE BARRY.

An Ancient Quern, or Millstone, County Kerry.—A curious quern-stone, of which a drawing is given, was discovered a few years ago protruding from the banks of a stream on the farm of Mr. Peter Garvey, in the townland of Ballincota, Ventry. It lay under six feet of stiff yellow clay of an appearance indicating that it had not been disturbed



ANCIENT QUERN, OR MILLSTONE, COUNTY KERRY.

FIG. 1.—Upper surface of stone, showing sinking at H. 3 deep.

FIG. 2.—Lower surface of stone.

FIG. 3.—Section through centre of stone.

for many years. It is interesting on account of its unusual shape, and furnishes an example of what our earliest mill-querns were like. It is so heavy that it taxes the united efforts of two men to turn it over. The stone from which it was formed is a kind of flinty conglomerate but rarely met with in the neighbourhood. It is in the form of the frustum of a cone, the base being 2 feet 4 inches in diameter, and the top 2 feet. Its height or thickness is 12 inches. The opening in the centre is 6 inches in diameter, and of an even bore throughout, but

slightly frayed at the edges. There is a second hole $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter within 2 inches of the outer rim of the top plane, and penetrating the stone to the depth of 3 inches. This was evidently intended for the reception of a handle. As this hole corresponds with the position of the handle in the ordinary household quern, some have assumed that this massive block was one of a pair of ancient hand-querns. But a consideration of the enormous labour that the working of so weighty a mass would entail makes this supposition improbable. The hand-querns found in raths are invariably small and light. Again, there are two indentations in the face, which are clearly meant for iron flanges, connected with the shaft, to fit into, to keep the stone in position, and cause it to revolve with the revolutions of the shaft. This arrangement, or modifications of it, continued in use in small mills up to a late date. The handle may have served to enable the miller to effect adjustments which are performed by mechanical contrivances in more modern mills.—JOHN CURRAN.

Ardpatrick, County Limerick.—The ruins of Ardpatrick, mentioned in my account of the Mountrussell Ogam (p. 52), occupy the summit of a rounded, grassy hill near Sunvill, on the road from Buttevant to Kilfinane.



FIG. 1.—BASE OF ARDPATRICK ROUND TOWER.

The side walls of a large church still remain in the graveyard, but do not possess many features of interest. At the north side is a doorway, with a plain, pointed arch, and at the south a passage or small room, covered with a rough, pointed vault of massive construction.

The Round Tower (fig. 1), which stands outside the graveyard wall, north-west of the church, is reduced to a mere stump, 9 feet high, and 17 feet 6 inches in diameter. It is remarkable for the regularity of its masonry, and must, when complete, have been a fine building. The walls, 4 feet thick, are built of large squared stones in courses. Mr. Westropp (*List of Round Towers, Proceedings R.I.A., 1899*) states that three bells were found in it, and gives a reference to Maurice Lenihan's "Limerick, its History and Antiquities," p. 120.

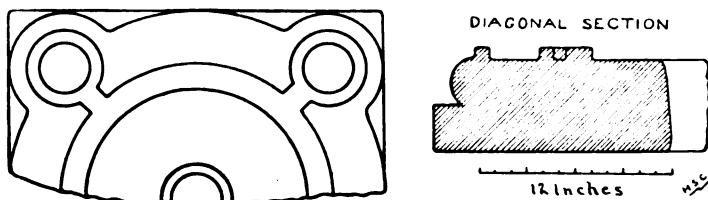


FIG. 2.—PLAN PORTION OF BASE OF FONT AT ARDPATRIK.

Another proof of the former importance of the place is the carved stone which now lies outside the east end of the church, and is evidently half of the base of a font (fig. 2) similar to that in St. Canice's Cathedral. It shows sockets for a large pillar in the centre, and smaller ones at the corners, and is perforated through the middle, I presume for the escape of water.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

Property of Robert Lord Clive in County Clare.—Prof. Wardell having discovered a Rental of the estates purchased in county Clare by the victor of Plassey, kindly permitted me to make an abstract. This, as a contribution towards the life of one of the chief founders of our Indian Empire, may be acceptable to the Society. The Rental is a thin paper volume, loosened, but otherwise fairly preserved and legible, entitled, "Account Book of Lord Clive's estate in the Co. Clare, purchased from Henry Mitchell Esq^r, and commencing the 1st May, 1761 one." Most of the lands lie in groups to the west of Bunratty and south of Newmarket-on-Fergus; but some are beyond the Fergus estuary, and others in the hills of Slieve Bernagh, Limerick city, and elsewhere. The re-naming of Ballykilty as "Plassey" after the great battle of 1757 is interesting:—(2) Exōrs of Saml. Monsell—Castlekeal. (4) Urlin, Knockmonroe, and Corkabane; Major Miller—Limenagh, from George Gough. (6) John Holleran, Eyre Powell. (8) W. Miller—Ballymortough, Knocknakelly, and Tullyglass. (10) Exōrs Alderman Higgins—Breugha and Limneleaghy. (12) Tho. Spaight—Garrynamona. (14) James Wilson—Coneskeagh, Knockbeagh, and Cortachs. (16) Exōrs Ald. Higgins—Killulla. (18) Edw. Fitzgerald—Rinana and Stonehouse. (20) Higgins—three houses in St. Mary's Parish, Limerick.

(22) Luke Hickman—Smithstown, Caherteige, Moylendod, and Corcanagore. (24) Tho. Mac Mahon (now W. Monsell)—Plassey, otherwise Ballykilty. (26) Harrison Rosslewin—Fortfargus, Liscola, Ballymakelly, Dangan, and Ballynacraggy. (28) Mrs. Cath. Bindon—Carpan-timore. (30) Exōrs Rob. Maglin—Knocknabricky. (32) Piers Creagh—Barnagehy. (34) Steph. Wolfe—Trivicklane (Tiermaclane), Ballyveskell, and Ballymacregan. (36) Anth. Coppley—Ballykelan, Rosmada, Glanlon, and Gortatogher. (38) Edw. Dalton—Ballyards.

Some letters follow the Rental:—Feb. 19, 1764 (copy): Athboy, Trim, C. Powell to Lord Clive *re* making new leases, ascertaining lives, &c., Feb. 19, 1764. C. P. 2. To Edward Dalton as to lease of Ballyards and fine on death of his uncle, Michael Dalton. 3 and 4. Two letters to W. Monsell alluding to his nephew at Ballykilty. 5. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradbridge. 6. C. Powell to Lord Clive, as to transmission of rent; and 7. To George Clive, M.P., Fleet St., London. The annual rents vary thus in round numbers—1767, £667, £706; 1768, £678, June, £667, Dec.; 1769, £667 and £678. I have to thank Professor John Wardell for permission to use these notes.—T. J. WESTROPP.

Molony Family Ring in County Clare.—The question of seal rings in Ireland has received very little attention, indeed, in the pages of the *Journal*. Since we published (vol. xxi., p. 72) sketches of sixteen seals of various High Sheriffs of Clare, from the Restoration to the middle of the following century, few and isolated have been the notices and sketches of later Irish seals. It may be of interest to record a family relic¹ preserved in the family of Molony, of Kiltanon. It belonged to a prelate of some note, the Most Rev. John Molony, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe from 1671 to 1688, when he was translated to Limerick. He was attainted in 1696 as “the Titular Bishop of Killaloe,” and was one of the principal benefactors of the Irish colleges, where he endowed “bourses” in August, 1701. The six bursaries founded by him were to be held by Irishmen, with a preference to his relations of his name. Tradition says that the family applications for these bursaries used to be sealed with the bishop’s ring. He was resident in the Benedictine Abbey of Issy, near Paris, where he made his will, November 22nd, 1701, his executors being his nephew, “John de Molony,” his cousin Thady, and the Chevalier Arthur, a banker, of the well-known Limerick family, living in Paris. The bishop died September 3rd, 1702, and was buried at the Irish College in Paris. His epitaph runs as follows:—

“*Illustris et Reverendissimus Ecclesiæ Præsul Johannes Molony, ex antiquissima familia inter Hibernos ortus. Parisi ab adolescentia educatus, et Sacræ facultatis Parisi Doctor ex canonico Rothomagensi factus*

¹ We hope to illustrate this seal with some others at a later date.

primum. Episcopus Laonensis : Sui nominis et familiæ tertius, deinde Episcopus Limericensis et administrator Laonensis Catholicæ Religionis at Patriæ ardens Zelator, propterea ab hereticis sæpe ad necem quæsitus tandem Parisi redux exul ; et Collegio, in usum sacerdotum Hibernorum, trecentas libellas Turenensis annui redditus donavit, præter mille ducentus libellas in constructionem hujus sacelli semel donatus. Obiit die tertio Septembris Anno suæ ætatis 78 et in Anno Domini, 1702."

The arms and motto are the same as on the vault in Tulla old church, county Clare. If so, they represent arms—1 and 4, a quiver full of arrows and a bow ; 2 and 3, two lions counter rampant supporting a staff, or sword. The plain gold ring, however, though greatly worn, shows that the bishop used as arms two bows interlaced to the dexter, and a quiver to the sinister ; this is surrounded by elaborate foliage or mantling, and surmounted by a helmet ; the crest is worn away. There is a marble table at Kiltanon, with an inlaid group of playing-cards, one torn. Tradition says that this was given to the bishop, in atonement for the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV, having lost his temper when playing, and tearing up the card. Though characteristic of the proud impatience and finished courtesy of the monarch, we have not verified, and can only give the tale as it was told to us.—T. J. WESTROPP.

Inscription on old Dublin House.—The following is said to have been inscribed on an old house in Dublin :—

" The Angels from their throne on high
Look down on us with pitying eye,
That where we are such passing guests,
We build such strong and solid nests,
And where we hope to dwell for aye,
We scarce take heed a stone to lay."

Perhaps some member may be able to say to what house it belonged ?—
E. R. BATE.

The Architectural and Topographical Society.—This is a new Society, founded for the purpose of making and publishing a survey of objects of Architectural and Archæological interest in the British Islands. It is proposed to collect, and keep for reference in the offices of the Society, Measured Drawings, Sketches, and Photographs, together with an outline map showing the positions of places described or illustrated.

A Quarterly Journal, to be called "The Architectural and Topographical Record," will contain minute descriptions of Ancient Buildings, Heraldry, and other cognate matters. The information given will be

classified under Parishes, and the position of the buildings mentioned will be defined by references to the Ordnance Survey Maps.

A Card Index will be published, under subject headings, at the end of each year, the Journal being in such a form as to be readily arranged under geographical headings.

The Annual Subscription will be Half-a-Guinea; or Life payment of Seven Guineas.

Members who contribute information will receive a rebate, on the contribution being accepted and printed. Two pages of printed matter will entitle the author to a rebate of 3s. on the Annual Subscription; ten pages to a rebate of 5s. 6d.; fifteen pages to a rebate of 8s.; and twenty pages of printed matter will be accepted in lieu of the subscription. *Non-Members* will receive one quarterly part for every five pages accepted.

This system of reductions to contributors is a novel feature, and is sure to be appreciated. It might with advantage be adopted in other Societies. The Quarterly Journal, judging from the specimen pages, will be well printed, and profusely illustrated; on page 126 are illustrations of a little church in county Kilkenny, with a curious rood-loft, not previously illustrated or described; and there is a good rubbing of a high tomb at Callan, in the same county.

The address of the Society is 33, Old Queen-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

The Georgian Society.—The Georgian Society for Recording Examples of Eighteenth-Century Domestic Architecture and Decoration in Dublin was inaugurated by a public meeting in the Royal Irish Academy House on the 21st of February. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, c.v.o., d.c.l., and the speakers were—W. G. Strickland, Sir Thomas Drew, G. D. Burtchaell, R. M. Butler, and the Recorder of Dublin.

The Rev. Dr. Mahaffy was elected President, and Vice-Presidents and Committee were appointed. The Hon. Treasurer is J. C. Ruthven; and the Hon. Secs., E. Mac Dowel Cosgrave, 5, Gardiner's-row; and Page L. Dickinson, 13, South Frederick-street.

The Society—as its full name suggests—has been founded to survey and make a permanent record of the fast-disappearing structures and decorative details of the older houses of Dublin, which include so many examples of excellent eighteenth-century work. It is intended to publish an annual volume, containing as fine a collection of sketches, measured drawings, and photographs, with explanatory text, as the funds will admit. The annual volume will be sent to members, and will not be sold to the general public.

A peculiar feature of the Society is that it is terminal, lasting not more than five years. It is hoped that the series of annual volumes will form a richly-illustrated and valuable record of the work of this interesting period.

When the Society terminates, its entire collection—properly mounted, classified, and labelled—will be given to an existing Society, to be preserved for future reference.

The subscription to the Georgian Society is One Guinea per annum. Full particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The books marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

**History of Clonmel.* By Rev. William P. Burke. (Printed by N. Harvey & Co., Waterford, for the Clonmel Library Committee, 1907).

IN the first part of this work the story of Clonmel is traced from the dawn of authentic history down to the middle of the last century. The second and larger part deals with various subjects, the adequate treatment of which would have unduly impeded the progress of the chronological narrative. For example, the history of the Palatinate of Tipperary is told, probably for the first time, in chap. xxi. Indeed, the title does not convey a full idea of all that may be found within the covers of the book. Where necessary for the elucidation of his theme, Father Burke ranges over the neighbouring counties, and a good deal of valuable information concerning them is supplied, especially in the earlier chapters. Nor is this all. Much of what he has written makes a wider appeal than to merely local interest. The account of eighteenth-century social life, with its fox-hunting, hard-drinking squires, and their imitators, the rack-renting middlemen so celebrated by Lecky, may be instanced.

In an interesting foot-note (page 5) the derivation of the name of the town is discussed. The editor seems to scout the generally accepted version which equates Clonmel and Honey Vale (Cluain Meala), and advances very plausible reasons for believing Chlu Mell (Mell's portion) to be the original form.

Though the name is unquestionably Irish, the town itself was of Danish origin (page 12). Nevertheless, when it emerges from the twilight of the pre-Conquest period, Clonmel has become a typical Anglo-Norman burg, ruled over first by the De Grandisons, and then by the Desmond Geraldines. These latter as manorial proprietors were at never-ending hostilities with the Butlers, whose claim derived itself from the grant of the liberty of Tipperary obtained by James le Botiller, first Earl of Ormond (9 Nov. 2 Edw. III.). In the preface, the absence of documentary evidence from local sources to illustrate the mediæval period is deplored. Yet much has been made of the scanty materials to hand, and into the dry bones picked from the Patent, Plea, and Pipe Rolls, &c., Father Burke has succeeded in breathing something of the spirit of life. The pen-picture (page 19) of what stirring events the "old inhabitant"

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might have witnessed throughout the fourteenth century will arrest attention.

With the advent of the Elizabethan era materials become more abundant, and from 1603 onwards there is a wealth of detail. The troubled period of the Civil Wars, Cromwell's siege, the settlement of the town after the Restoration, the operation of the Penal Code, and the striking development of industry and commerce which marked the whole of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, are admirably treated. The position of Clonmel on the banks of the Suir, and in the middle of the extensive district watered by that river, was an exceptionally fine one for trade and industry in the days when railways and steam power generally were unknown. Accordingly the corn and provision trade flourished. The town was the collecting centre for export, both of the raw material and the finished product, of a large and fertile area.

The numerous mills in the vicinity (set forth in full on pages 183-4) still remain as eloquent memorials of those humming "old times," which else might be unknown save through shadowy tradition.

Of special interest to the readers of this *Journal* are the chapters devoted to the parochial church (St. Mary's), the Franciscan Abbey, and the ecclesiastical remains of Innislounaght and Donoughmore. The illustrations showing the tomb of the lords of Cahir, the memorial altar and tomb of the White family, the chancel window of Old St. Mary's, and the remains of the old town walls are excellently reproduced.

A list (amalgamated from the Prerogative and Diocesan collections) of the wills of Clonmel folk down to recent times is given in chap. xvi. Some of the older and more important of the wills are printed at length, and, in the case of the principal families, interesting pedigrees and notes are inserted.

It is on record that "two of the more discreet men" were summoned from Clonmel to a Parliament to be held at Waterford in 1359. The regular series of names of Parliamentary representatives does not begin, however, till exactly 200 years later. From 1559 on it is continuous down to 1885, when the urban constituency was merged in East Tipperary (chap. xv.).

Separate accounts are given of the Corporation, and of "Printing and Journalism"; while all that bears on the memorable Father Sheehy episode has been collected in chap. xviii. Some well-nigh forgotten seventeenth-century names have been rescued, let us hope, from oblivion, as, e.g., those of the Barons and Stephen White, who head the list of "Clonmel Notabilities" (chap. xxiii.).

Enough has been said to show the thorough and painstaking manner in which the editor has delved out his materials. It should be mentioned that his book has no slight claims to merit on the literary score, and that the fruits of his labours are presented to the public in an attractive form. The handsome appearance of the volume as regards printing, illustration,

and binding deserves more than passing praise. Father Burke and the Library Committee are to be warmly congratulated on the publication of this notable addition to our stock of local Histories.

**The Place-Names of Decies.* By the Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A. 1907.

THE author regards the country of the Decies as practically co-extensive with the present diocese of Waterford and Lismore, and as embracing nearly all the county Waterford, a considerable part of the county Tipperary, and a small portion of the county Cork. It contains eight complete baronies, the greater part of another barony, and small portions of three others.

The place-names in this district, many thousands in number, are explained; Celtic names are translated; English names that are translations have the original Celtic names supplied; and, when possible, the original Celtic names are also furnished in case of English names that are not translations.

The work is divided into sections for each barony or part of a barony; each baronial section has sub-sections for parishes, with their townlands and other sub-denominations; all are in dictionary order. The author regarded it as of paramount importance to preserve existing names from being lost, and, in addition to the "Ordnance" townlands, many sub-denominations are collected and explained.

Father Power has devoted his spare time for many years in making this collection of names, and discovering their meanings and associations. Many journeys have been made, many letters written, and many *sheanachies* interviewed. He has consulted competent local Irish-speakers on almost every name, inspected inquisitions and surveys in the Public Record Office of Ireland, and examined the Field Books of the Ordnance Survey. He has compared his own conclusions, thus arrived at, with the results similarly obtained by O'Donovan sixty years ago, and has checked both by the ancient records. This has enabled him to correct popular errors, and exclude *ex post facto* explanations.

His arrangement in sections is the very best that could be adopted; it enables him to furnish explanations of the name of every barony, parish, townland, and sub-denomination, and to add notes on its history or legends, when sufficiently interesting. The work is well indexed, and has good maps. It gives evidence of much labour and considerable talent for elucidating Irish place-names. With many of the explanations we do not agree; but it would be unreasonable to expect that a work of such difficulty should be free from error, or that Father

Power should have consulted all the available sources that would enable him to correct local versions.

Much can be learned from the place-names of a district concerning its history and physical features; and it is specially desirable that correct interpretations of these names should be current locally.

Father Power has dealt very exhaustively with the place-names of his own district. We hope others will be stimulated to follow such a good example.

Proceedings.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the 60th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 28th of January, 1908, at 5 o'clock, p.m.:

JAMES MILLS, I.S.O., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Vice-Presidents.—Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea; John Ribton Garstin, F.S.A., *Past President*; Seaton F. Milligan, J.P., M.R.I.A.; G. N. Count Plunkett, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

Fellows.—E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A.; F. Elrington Ball, J.P., M.R.I.A.; G. D. Burtchaell, LL.B., M.R.I.A.; Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.; John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, J.P., M.R.I.A.; Samuel A. O. Fitz Patrick; J. J. Perceval, J.P.; Andrew Robinson, C.E.; William A. Shea, J.P., D.L.; William Henry Stokes; Wm. C. Stubbs, M.A.; John F. Weldrick; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, M.A., LL.D.

Members.—C. C. Atkinson; Rev. Canon Burnett, M.A.; C. D. Cassidy, L.D.S.; William Chamney; James Coleman; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; H. S. Crawford, B.E.; Edwin Fayle; Lindsay Massy Hewson; Lucas White King, LL.D.; Mrs. Long; Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D.; Francis M'Bride, J.P.; Colonel J. K. Millner; Joseph H. Moore, A.I.M.; S. Middleton; James Nichols; Rev. W. O'Connor; Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.; Miss L. Iris Orpen; Rev. T. W. O'Ryan, c.c.; G. W. Place; Hugh Pollock; Andrew Roycroft; Thomas U. Sadleir; George Shackleton; Mrs. E. F. Simpson; E. Weber Smyth, J.P.; John White; Richard Blair White; Robert White; William Grove White, LL.B.; C. J. Wilson; C. P. Wilson.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected:—

FELLOWS.

- Armstrong, E. C. R., M.R.I.A., Cyprus, Eglinton-road, Dublin (*Member*, 1906): proposed by George Coffey, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin (*Member*, 1894): proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
Hanson, Philip, Commissioner of Public Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.
Lawrence, L. R., F.R.C.S., 9, Upper Wimpole-street, London, W.: proposed by P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, *Fellow*.
Mac Cormick, Rev. F. H. J., F.S.A. (Scot.), Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop (*Member*, 1889): proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.
Muldoon, John, O'Maoldubhian House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

- Fleming, James S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Inverlony, Callander, Perthshire: proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 Hewson, Lindsay Joseph Robert Massy, 71, George-street, Limerick: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 Kehoe, Lawrence, 8, Bloomfield-avenue, Dublin: proposed by Thomas Mayne, F.R.G.S.I.
 Ledger, Zacharias Palmer, 27, George-street, Limerick: proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 Lefroy, Benjamin St. George, Derrycashel, Clondra, Co. Longford: proposed by Major R. R. G. Crookshank.
 O'Reilly, Very Rev. Michael, O.C.C., 56, Aungier-street, Dublin: proposed by Thomas Mayne, F.R.G.S.I.
 Studholme, Lancelot Joseph Moore, B.A. (Oxon.), C.E., Ballyeighan, Birr: proposed by Rev. Canon Hemphill, D.D.
 Tempest, Harry G., Dundalgan Press, Dundalk: proposed by William Tempest, J.P.

The Report of the Council for the year 1907 was read and adopted as follows:—

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

THE loss sustained by the Society in the death of Members has been greater during the past year than at any similar period. The number amounts to thirty-four, including two of our Vice-Presidents, and one Honorary Fellow.

JOHN ROMILLY ALLEN, who died on the 5th July, 1907, in his 61st year, became a *Member* of the Society in 1876, a *Fellow* in 1899, and was elected an *Honorary Fellow* in 1902. It was owing to his initiative, in conjunction with our Hon. General Secretary, that the joint meeting of this Society and the Cambrian Archæological Association took place in August, 1891, when Killarney, West Kerry, the Great Skellig Rock, the Lower Shannon, Limerick, Clare, Adare, Holycross, and Cashel were visited by the two Societies. The friendly relationship which existed between the two Societies from their foundation, and in the time of the fourth Earl of Dunraven and Rev. James Graves, both of whom regularly visited the Cambrian Meetings and Excursions, has been well maintained. In 1894 a return visit was made to the Cambrians at Carnarvon on their invitation, when our Society held its Summer Meeting in the Guild Hall in that town, and joined in their Excursions to many interesting places in North Wales during the week commencing the 16th of July of that year. In all these Meetings and Excursions Romilly Allen took an active part, and the account of the Killarney Meeting, and the places visited in connexion therewith, published in the *Journal*, vol. xxii., pp. 158-170, and pp. 255-284, with many illustrations, was written by him, and forms a valuable addition to the official account given in the previous volume.

John Romilly Allen was eldest son of George B. Allen, of Cilrhiw, Narbeth, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke. He was educated at Rugby School and King's College, London, and adopted the profession of Civil Engineer. He was engaged in engineering work in Persia, and was the author of some publications on engineering, amongst others one on the "Design and Construction of Dock Walls." He had always a strong inclination for Archæological Science; eventually devoted the whole of his time to its study, and became a recognized authority on the subject. His published works comprise "Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland" (1887); "Monumental History of the Early British Church" (1889); "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland" (1903); and "Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times" (1904). He was Editor of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*; and he also edited *Archæologia Cambrensis* from 1887 until the time of his death. His contributions to the Archæological Journals were very numerous, and included nineteen papers to the Journal of the British Archæological Association, and thirty to the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association. In 1896 he was elected to the distinction of Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (London), and in 1900 he was made an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was Rhind Lecturer in Archæology in 1886, and Yates Lecturer at University College, London, in 1898. He was selected to deliver the Margaret Stokes Memorial Series of Lectures at the Alexandra College, Dublin, in 1905. It has been truly said of him that he "was endowed with a ready wit and a keen perception and power of humour; but under all were wonderful kindness of heart and those Celtic sympathies which won him a wide circle of friends."

THE RIGHT HON. SIR DANIEL DIXON, BART., a Vice-President for Ulster, whose death took place suddenly on 10th March, 1907, was seven times Lord Mayor of Belfast, Chairman of the Belfast Harbour Board, and Member of Parliament for one of the divisions of that city. He took a prominent part in everything that tended to promote its prosperity and advancement. He was elected Mayor of the City in 1892—the year in which the title of Lord Mayor was conferred; and in that year he was knighted by Lord Zetland. He again held the office of Lord Mayor in 1893, 1901-1903, 1905, and 1906. He was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1902, and entertained Their Majesties the King and Queen in 1903, in which year he was created a Baronet.

Notwithstanding the great demands on his time, he took much interest in Archæology; and it is through men like him that our Society becomes better known and appreciated by the public. It is of the greatest importance for our Society to keep in touch with the civic and municipal institutions of the country, and with the County and District

Councils; and it is extremely gratifying to find our work so much appreciated by those bodies, as instanced by the numerous invitations we have been honoured with to visit their localities.

The occasions on which Sir Daniel Dixon entertained the Society as Lord Mayor of Belfast were in connexion with the Ulster meeting in 1892, when he gave a garden party in their honour, at his residence, Ballymenoch House; on Wednesday, 28th June, on the return of the members who took part in the joint Excursion of this Society and the Cambrian Archæological Association from the Scottish cruise, he held a reception in honour of the two Societies, to which one thousand of the principal people of Belfast and neighbourhood were invited; and again, on the Society's visit to Belfast in 1905, when, on the 3rd of July, he and Lady Dixon issued upwards of 2,000 invitations to meet the members of the Society at a Garden Party in the Exhibition Hall and Botanic Gardens Park, in that city.

JAMES FROST, J.P., a Vice-President for Munster, died on the 17th October last, in his 80th year. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy; became a Fellow of the Society in the year 1877, and took an active part in the visits of the Society to Limerick in 1889, under the presidency of Lord James Butler, and again in 1891. He attended many of our meetings, and took a great interest in the work of the Society. He was the author of several works, including "The Townland Names of County Clare," and "A History of County Clare."

Mr. Frost had landed property in County Clare; was a magistrate and grand juror of that county, for which he was also High Sheriff in 1879. He was chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and other public bodies. He was a sound classical and Gaelic scholar and linguist, and had travelled much in Europe. He was elected Vice-President of the Society for 1898-1902, and again for 1904-1907.

THE REV. HUGH PRICHARD, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), died at his residence, Dinam Hall, Anglesey, on the 13th of October last, in his one hundred and first year, and he had been the recipient of congratulation from the King on his last birthday. He became a Fellow of this Society in the year 1872, and continued a subscriber until his death. He held curacies in Merionethshire and Anglesey, but relinquished Holy Orders in 1840.

Mr. Prichard was deeply interested in Archæology, and was connected with several Antiquarian Societies.

JOHN O'LEARY, sometimes described as the "Fenian Leader," was elected a member of this Society, 3rd October, 1888, and continued a member until the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th of March, 1907, in his 79th year. He was born in Tipperary, of a good family, and was educated at Erasmus Smith's School, in that town, and

at Carlow College. He entered Trinity College, and studied for the Bar, but was not called, as the Oath of Allegiance was then necessary to be taken before admission as a Barrister. In 1850 he obtained a Scholarship in Medicine in Queen's College, Cork. Here he appears to have found the atmosphere not congenial, as he proceeded to Queen's College, Galway, in the same year, where he obtained a second Medical Scholarship. He studied there with diligence for three years, and passed all his Examinations, but did not take out a degree. He went to Paris in 1855, and the following year visited America, where he formed the acquaintance of men who were engaged in the Fenian movement, and there joined their organization.

In 1863 it was decided to start a newspaper in Ireland to disseminate the views of that body; and the *Irish People* was started, with John O'Leary as its Editor, and O'Donovan Rossa as Manager. [The latter had been enrolled a member of our Society, 3rd September, 1856, while resident in Skibbereen, having been proposed by John O'Donovan, LL.D.]

On the 15th September, 1865, the office of the paper was raided by the police, and the principal members of the staff were arrested. On 1st December of the same year, John O'Leary was placed on trial for high treason, in Green Street Courthouse, before a Special Commission; was found guilty, after a trial lasting over five days, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He was released in 1879, and returned to Ireland at the end of 1884, and made his home in Dublin. In 1885 he published "Young Ireland: The Old and The New"; in 1886, "What Irishmen Should Read"; in 1895, an "Introduction to the Writings of James Finton Lalor"; and in 1896, his last work, entitled, "Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism."

He was a man of culture and ability, and became well known in literary circles in Dublin.

The Very Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE, P.P., V.G., M.R.I.A., became a member of the Society so far back as 1864, and was one of the few surviving members of that period. In the following year he became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and in 1870 was elected a *Fellow* of this Society. He contributed several papers to the *Journal*, including articles entitled, "Iniscathy since the Twelfth Century," which were published in 1874-5, vol. xiii., pp. 106-117, and 255-278; also a note on "The Mistaken Identity as to St. Patrick's Birthplace," vol. xix., p. 49 (1889). Again, in 1905, he contributed a paper entitled, "Iniscathy after ceasing to be a See," which was published in vol. xxxv., p. 152. He was author of a "Church History of Ireland," and was justly esteemed for his great erudition and piety.

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The following is a complete list of the deaths notified up to the time of the preparation of this Report:—

FELLOWS.

- Allen, J. Romilly, F.S.A. (*Member*, 1876; *Fellow*, 1899; *Honorary Fellow*, 1902).
 Clark, Stewart, J.P., Dundas Castle, Queen's Ferry, Edinburgh (1892).
 Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel, Bart., Holywood, Co. Down (1892).
 Frost, James, M.R.I.A., J.P., 54, George-street, Limerick (1877).
 Malone, Very Rev. Sylvester, P.P., V.G., Kilrush, Co. Clare (*Member*, 1864; *Fellow*, 1870).
 Prichard, Rev. Hugh, Dinam Hall, Anglesey (*Fellow*, 1872).

MEMBERS.

- Baker, Samuel, Howth (1897).
 Bray, J. B. Cassin, Grosvenor-road, Rathmines (1891).
 Brennan, James, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., 110, Leinster-road, Rathmines (1889).
 Budds, Wm. F., Tullaroan, Freshford (1890).
 Burgess, Rev. H. W., LL.D., Alma-road, Monkstown (1890).
 Carey, William, 47, Grosvenor-square, Dublin (1893).
 Cullen, T. W., National Bank, Dundalk (1896).
 Devenish-Meares, Major-General, Ballinacargy, Co. Westmeath (1895).
 Dunn, M. J., 42, Upper Mount-street, Dublin (1893).
 Fisher, Rev. Canon J. W., Mountrath (1894).
 Healy, William, J.P., Donard View, Downpatrick (1895).
 Hyde, H. B., 5, Eaton Rise, Ealing (1858).
 Keane, Lady, Cappoquin (1891).
 Kiernan, Michael K., 24, Eustace-street, Dublin (1905).
 Kiernan, Mrs., Dalkey (1897).
 Lewis, Thomas W., M.D., Wansford (1884).
 M'Getrick, James, 6, Ely-place, Dublin (1901).
 Mangan, Richard, Western-road, Cork (1891).
 Mannion, Very Rev. P., P.P., Elphin (1889).
 Miller, Rev. R. M., M.A., Roscrea (1900).
 O'Leary, John, 17, Temple-street, Dublin (1888).
 Power, Ambrose W., Glencairn Abbey, Mallow (1897).
 Preston, Captain John, R.M., Athlone (1890).
 Russell, John, C.E., Belfast (1896).
 Shekleton, W. A., M.A., Kilkenny (1905).
 Smith, John, B.E., County Surveyor, Ballinasloe (1898).
 Walsh, Captain W., Leicestershire Regiment (1898).
 Wybrants, W. Geale, 55, Pembroke-road, Dublin (1888).

MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The most important function undertaken by the Society was the *Conversazione* given on the evening of 15th May, 1907, in the Dublin Museum, Kildare-street, which was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the attendance of the principal residents of the city as guests to the number of six hundred. A notice of this *Conversazione* is given in volume xxxvii., for 1907, pp. 254-6.

The meeting for the Province of Connaught was held this year at Athlone, on the 2nd July, and four following days, when the principal antiquities in the neighbourhood were visited on the invitation of the Athlone Urban District Council, who courteously presented an address of welcome to the Society. The Chairman, Count Plunkett, *Vice-President*, returned thanks and made a suitable reply, which, with the address, will be found at pp. 314-348 of the Proceedings, in volume xxxvii. (1907). Thanks are also due to the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonmacnoise and Mrs. Campbell for entertaining the Members at a Garden Party on the afternoon of 2nd July last; and to Mrs. D'Esterre Strevens, of Castlecoote, for afternoon tea at her residence on the occasion of the visit to Roscommon; and also to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen St. Lawrance Burke, for their hospitality at "The Abbey," Roscommon.

In connexion with the October Meeting of the Society an excursion was arranged, in which the County Kildare Archæological Society joined; the places visited were Edenderry, Carbury, Monasteroris, and Ballyboggan Abbey. Thanks are due to Mr. C. Colley Palmer, D.L., *Fellow* of this Society, for entertaining the party to afternoon tea at his residence, Rahan.

MEETINGS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Meetings were held for Munster in 1906, and for Connaught in 1907. The meeting for 1908 would fall to Ulster; but in these meetings held in rotation in each province for some time past Leinster has been rather neglected. A cordial invitation having been received from the County Louth Archæological Association to visit that county, it has been suggested that a joint meeting, taking in both Ulster and Leinster, could be arranged for by a visit to Newry as well as Dundalk, after the places visited in Louth, from Dundalk as headquarters for the week, had been seen. This arrangement meets with the approval of local members, both in Leinster and Ulster; and it is therefore proposed to accept the invitation to hold the Summer Meeting of the Society for 1908 in Dundalk.

[PLACES AND DATES OF MEETINGS FOR 1908.]

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The places and dates of meetings for this year will therefore be as under :—

PLACE.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Dublin, . . .	Tuesday, *Jan. 28,†	{ Annual Meeting, and Evening Meeting for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Feb. 25,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.
Do., . . .	„ Mar. 31,†	Do. Do.
Do. . . .	„ *April 28,†	Quarterly Meeting.
Kilkenny, . .	„ *May 26,	Evening Meeting and Excursions.
Dundalk, for the Provinces of Leinster and Ulster,	„ *July 7,	Quarterly Do. Do.
Dublin, . .	„ *Oct. 6,†	Do. Do. Do.
Do., .	„ Nov. 24,†	Evening Meeting, for Papers.

* Railway Return Tickets will be obtainable for these Meetings at fare and a quarter.

† Members of the Society's Dinner Club will dine at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, at 6 p.m., on the above dates.

During the past two years the Council has had before them communications suggesting the desirability of a renewal of the Excursions by sea which gave so much satisfaction in former years. A proposal is now made to have a trip around the Irish coast to visit antiquities at those places where, owing to the limited time of ten days, on former excursions, there was not an opportunity of seeing everything of interest. The last party consisted of 120; and though this number enabled a larger steamer to be employed, there was great loss of time, and some difficulty in landing so many in small boats from the steamer. It is now suggested by Mr. S. F. Milligan, J.P., M.R.I.A., *Hon. Prov. Sec. for Ulster*, that a smaller number of about sixty could be more easily arranged for, and the steamer which was engaged for the first sea excursion of the Society around Ireland, the "Caloric," would probably be available. The Council, under the circumstances, are disposed to agree to the proposal that the excursion be carried out under the auspices of the Society if the necessary arrangements can be satisfactorily made, but with the usual proviso that the Council are not in any way responsible for anything in connexion with it.¹

¹ The arrangements for the proposed cruise fell through owing to difficulties in getting a suitable steamer, as announced at the February meeting (see page 101).

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1908.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Rules of the Society provide for the retirement each year of the Vice-President for each province who has been longest elected, and this will cause four vacancies. In the case of Ulster, in addition to the retirement of the Senior Vice-President, there is a second vacancy caused by the death of Sir Daniel Dixon. In Munster, the late Mr. Frost was the retiring Vice-President, so that his death does not create a second vacancy. There will therefore be five vacancies caused by the removal of the following names :—

FOR LEINSTER,	..	JAMES MILLS, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.
„ ULSTER,	..	ROBERT M. YOUNG, J.P., M.A., M.R.I.A.
„ „	..	THE RIGHT HON. SIR DANIEL DIXON, BART., M.P.
„ MUNSTER,	..	JAMES FROST, J.P., M.R.I.A.
„ CONNAUGHT,	..	RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, C.B., M.V.O.

Under a similar Rule three of the Senior Members of Council retire by rotation, and two for an insufficiency of attendances.

The attendances are as follows for the nine meetings held during the year until 1st December :—

THE PRESIDENT,	. . . . .	7	E. MACDOWEL COSGRAVE,	. . . . .	3
JAMES MILLS,	. . . . .	3	WILLIAM C. STUBBS,	. . . . .	3
H. F. BERRY,	. . . . .	7	JOHN COOKE,	. . . . .	6
T. J. WESTROFF,	. . . . .	6	B. R. T. BALFOUR,	. . . . .	1
M. J. McENERY,	. . . . .	5	M. M. MURPHY,	. . . . .	0
S. A. O. FITZ PATRICK,	. . . . .	8	R. COCHRANE,	. . . . .	8
LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD,	. . . . .	7	G. D. BUNTCHAELL,	. . . . .	6
W. J. GROVE-WHITE,	. . . . .	7	H. J. STOKES,	. . . . .	7
P. J. O'REILLY,	. . . . .	9			

The Members of Council who retire are :—

Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A. ; John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A. , S. A. O. Fitz Patrick ; B. R. T. Balfour, M.A., M.R.I.A. ; and M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A.

To fill these vacancies the following nominations have been received within the appointed time, signed by the proper number of Fellows and Members :—

As VICE-PRESIDENTS :—

FOR LEINSTER,	..	LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A.
„ ULSTER,	..	SIR WILLIAM Q. EWART, BART., M.A., M.R.I.A.
„ „	..	THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.C.V.O., Lord Mayor of Belfast.
„ MUNSTER,	..	THE REV. CANON COURTENAY MOORE, M.A.
„ CONNAUGHT,		HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. JOHN HEALY, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Archbishop of Tuam.

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :—

FRANCIS ELDRINGTON BALL, J.P., M.R.I.A.

JAMES COLEMAN, *Hon. Secretary*, Cork Historical and Archaeological Association.

RICHARD LANGRISH, J.P.

JAMES MILLS, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.

RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, C.H., M.V.O.

As there is only one name proposed for each vacancy, it will devolve on the Chairman of the Annual Meeting to declare the foregoing elected to the respective offices of Vice-President and Member of Council.

An Amendment to the Rules having been passed at the last Annual General Meeting, providing for the appointment of an additional Hon. General Secretary, the Council, at their Meeting on 25th June, 1907, nominated Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., to that position.

There are two Auditors to be elected to audit the Accounts of the Society for the past year. The present Auditors, Mr. John Cooke and Mr. S. A. O. Fitz Patrick, are eligible for re-election.

The roll at the end of the year 1907 stands as follows :—

Hon. Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Life Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Fellows,	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Life Members,	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Members,	.	.	.	.	.	.	907
							<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1145

The number on the roll for 1906 was 1,197; the decrease is caused by the deaths already noted, some resignations, and the striking off the roll of Members who had not paid any subscriptions for the previous three years.

There are now fifty-one Members owing for one year; fifteen for two years; and nine owing for three years. The names of those owing for two years and upwards will be read out at the Meeting; and the list will be published in the first issue of the *Journal* for 1908, in accordance with the Rules (No. 11) of the Society.

The total amount received in 1907 for Entrance Fees and Subscriptions was £634 14s., as against £669 2s. 9d. received in 1906. During the past year eight members have been transferred to the rank of Fellow, and six new Fellows and thirty-six Members have been elected, a list of whom is given on pages 96 and 97.

THE BETTER HOUSING OF THE SOCIETY.

In our last Annual Report a *résumé* was given of the steps previously taken in connexion with this matter ; and mention was made of the failure of the attempt to secure quarters for the Society in the new College of Science now in course of erection, as it was stated that all the available space had been already appropriated. After some further correspondence with the Irish Government, arrangements were made for the reception of a deputation from the Society to the present Chief Secretary, the Right Honourable Augustine Birrell, M.P., who, on the 12th December last, granted an interview. The deputation was introduced by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald.

Mr. Garstin, who has always taken the most active interest in placing the question before the Government, stated the case for the Society, in which he was supported by Mr. William Field, M.P. The difficulty of getting accommodation in any new buildings to be erected having been referred to, Mr. Garstin mentioned as an alternative the granting of a yearly or capital sum to enable the Society to provide its own accommodation. The Chief Secretary undertook to place the views of the deputation before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the members then withdrew.

On the adoption of the Report, the Chairman declared the following elected to their respective offices :—

AS VICE-PRESIDENTS :

FOR LEINSTER, ..	LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, M.R.I.A.
„ ULSTER, ..	SIR WILLIAM QUARTUS EWART, BART., M.A., M.R.I.A.
„ „ ..	THE EARL OF SHAPTESBURY, K.C.V.O.
„ MUNSTER, ..	THE REV. CANON COURTENAY MOORE, M.A.
„ CONNAUGHT, ..	HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. JOHN HEALY, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

AS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :

F. ELRINGTON BALL, J.P., M.R.I.A.
 JAMES COLEMAN.
 RICHARD LANGHISHE, J.P.
 JAMES MILLS, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.
 RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, C.B., M.V.O.

AS AUDITORS :

JOHN COOKE, M.A., M.R.I.A.
 S. A. O. FITZ PATRICK.

The Chairman read out the list of Fellows and Members in arrear for two years and upwards in accordance with the General Rules of the Society, No. 11, to be printed in the Journal, as follows:—

LIST OF MEMBERS OWING THREE YEARS.

FELLOW.

Tallon, Daniel, 5, Cambridge-road, Rathmines.

MEMBERS.

Comerford, William, Urlingford N. S., Co. Kilkenny.
 Donnelly, Rev. Michael, Clogher, Castleblayney.
 Humphreys, Rev. John, The Manse, Tullamore.
 Jones, Cromwell Walter, Ellesmere Park, Eccles.
 Meehan, Rev. J. H., B.D., St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.
 Neeson, Rev. Arthur, P.P., Braid, Ballymena.
 O'Donovan, Rev. J., P.P., Adm., Loughrea, Co. Galway.
 Wilson, George J., 63, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.

LIST OF MEMBERS OWING TWO YEARS.

FELLOWS.

Linn, Richard, 38, Worcester-street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 Shallard, L. S., 253, Camden-road, London, N.

MEMBERS.

Allen, Herbert, Rosemount House, Dundrum.
 Browne, Charles R., M.D., 66, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 Dargan, Thomas, Cave Hill-road, Belfast.
 Drought, Rev. Anthony, M.A., Castlepollard.
 Davis, Rev. James, C.C., Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
 Given, Maxwell, C.E., 3, Arbana-terrace, Coleraine.
 Johnston, Professor Swift, M.A., 1, Hume-street, Dublin.
 Kidd, James, 55, Antrim-road, Belfast.
 Lytle, Samuel Douglas, Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
 Moore, Miss P., The Rectory, Ballivor, Co. Meath.
 Mac Mahon-Creagh, Mrs., Kilkishen, Co. Clare.
 M'Burney, James, Loughconnolly N.S., Broughshane.
 M'Carte, James, 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.

List of Fellows and Members elected in 1907, and Members transferred to the rank of Fellow:—

FELLOWS.

Batchen, Thomas M., M. INST. C.E., Westbourne, Temple Gardens, Dublin.
 Boughton-Chambers, Capt. William, Indian Service, Office of "The Indian Freemason," Bombay.
 Dobbs, Archibald E., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

Hastings, Samuel, Church-street, Downpatrick (*Member*, 1897).
 Joyce, Weston St. J., Glenasmole, Sandford-road, Ranelagh, Dublin.
 Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon, Rectory, Mitchelstown (*Member*, 1887).
 Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D., Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin (*Member*, 1889).
 M'Enery, M. J., M.A., M.R.I.A., Public Record Office, Dublin (*Member*, 1890).
 O'Duffy, Kevin E., 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin (*Member*, 1900).
 Shaftesbury, The Earl of, K.C.V.O., Belfast Castle, Belfast.
 Shea, William Askin, J.P., D.L., Ellenville, 5, Garville-avenue, Rathgar (*Member*, 1900).
 Tighe, Michael J., M.R.I.A.I., M.S.A., Merville, Galway (*Member*, 1901).
 White, Rev. F. de Lacy, B.A., F.R.S.L., Rector of Mavesyn, Ridware, Rugeley, Staffs.
 White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P., Rockland, Waterford (*Member*, 1880).

MEMBERS.

Atkinson, C. C., 3, Eaton-place, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 Barry, Henry, Fermoy.
 Betham, Mrs., 9, Belgrave-square, North, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 Buckley, J. J., National Museum, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 Bulger, Mrs. A., Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna.
 Burton, Miss, Adelphi, Corofin, Co. Clare.
 Buchanan, Miss E., 1, Warwick-terrace, Leeson Park, Dublin.
 Chamney, William, 15, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 Champneys, Arthur C., 45, Frogna, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 Duncan, James, 52, Highfield-road, Rathgar.
 Fogarty, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Killaloe, Ashline, Ennis.
 Gibson, Miss, 26, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
 Going, Miss Maria Annie, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 Green, Miss, 27, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
 Green, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., B.A., M.B., M.R.I.A., Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork.
 Hall, Cyril, 3, New-street, Thurles.
 James, Lieut.-Colonel S. A., The Cedars, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester.
 Jones, Rev. Thomas E. H., The Manse, Glarryford, Belfast.
 Kenny, Henry Egan, Hillington House, Goole, Yorks.
 Max, John T., J.P., Maxfort, Thurles.
 May, Miss C. P., Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
 May, Miss Stella M. E., Do. Do.
 Milligan, Humphrey, Athlone.
 Montgomery, Robert J., M.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., 25, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
 Morrissey, James F., B.A., Public Record Office, Dublin.
 Morrissey, Thomas J., B.A., Public Record Office, Dublin.
 Mulligan, Miss Sara, Thornbuck N. S., Kilkenny.
 O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross, Bart., Lake View, Killarney.
 O'Sullivan, Daniel, Caherdaniel, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 Pakenham-Walsh, Lieut. W. P., Crinken House, Shankill, Co. Dublin.
 Ryan, James P., M.D., Collins-street, Melbourne, Victoria.
 Sadleir, Thomas Ulick, Barrister, 9 Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
 Seymour, Rev. St. John, B.D., Church House, Dovea, Thurles.
 Waddell, John J., Barrister, Weston, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 Wilson, Charles Pilkington, Solicitor, Lismallon, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
 Young, Rev. T. E., M.A., Hill View, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.

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 { Vol. XXXVIII., Consec. Ser. }

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REPORT ON THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION FOR 1907.¹

The additions to the collection amount to 126, slightly above the average increase. Of these, 25 have been given by Mr. H. T. Knox, 11 by Mrs. Shackleton, and 36 by the Keeper. The remainder were printed for the Society from negatives lent by the following:—50 by Dr. Fogerty, and 4 by Mr. Henry Crawford. The total number now reaches 2394.

CLARE.—Cahercuttine, fort (Noughaval) (2); Caherminaun, fort (Kilfenora) (2); Carrigaholt, castle; Carnelly, "Druid's Altar"; Castlefergus, castle (Quin); Doonaunroe and Illaunadoon; fortified headlands (Kilkee); Doonbeg, castle; Doonegall, Dundahlin, and Dundoillroe, fortified headlands; Doonmore, castle; Dysert O'Dea, church; Ennis, Franciscan Friary (3); Garracloon, fortified knoll; Kilcrony, church (Carrigaholt); Kilcurrish, church and dolmen; Killard, church; Langough, caher (Newmarket); Lisanimma, stone fort; Liscannor, castle; Magowna, castle; Noughaval, churches—29 in all.

CORK.—Youghal, the church; tomb of the Earl of Cork—4 in all.

GALWAY.—Aran Isles—Clochaun-na-Carraiga; Dubh Cathair, fort; Dun Aenghus, fort (3); Kilcannanach, church; Killeany, cross; Manisterkieran, church and crosses (2); Teglath Enda, church (3); Temple an cheatrair aluinn, church (2); Temple Benen, oratory (2); Temple Brecan, church and grave of Seven Romans (8); Temple Mac Duach, church (3); Temple Sourney, church; Fiddaun, castle—30 in all.

LIMERICK.—Abbeyowney, or Abingdon, Cistercian Abbey, Walsh tomb (2); Ballybrickan, castle (2); Beagh, castle (Kenry) (2); Beolane, castle (Kenry) (2); Caherelly, church and castle (2); Carriganea, castle; Castle Hewson or Ballyengland, castle (Askeaton); Clonagh, church (2); Court, castle (Kenry); Kilfinnane Mote (3); Lisnacullia, castle (Rathkeale); Ludden, church, carving of crucifixion; Newcastle West, Desmond's Castle (4); Rathkeale, abbey; Shanpallas, or Kenry, castle—25 in all.

LOUTH.—Carlingford, abbey (2); King John's Castle (4); Taafe's Castle; castle in street (2)—9 in all.

MAYO.—Aughamon, dolmens, rath, castle, and cross (4); Ballymoat, mote (Tuam); Bohola, mote; Carrowluggaun, or Behan (Ballyhaunis), fortified escar; Cashelbarna, two stone forts (5); Faheens or Midfield (Swinford), dolmen (2); Kilmannig (Bekan), ogham; Knockadoon (Claremorris), Clocha Thogaul dolmen (4); Tober Crumreeve, The Dhonagh, well, altar, and tree (4); Tooreen, alignment—25 in all.

TIPPERARY.—Athassell, abbey (2); Holycross, abbey (2)—4 in all.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1907.

American Antiquarian Society, vol. xviii., Parts 1, 2.
Annales des Facultés de Droit et des Lettres de L'Université d'Aix, tome II., No. 2.
Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo, vol. vi., tome III., entrega I.
Antiquary, The, for 1907.

¹ Continued from vol. xxxvii., p. 117, by Mr. T. J. Westropp, Hon. Keeper.

- Ancient Irish Civilisation, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
 Archæologia Cambrensis, 6th Ser., vol. vii., Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, vol. v., Part 6.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society Transactions, vol. xxix., Parts 1 and 2.
 British and American Archæological Society of Rome, vol. iii., No. 8.
 British Archæological Association Journal, vol. xii., Part 4; vol. xiii., Parts 1, 2, 3.
 British School at Rome, Papers, vol. iv.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. xi., No. 47.
 Cambridge and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society Transactions, vol. ii., Part 2.
 Chester and North Wales Archæological Historic Society, N. S., vols. xii., xiii.
 Cork Historical and Archæological Society, 2nd Ser., vol. xii., No. 70, vol. xiii., Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75.
 Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1906.
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vol. xxvii.
 Epigraphia Indica, vol. ix., Parts 1 and 2.
 Folk-Lore, vol. xvii., No. 4; vol. xviii., Nos. 1 and 2.
 Galway Archæological Society Journal, vol. iv., No. 4. 2 and 3 not received.
 Glasgow Archæological Society Report 1905-6.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Chester, vol. lviii., 1906.
 Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland Transactions, vol. xxxii.
 Irish Builder for 1907.
 Kildare Archæological Society, vol. v., Parts 3, 4.
 Louth Archæological Society, vol. i., No. 4.
 Nova Scotian Institute of Science Proceedings, vol. x., Part 4, vol. xi., Part 2.
 Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia Proceedings, 1904, 1905, and 1906.
 Numismatic Chronicle, 4th Ser., Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27.
 Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Parts, for 1907.
 Palestine Exploration Fund, Annual Report, 1906.
 Portugalia, tome II., fasciculo, 3.
 Revue Celtique, vol. xxviii., Nos. 1, 2, 3.
 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland Journal, vol. lxiii., Nos. 251, 252, 253, 254, vol. lxiv., No. 255.
 Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. xvii., Part 1.
 Royal Institute of British Architects Journal, vol. xiv., Parts 1, 2, 3, 4; and Kalendar, 1907-1908.
 Royal Irish Academy Proceedings, vol. xxvi., Section C, Parts 10-16.
 Smithsonian Institution Report for 1905 and 1906, Nos. 1679, 1682, 1683.
 Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, tome xx., liv. 3 and 4; tome xxi., liv. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Annuaire, tome xviii., 1907.
 Society of Antiquaries of London Proceedings, 2nd Ser., vol. xxi., No. i.; and Archæologia, 2nd Ser., vol. x., Part 1.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3rd Ser., vol. ii., pp. 389-414; vol. iii., pp. 1-120.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. xl.
 Society of Architects Magazine, N. S., vol. vii., Parts 75-79; and Year Book, 1907.
 Somersetshire Archæological Society, 3rd Ser., vol. xii.
 Suffolk Institute of Archæology, vol. xii., Part 3.
 Surrey Archæological Collections, vol. xx.
 Sussex Archæological Collections, vols. xlix., l.

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Thoresby Society, vol. xv., Part 2.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxxiv., No. 106 ;
vol. xxxv., No. 107 ; Abstract of the Inquisitions Post Mortem, Part v.

Yorkshire Archæological Journal, vol. xix., Parts 74, 76.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society Annual Report, 1906.

EVENING MEETINGS.

AN EVENING MEETING of the Society was held in their Rooms at 8.30 on 28th January, 1908, JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., F.S.A., *Past President*, in the Chair.

Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., read the following papers, viz.:—
“Newcastle M’Kynegan, County Wicklow,” and “Castlekevin, County Wicklow”; and Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A., read “An Account of some Early Christian Monuments found at Gallen Priory, King’s County,” illustrated by lantern slides.

These papers were referred to the Council for publication, and the Society adjourned until Tuesday, 25th February.

AN EVENING MEETING of the Society was held in the SOCIETY’S ROOMS, 6, St. Stephen’s Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 25th of February, 1908, at 8.30 o’clock, JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., *Past President*, in the Chair, when the following paper was read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“Description of an Ogam Stone at Mountrussell, County Limerick,” by Henry S. Crawford, B.E., with a reading by Prof. Sir John Rhys, D.LITT.

The following papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“Ring Forts and their Legends in the Barony of Moyasta, County Clare, from Loop Head to Kilkee,” by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.

“The Crests of the Chieftains of Hy Fiachrach Aidhne,” by the Very Rev. Jerome Fahy, D.D., V.G., P.P.

“The Legendary Kings of Ireland,” by R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A.

The Chairman said that he felt himself at liberty to bring something of interest before the meeting in connexion with the housing of the Society. He referred to the steps which they had taken from time to time to obtain from the Government treatment similar to that which had been granted to the kindred societies in Scotland and in England. Theirs was the largest Antiquarian Society in the United Kingdom, and it had a high claim on the Government for the good work which it had done. It was a Royal Society. Some years ago they had pressed their claim on the Irish Government, and they had been referred

from one Department to another—lastly to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. They had hoped that rooms would be given to them in connexion with the new College of Science in Merrion Street, for a Council Chamber and a Library, and the use of a Meeting Hall. A deputation from the Society waited on the late Vice-President, but he could only offer them the occasional use of a Meeting Hall. He (Mr. Garstin) had, however, recently met Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., the present head of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, who said that he had acquainted himself with their case, and had satisfied himself that their claim was well founded, and would do his very best to see that effect should be given to the wishes of the Society. Mr. Russell authorized him to repeat that statement, and he (the Chairman) hoped that it would not be long until their claim should be fully conceded, and proper housing provided.

The Chairman announced that, in consequence of a communication received by their Secretary from Mr. S. F. Milligan, Hon. Prov. Sec. for Ulster, mentioning serious difficulties in the way of securing a steamer for the projected cruise around the Irish coast, the Council had decided that, under the circumstances, it was inadvisable to proceed further in the matter, and that the sea trip would not come off this year. He reminded Members that the Summer Excursion in July would be to County Louth, with Dundalk as head-quarters of the Meeting.

The Society then adjourned to Tuesday, 31st March.

AN EVENING MEETING of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S Rooms, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 31st of March, 1908, at 8.30 o'clock, JAMES MILLS, I.S.O., in the Chair, when the following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

“The Fleetwoods of the County Cork,” by Sir Edmund T. Bewley, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

“The Manufacture of Flint Implements illustrated by the known Practices of Savages,” by George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*. Read by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A.

A paper on “Shanrahan: Church, Castle, and See,” by the Rev. John Everard, P.P., was taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication.

The Society then adjourned until 28th April, 1908.

To face page 103.]

PEDIGREE OF

W

CATHERINE, dau. of John = JOHN FLEETWOOD, of Pen-
Christmas (1st wife). wortham Priory, Co. Lan-
caster; and Calwich, Co.
Stafford; M.P. Co. Stafford,
1572-1583; Sheriff of Co.
Stafford, 2 Ed. VI, and 10
Eliz.; Sheriff of Co. Lan-
caster, 20 Eliz. (1577-78);
will, 1 September, 1585; pr.
5 Jan., 1590/1; bur. 13 Oct.,
1590, at Penwortham.

CHRISTMAS FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM
d. before 1567. d. b

ue.

Sir Richard Fleetwood, of = ANNE, dau. of Sir
Calwich, Co. Stafford, Bart.; cr. John Peshall, of
a Baronet 29 June, 1611; settled Horsley, county
Cork estates by deed 13 Aug., Stafford, Bart.
1623; will, 21 April, 1647; pr.
17 July, 1654; d. 1649.

...
SIR THOMAS FLEETWOOD, = GERTRUDE, dau. of ROBE
of Calwich, Co. Staf- Thomas Eyre, of FLEETW
ford, second Bart. Hassop, County
Derby.



THOMAS
CO.
EX

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II., VOL. XXXVIII.

Papers.

THE FLEETWOODS OF THE COUNTY CORK.

BY SIR EDMUND T. BEWLEY, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

[Read MARCH 31, 1908.]

WHEN investigating the early history and pedigree of a branch of the Fleetwood family that was settled at Kilbeggan, in the county Westmeath, early in the seventeenth century, I found in the Public Record Office, Dublin, some Chancery Bills and other documents relating to the affairs of another and distinct branch of the Fleetwoods, whose connexion with the county Cork began, as I soon found, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Accordingly, when my researches in respect to the Kilbeggan family and its offshoots had been concluded,¹ I turned my attention to the Munster Fleetwoods; and the information I then gathered will, I trust, be of interest to some members of this Society. Outside the Public Records and one of the recent publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, there is hardly a reference to this branch of the family to be met with anywhere.

The English family of Fleetwood was an ancient stock, and had many branches. This is not surprising, when we find that Thomas

¹ See "An Irish Branch of the Fleetwood Family," by the present writer, published in *The Genealogist*, vol. xxiv. (N. S.), p. 217.

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 { Vol. xxxviii., Consec. Ser. }

Fleetwood, of the Vache, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, had four children by his first wife and fourteen by his second. He was an ancestor of the Fleetwoods of Rossall, in Lancashire; of the Fleetwoods of Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire; of the Fleetwoods of Kilbeggan, before alluded to; of General Charles Fleetwood, Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary Army in Ireland, Lord Deputy in 1654, and son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell—the best-known of any of the Fleetwoods who set foot in Ireland; of Sir George Fleetwood, Baron of Sweden, who fought in Germany for Gustavus Adolphus, and is now represented by a large number of Fleetwoods who are Swedish subjects; and of other Fleetwoods of some note in their day. But we are not concerned at present with Thomas Fleetwood of the Vache, but with his elder brother, John Fleetwood, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was seated at Penwortham Priory, in Lancashire, and at Calwich, in Staffordshire. After the devastation of the South of Ireland that followed or accompanied the insurrection of Garret (i.e. Gerald), Earl of Desmond, a scheme was devised by the Queen and her advisers of planting or repeopling Munster with an English colony. Many persons volunteered to join in the undertaking, and in some cases their claims were supported by the Justices of the Peace of one or other of the English counties. On 6th April, 1586, the Justices of Cheshire forwarded to the Privy Council “a list of names of such within the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire as will join in the action for peopling of Munster with Sir Edward Fitton, Knight”;¹ and amongst the names that followed was that of Thomas Fleetwood, the eldest son of John Fleetwood, of Penwortham Priory and Calwich. In the “Plot of the attainted lands in Munster, and how the same is to be allotted to the undertakers,”² dated 17th June, 1586, he was named as one of four persons who were to be given seignories in the county Limerick.

The Commission for the Articles of the Plantation of Munster, dated 27th June, 28 Eliz. (1586),³ contained the following paragraphs:—

“Wee are likewise well pleased and doe assent that Sir Christopher Hatton,⁴ Sir Edward Fytton, and Sir Rowland Stanley, knights, and the gentlemen undertakers of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, and such others as shall be joined unto them in society, shall have wholly assigned unto them all those our said honnors, castles, mannors, territories, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the great county and small county⁵ of Limerick (except the country of Connillough),⁶ and the

¹ Cal. State Papers (Ir.), 1586–1588, p. 42.

² *Ibid.*, p. 77.

³ App. to 17th Report of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland: *Fiant*s, Eliz., No. 4901 (Rolls Office Miscell., No. 45): a copy of it will be found amongst the mss. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the volume called “Collections relating to Ireland,” ms. No. 672 (F. 3. 15).

⁴ He became Lord Chancellor of England on 29th April, 1587.

⁵ Now the Barony of Small County, county Limerick.

⁶ Afterwards the Baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, county Limerick, now sub-divided into the Baronies of Upper Connello and Glenquin, and Lower Connello and Shanid.

countyes of Tipperary and Watterford, either forfeited, escheated, concealed, or withholden as aforesaid, and already surveyed or hereafter to be surveyed in any the same countyes, except soe much in the said county of Watterford as is hereafter assigned unto the undertakers of the county of Corke, and except in the country of the Connillough aforesaid; and that Sir Walter Rawleigh, Sir John Stowell, and Sir John Clifton, knights, and their associates the gentlemen undertakers of the countyes of Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire, and such others as are and shalbe adjoynd unto them in society, shall have wholly assigned unto them all such honnors, castles, mannors, territories, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the county of Cork, being forfeited, &c., &c., together with so much of the honnors, castles, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Lisfinie and neere thereupon adjoyning, in the said county of Watterford, as shall not exceed two seignories of twelve thousand acres or thereabouts to each seignorye."

The Articles of the Plantation also provided that the premises should be divided into manors or seignories containing 12,000, 8000, 6000, and 4000 acres, and that the same should be fully peopled by the undertakers before Michaelmas, 1593; and Her Majesty was to grant an estate in fee-farm to them and their heirs for ever, to be held by fealty only in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, nor by knight-service—viz., the lands in Cork and Waterford of her manor or castle of Carrigrohane, and the lands in Limerick, Kerry, or Tipperary, of her manor of Limerick, yielding for three years next ensuing Michaelmas, 1590, for every entire seignory of 12,000 acres, the yearly rent of £33 6s. 8d. in Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford, and rateably for inferior seignories; and from Michaelmas, 1593, double these rents. Bogs, barren heaths, and waste mountains were to pass without rent, and when improved were to bear the rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre.

The gentlemen undertaking to have a seignory were to people the same in seven years with families as follows, viz.:—A seignory of 12,000 acres to have in demesne 2100 acres; 6 farmers with 400 acres each; 6 freeholders with 300 acres each; 42 copyholders with 100 acres each; and the residue, 1500 acres, to be apportioned to mean tenures in smaller lots, on which at least 36 families should be settled.

Before the actual allotment of the lands, some changes took place in the arrangements contemplated by the Articles of Plantation. By agreement between the parties interested there was a shifting of localities, and Thomas Fleetwood—unfortunately perhaps for him—renounced his right to lands in the county Limerick,¹ and accepted others in Cork and an adjoining part of Waterford. In this he was joined by Marmaduke Redmayne, or Redman, of Thornton, Yorkshire, who was to be his associate in the grant, and they agreed to take an allotment of 20,000 acres, lying chiefly in the district formerly known as Condons Country.

¹ See Cal. Carew Papers, 1575-1588, pp. 449, 450, 452.

The Condons, Cantons, de Cauntons, or de Cauntetons,¹ an ancient family of Norman origin, had long held an extensive territory to the north-east of the county Cork; and Patrick Condon, of Cloghleigh, county Cork, having joined, as was alleged, in the early Desmond rebellion, was attainted, and his lands were declared forfeited to the Crown. In the Inquisition taken on his attainder, dated 3rd Jan., 18 Eliz. (1575-6), his lands are enumerated, and are stated to have been held by him *in capite* by knight-service.

On 3rd September, 29 Eliz. (1587), a *fiant* for letters patent was passed for a grant to Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., son and heir-apparent of John Fleetwood, of Caldwich, in the county of Stafford, Esq., and Marmaduke Redmayne, of Thorneton, in the county of York, Esq., their heirs and assigns, of the castles, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments following—that is to say, the lands called Cloghlyeh, containing by estimation one ploughland, and Glanmore, otherwise Glancure and Ballenekarigry, one ploughland and a half; Kyllordy, two ploughlands; Kariginutan and Muckrony, half a ploughland; Ballenehowe, otherwise Ballenderawyn, one ploughland; Bearnefowly, otherwise Barnefallough, half a ploughland; Glansheskin, one ploughland; Kilclohy, otherwise Kilclogher, one ploughland; Ballegast, otherwise Balleneglasse and Glanegurtine, one ploughland; Garrengowld, otherwise Garrencowle, Shaghnachara, and Kilcoran, two ploughlands and a half; Kilbeg, four ploughlands; Ballym'honick and Kilwatermoy, six ploughlands; Kilnecarriggye, one ploughland; Balleneanchory, Bullenloure, and Curryhynemoght, one ploughland; Crosshe, half a ploughland; and Morecollope, four ploughlands—amounting in all by estimation to 12,667 English acres, parcels of two seignories, one of 12,000 acres allotted to Thomas Fleetwood, and one of 8000 acres allotted to Marmaduke Redmayne: to hold by the name of Colony Fleetwood unto Thomas Fleetwood and Marmaduke Redmayne, their heirs and assigns, for ever; to the use of Thomas Fleetwood and Marmaduke Redmayne, their heirs and assigns; to be holden of the Queen, her heirs and successors, in fee-farm, as of the Castle of Carigroghan, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite* nor by knight-service, yielding and paying from Michaelmas, 1591, for three years, the yearly rent of £35 11s. 3½d., and from Michaelmas, 1594, £71 2s. 6½d. If the lands were found to contain more than the estimated number of acres, the grantee should pay 1½d. for each additional English acre. The grantees were to erect houses for 95 families, of which 1 to be for themselves, 8 for freeholders, 6 for farmers, and 42 for copy-holders.

¹ William de Caunteton was Sheriff of the county Cork in 1302-1307, and again in 1311; Thomas (or David) de Cauntton in 1340-1341; and William Cauntton in 1363-1364. See "Sheriffs of the County Cork, Henry III. to 1660," by Henry F. Berry, *LITT. D., I.S.O., M.R.I.A. (Journal, vol. xxxv., p. 39)*. Numerous members of the family are mentioned in the "Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls of Ireland, xxiii. to xxxi. Edward I.," edited by James Mills, *M.R.I.A., I.S.O.*, and in the published Calendar of the Irish Patent and Close Rolls, Hen. II. to Hen. VII.

The grant was also subject to the other conditions usual in grants for planting the undertakers in Munster.¹

The greater number of the denominations of land mentioned in the letters patent are now in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, county Cork; but some are in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, county Waterford. The limits of these counties were not definitely settled at the date of the grant, and hence some of these lands were at one time described as in the county Waterford, and at other times as in the county Cork. Condons Country was not shire ground in April, 1576,² and did not, in fact, become part of the county Cork until some time in the reign of James I. In the meantime it was treated for many years as included in the county Waterford; and in 1606, when it was proposed to divide the county of Cork into two counties, it was intended that the countries of Coshmore, Coshbride, and Condons Country should be added to the lesser division, which was to bear the name of the county of Youghal. But eventually Coshmore and Coshbride were allowed to remain in the county Waterford, while Condons Country was incorporated in the county Cork.³ Of the Cork lands the most important were: Cloghleigh, "the gray stone (castle)," once the seat of a castle of the Condons, and afterwards included in the demesne lands of Moore Park, the property of the Earls of Mountcashell; Killordy, now Kilworth, which gives its name to the entire parish that contains within its borders Moore Park, the market town of Kilworth, and the extensive military ranges acquired by the Government in recent years; and Ballenderawyn, now called on the Ordnance Survey Ballyderown, but properly Baile-eder-da-abhainn, "the townland between two rivers," deriving its name from being situate in an angle at the junction of the rivers Funshion and Araglin.⁴ It belonged to one of the chiefs of the Condons, who is said to have taken from it the title of baron. The lands in the county Waterford included Morecollope, now Mocollop, on which there was formerly an important castle belonging to the Desmonds.

Immediately after the issue of the letters patent Fleetwood and Redmayne executed a partition deed, dated 4th Sept., 29 Eliz. (1587),⁵ whereby certain of the denominations of land included in the letters patent were allocated in severalty to each. But this partition was premature. For reasons that will be presently shown, the original grantees could not get possession of any of the lands comprised in the grant.

¹ See App. to 16th Report of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland, Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 5033.

² See App. to 12th Report of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland, Fiant, Elizabeth, No. 2758, dated 2nd April, 18 Eliz. (1576).

³ Cal. S. P. (Ir.), 1603-1606, p. 515.

⁴ "Irish Names of Places," by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., vol. i., p. 251; as stated in Smith's "Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork," it may be regarded as an equivalent to *Mesopotamia*.

⁵ Patent Rolls, 29 Eliz., m. 27. Five ploughlands were allocated to Redmayne and twenty-three and a half to Fleetwood.

In a volume from the Auditor-General's collection now in the Public Record Office, Dublin, entitled on the cover, "Schedule of Lands in Munster passed to the undertakers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth," compiled apparently in the year 1599, the names of the undertakers and the rents reserved upon their several grants are given; and in this appears, under "the Countie of Waterforde":—

"Thomas fletewodd and Marmaduke Redmond holdeth by patent
 "The lands called Cloghliegh with other parcellls containinge
 by estimaçon
 "xij^m vj^c lxvij acres after the rate aforesaid as pcell of two
 signories to them graunted.
 "Reddend^r per ann.'
 "lxxj^l ij^s vj^d ob ster'."

To which is added:

"Memorandum that the patentees could never gett possession
 of the premysses and therefore to be considered of."

The two most eminent of the planters named in this book, "Sir Walter Rawleigh" and "Edmund Spenser, Esq."—better known to most persons from *The Faerie Queene* than from his *View of the Present State of Ireland*—were more fortunate in getting into the early enjoyment of the seignories granted to them.¹

Thomas Fleetwood appears to have passed the remainder of his life at Calwich, in the parish of Ellaston, county Stafford, and was buried at Ellaston on 21st Jan., 1603. By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne, of Stonyhurst, county Lancaster, knight, he left three sons—viz., Richard, William, and Thomas. He desired to leave his Munster estates to his youngest son Thomas, but did not execute any formal will; and these estates consequently descended to Richard Fleetwood, his eldest son and heir-at-law, who was created a baronet on 29th June, 1611.

But Patrick Condon did not tamely submit to the forfeiture of his vast estates, which had been chiefly granted away to Arthur Hyde, Thomas Fleetwood, and Marmaduke Redmayne. The alleged ground for his attainder had been the burning of the Castle of Ballyhenden; but Condon, with some difficulty, succeeded in persuading the Queen and her advisers that the attainder was wholly unjustifiable, as he had set fire to the castle for the purpose of getting hold of some rebels who had taken refuge in it, whom he had afterwards delivered up to justice. He had, no doubt, been an adherent of Garrat (*i.e.* Gerald), Earl of Desmond,

¹ Other references to Thomas Fleetwood in connexion with the Plantation of Munster will be found in Day and Coppinger's edition of "The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork," by Charles Smith, M.D., vol. i., pp. 5-7.

for a long time; but when the Earl of Ormonde returned to Munster, he received Condon to mercy, and promised him in the Queen's name pardon and restitution. Condon afterwards did good service on behalf of the Queen, as was evidenced by a letter from Ormonde, dated 13th Aug., 1593, and a further letter from the Earl of Essex.¹ The Queen accordingly granted a pardon to him and his followers on the 28th March, 1601,² and directions were given that he should be restored to his estates. But this was no easy matter, in the face of the grants that had been made to Hyde, Fleetwood, and Redmayne. The contest first arose between Patrick Condon and Arthur Hyde, who had managed to get the actual possession of a large portion of the Condon estates; and it was marked by alternate success and failure on each side. Then Patrick Condon died from the effects of a wound received, as was alleged, when fighting for the Queen, and he was succeeded by his son David Condon; and Arthur Hyde died, leaving a son and heir, Arthur Hyde, junior. On the 29th Sept., 1604, directions were given by the Lords of Council in England for the hearing of the case by the Lord Deputy, Sir George Carey, and the Council in Ireland; and the proceedings in Ireland, and afterwards in England, were prolonged for nearly six years, with the following result:—By letters patent, dated 31st Aug., 8 James I (1610), the king granted to David Caunton, otherwise Condon, described as of Ballidirraowen, Esq., a large number of denominations of land, which included, amongst others, all those in the grant from Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Fleetwood and Marmaduke Redmayne: to hold to David Caunton, otherwise Condon, his heirs and assigns, in free and common socage, at rents amounting in the whole to £4 1s. 6d.; saving the rights of all the king's subjects to the said premises, except the right and interest of Arthur Hyde, junior, Thomas Fleetwood, and Marmaduke Redmayne, their heirs and assigns, and any other persons claiming, either by grant or letters patent, by virtue or under colour of any attainder or forfeiture of Patrick Condon.³

On the 3rd September, 1610, directions were given by the Lords of the Council in England to the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland that David Condon, son of Patrick Condon, be restored to his blood, and to all the lands contained in the King's letters patent, being the late possessions of his father deceased, passed after a late hearing of five days before His Majesty's Privy Council of the case between the said David Condon, son and heir of Patrick Condon, deceased, and Arthur Hyde, son and heir of Arthur Hyde, deceased; and after setting forth the substance of the case made on Condon's behalf at the hearing, it stated that it was ordered by

¹ Cal. S. P. (Ir.), 1608–1610, p. 582.

² App. to 17th Report of Deputy Keeper of the Records of Ireland, Fiants, Eliz., No. 6486.

³ Patent Rolls 8 James I, Part 5, m. 18, *facie*. The version of this grant in the printed Patent Rolls of James I contains some serious errors, and represents in substance that the rights of Hyde, Fleetwood, and Redmayne to the lands granted to Condon were saved.

the Lords of the Council that both David Condon and Arthur Hyde should surrender their lands to the Crown, to the number of eighty-one ploughlands, which being done, the King thereupon granted the said lands to David Condon and his heirs, subject to 12*d.* yearly rent per ploughland and composition; and that for the satisfaction of Arthur Hyde another course had been taken. It was added that David Condon was to be protected against all suits to be moved against him by the said Arthur Hyde, Marmaduke Redmayne, and Thomas Fleetwood.¹

Neither Thomas Fleetwood in his lifetime, nor his son Richard after his death, nor Marmaduke Redmayne, had been a party to those proceedings between Condon and Hyde; and the letters patent to David Condon of the 31st August, 1610, which revoked or annihilated the grant of 1587 to Fleetwood and Redmayne, were surreptitiously obtained by Condon, by virtue of a secret composition between him and Hyde, whereby the latter fraudulently acknowledged the title of Condon to all the lands in Condons Country, including many in which Hyde himself never had any interest.²

Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Fleetwood now took the field, and after a complaint made by him that the lands granted by Queen Elizabeth to his father and Marmaduke Redmayne, as undertakers in the plantation of Munster, were wrongfully withheld from him, and enjoyed by Sir Richard Boyle, Condon, and others, who, as a colour to the wrong, had contrived to obtain grants of the lands by letters patent, the King, on the 12th April, 1611, directed the Lord Deputy to summon the parties, and to inquire into the truth of those allegations, and ascertain whether those lands were granted, or intended to be granted, to Fleetwood's father and Redmayne.³

In a letter from the King to Lord Chichester, Lord Deputy, dated 30th January, 1614, His Majesty expressed himself in somewhat strong terms as to the means that had been taken to obtain the Condon letters patent of 1610, and threw doubts on the statement that Patrick Condon received his death wound in the service of the late Queen.⁴ Lord Chichester was directed to make a full investigation of the matter; but the proceedings were conducted in the usual dilatory fashion, and it was not until April, 1618, that Richard Fleetwood, or his brother Thomas with his consent, recovered possession of any of the lands comprised in the grant of 1587. Further portion was obtained at Christmas, 1619; and when Thomas Fleetwood was summoned before the Lord Deputy and the Commissioners in 1620, for the arrears of rent due under the letters patent of 1587, he established his right to be charged only for the lands of which he was actually possessed.⁵ He was at this time settled at Ballyderown Castle in the parish of Kiltrumper.

¹ Cal. S. P. (Ir.), 1608-1610, p. 582.

² *Ibid.*, 1611-1614, p. 465.

³ *Ibid.*, 1611-1614, p. 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1611-1614, p. 465.

⁵ See findings in Inq. P. M. on Thomas Fleetwood of 4th April, 1632.

In May, 1622, Sir Richard Fleetwood petitioned the Privy Council in England for a final order and decree in the suit between him and David Condon for the title and possession of the lands included in the letters patent of Elizabeth;¹ but though an opinion in favour of Fleetwood was given by the Attorney-General,² to whom his case was submitted by the Crown, no further lands were obtained. Only five and a half ploughlands out of the twenty-eight and a half comprised in the original grant were recovered; and the 12,667 English acres of profitable land that were to have constituted "Colony Fleetwood" dwindled down to something less than 4000 acres. All the lands recovered were situate in the county Cork, and were respectively in the parishes of Kilcumper, Kilworth and Macrony, in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon. An unsuccessful attempt appears to have been made by Sir Richard Fleetwood to obtain possession of the lands of Mocollop, county Waterford, which had got into the hands of Sir Thomas Browne, *knt.*, and James Fitz Gerald.³

Marmaduke Redmayne had died without getting possession of any of the lands; and either Sir Richard Fleetwood or his brother, Thomas, acquired—as was at first believed—the Redmayne interest under the letters patent, by charging the lands recovered with an annuity or rent-charge of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* for Marmaduke Redmayne, junior, during his life. It turned out afterwards that the latter had an elder brother named Thomas, who was the real heir of the original grantee, and a further annuity or rent-charge of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* had to be charged on the lands for him.⁴

Sir Richard Fleetwood, being desirous of carrying out the intentions of his father, Thomas Fleetwood, deceased, by an indenture dated 13th August, 1623, made between himself of the one part, and his brother, Thomas Fleetwood, described as of Balliderawyne, in the county Waterford or county Cork, or one of them, of the other part, granted the several lands and hereditaments comprised in the letters patent to the use of Thomas Fleetwood and his assigns during his life, with remainder to the use of his first and other sons successively in tail male, with remainder to the use of William Fleetwood, *gent.*, second brother of Sir Richard Fleetwood, and his assigns during his life, with remainder to the use of his first and other sons successively in tail male, with remainder to the use of Sir Richard Fleetwood and his heirs for ever, subject to the two annuities of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* each granted to Marmaduke Redmayne, *gent.*, and Thomas Redmayne, *gent.*, during their respective lives.

¹ Cal. S. P. (Ir.), 1615–1625, p. 353.

² *Ibid.*

³ See Chancery Bill, Sir Richard Fleetwood, *Bart.*, v. Sir Thomas Browne, *knt.*, and James Fitz Gerald, filed 17th May, 1615.

⁴ According to the will of Thomas Fleetwood, stated afterwards, he had to pay £300 to Mr. John Redmayne, of Thornton, for the Redmayne interest in the lands.

The deed contained a power of granting a jointure to any wife of lands not exceeding the quantity of £100 per annum, and power to limit portions not exceeding £200 for every daughter.

Thomas Fleetwood, of Ballinderawn, married in 1627, and by an indenture dated 6th February, 1627-8, made between himself of the one part and Sir Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, in the county of Cork, knight, one of His Majesty's Council in Ireland, of the other part, in consideration of a marriage had and solemnized between him, the said Thomas Fleetwood, and Dorothy Kingsmill, daughter of Sir Francis Kingsmill,¹ late deceased, he granted the castle and lands of Ballinderawn unto Sir Richard Aldworth and his assigns during the life of Dorothy, to the use of Thomas and Dorothy during her life.

There was issue of this marriage two children, viz., a daughter Dorothy, and a son Francis.

In 1630 proceedings were taken on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Exchequer against Thomas Fleetwood for non-payment of fines for not rendering homage in respect of the Manor of Cloghleigh and the Manor of Ballinderawn, which were alleged to be thereby forfeited. But Thomas Fleetwood pleaded that under the letters patent of September, 1587, he held these lands by fealty in free and common socage, and not *in capite* by knight-service; and the case having come on for hearing on 15th June, 1630, the truth of the plea was established, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney-General.²

Thomas Fleetwood made his will, dated 1st August, 1631, and thereby bequeathed to his wife, Dorothy Fleetwood, all his plate and household goods, with twenty of his milch cows and two of the best horses; and he bequeathed to his daughter, Dorothy Fleetwood, £500 sterling, to be paid her forth of the rents of the seignory lands, when she should attain the age of fourteen years, £300 of this money having been disbursed by the testator upon the purchases of Cloghlea and Killurd, with other lands, from Mr. John Redman, of Thornton, in Yorkshire, Esq., and the other £200 being due to her for her portion as mentioned in the deed of entail made by the testator's brother, Sir Richard Fleetwood. The testator also bequeathed unto his said daughter, Dorothy, £450, that being the remainder of her mother's portion as yet unpaid, for which money she, or her friends, might sue her uncle, William Kingsmill, who was to discharge it. He also bequeathed to his daughter the rest of his goods, besides those already bequeathed to his wife, such as horses, cows, sheep, and other cattle, and also moneys in hand and debts due to him; and after certain provisions as to the custody and maintenance of the testator's daughter, Dorothy, and also as to the event of the child, whom his wife was about to give birth to, proving to be a daughter, the will proceeded as follows:—"If it should please God

¹ For the Kingsmill pedigree, see "Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland," *Kingsmill of Hermitage Park*.

² Communia Rolls of the Exchequer, Trinity Term, 1630.

to call all my issue away before they attain to the age aforesaid, or be disposed of in marriage, that then all this portion already spoken of may be equally divided betwixt the two sons of my brother, Sir Richard Fleetwood—I mean Robert Fleetwood and Henry Fleetwood, my well-beloved nephews—or to the longest liver of them. *Item.* I also give and bequeath unto my nephews, Robert and Henry, all the title I have unto the five ploughlands I purchased of Mr. John Redman, to enjoy and possess unto them, and their heirs jointly, if it please God to call me leaving no issue male.” And the testator appointed his brother, Sir Richard Fleetwood, of Wooten Lodge, in the county of Stafford, Baronet; Sir Edward Bagshaw, of Dublin, knight; Francis Fouckes, of Camsere, in the county of Waterford, gent.; and Edward Forest, of . . . in the county of Cork, gent., executors.

Francis Fleetwood, the son of Thomas Fleetwood, was born on the 7th September, 1631; and Thomas Fleetwood died at Ballyderown, county Cork, on the 7th October, 1631, being survived by his wife Dorothy, and his children, Dorothy and Francis. Probate of his will was granted by the Prerogative Court in Ireland on the 7th May, 1632, to Sir Richard Fleetwood, Bart., and Sir Edward Bagshaw, knt., two of the executors; and on the 28th June, 1632, a further grant was made to Francis Fouckes (Fulck), another of the executors.

Amongst the records of the Diocese of Cloyne, now in the Public Record Office, Dublin, is a marriage licence bond, dated 21st July, 1632, entered into by Ralph Hardinge, of the parish of Mocrony (Macrony), gent., and Robert Hardinge, of the city of Cork, merchant, on the issue by the Consistorial Court of Cloyne of a licence for the solemnization of a marriage between the said Ralph Hardinge and Elizabeth Fleetwood.¹

The action of the Court of Wards in Ireland upon the death of Thomas Fleetwood needs very special notice. Sir William Parsons was Master of the Court at this time; but Philip Percevall, the Registrar of the Court, ancestor of the Earls of Egmont, seems to have been the ruling spirit. He held many other offices under the Crown. He was Feodary of the county of Cork, i.e., the Officer of the Court of Wards, who had special charge of the interests of the King in that county. He was Keeper of the Records in the Bermingham Tower; Clerk or Keeper of the Rolls of the Upper House of Parliament; was joined with Henry Andrewe, Esq., in the office of Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench, Clerk of the Common Pleas and Keeper of the Writs, Rolls, and other Records of that Court during their respective lives; and was associated with Sir Edward Bagshaw as joint Customer and Collector of the Port of Dublin; and had a grant for the sole licensing of ale and *aqua vitæ*. He was a member

¹ From the will of Sir Richard Fleetwood it appears that she was one of four daughters of his brother William. The latter was married to Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Cokayne, and is described as “of Ireland” in an ancient Cokayne pedigree.

of the Privy Council of Charles I, and was knighted by Lord Deputy Wentworth in June, 1638. According to the statements in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland" (ed. Archdall),¹ he obtained grants of land in Munster and other parts of Ireland, and wardships to a prodigious value, and at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1641 was possessed of 62,502 Irish acres, making 99,900 English, in the finest parts of the country, and from his rents, and the emoluments of his offices, had an income of over £6000 a year. His losses in the Rebellion he estimated at £248,004 9s. 1d.²

From the commencement of his official career he was in the habit of preserving letters and other documents of interest referring to public and private affairs; and the most important of these have now been published by the Historical MSS. Commission in the Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, vol. i. (1905). Many items of value connected with Fleetwood affairs have thus come to light.

An Inquisition *post mortem* as to the lands of Thomas Fleetwood, deceased, was taken at Youghal, county Cork, on 4th April, 1632, before David Walsh, Esq., the Mayor, Philip Percevall, Feodary of the said county, and another; and the following are the material findings of the jurors:—

That Richard Fleetwood, of Caldwich, county Stafford, Baronet, was seised in fee of the lands, &c., following, viz., one undivided moiety in right of heirship to his father, Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., and the other moiety by virtue of some estate derived from Marmaduke Redman, Esq., the patentee with the aforesaid Thomas Fleetwood, of all the said lands and tenements following, viz., Ballyederrowin, containing one ploughland of the annual value of 40s.; Barnefollye, containing half a ploughland of the annual value of 20s.; Kileloghy, containing one ploughland of the annual value of 40s.; Cloghleigh, containing half a ploughland of the annual value of 20s.; Killardye, containing one ploughland of the annual value of 40s.; Glansheskin, containing half a ploughland of the annual value of 20s.; and Ballycargie, containing half a ploughland of the annual value of 20s. That the late Queen Elizabeth made certain letters patent of all the premises to the aforesaid Thomas Fleetwood and Marmaduke Redman, above-mentioned, and their heirs, to hold of the said Queen, her heirs and successors, in free and common socage as of her Castle of Carrigroghan, at the annual rent of £71 2s. 6½d. (The letters patent of 3rd September, 29 Eliz., were then set out in full.) That all the premises before the making of the said patent were held of the late Queen Elizabeth *in capite* by knight-service. That Sir Richard Fleetwood, Bart., executed a certain deed dated

¹ Vol. ii., p. 239 n.

² See also the particulars of grants of lands and wardships given in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.; MSS. of Earl of Egmont, vol. i., *passim*. Eleven grants of wardship to him are recorded in the Irish Patent Rolls of Charles I.

13th August, 1623, and thereby in consideration of the natural love and affection which the said Sir Richard Fleetwood bore unto the said Thomas Fleetwood, and in performance of the intention and true meaning of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., father of the said Sir Richard, granted the said premises unto Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., his brother, for his natural life, and afterwards to the use of the eldest son of the body of the said Thomas Fleetwood lawfully begotten, with divers remainders over. (The deed of 13th August, 1623, was then set out in full.) That about five years past the said last-mentioned Thomas enfeofed Sir Richard Aldworth, lately deceased, and his heirs, of the town and lands of Balliderrowin, to the use of Dorothea Kingsmill, wife of the said Thomas, for her jointure, during her natural life. (The indenture of 6th February, 1627-8, mentioned at p. 112, *supra*, was then set out.) That the said Thomas Fleetwood last-named died on 7th October, 1631, and that Francis Fleetwood is his son and next heir, and was of the age of one month at the time of his father's death, and unmarried; and that Dorothea, the late wife of the said Thomas, is living and not married. And that there was a certain reduction of the rent reserved by the said letters patent (stating the matter referred to at p. 110, *supra*): and that at the times of the making of the said several deeds, and at the death of the said Thomas Fleetwood, the said premises were held as the law requires. That David Canton, *alias* Condon, claims the castles, towns, and lands of Ballyderowne, Cloghleagh, Killowrdye, Glansheskyne, Kilcloghlin, Ballynecarriggy, and others then enumerated, and all the other lands, &c., of the said Thomas Fleetwood in Condons Country to be his right, &c.¹

These findings as to the tenure of the lands of Thomas Fleetwood were not such as the authorities of the Court of Wards desired. If all the lands of the deceased were held in socage, they would be free from the oppressive incidents of *wardship* and *marriage*. The guardianship of the infant Francis would go to his uncle, Sir Richard Fleetwood, as the nearest of kin who would not inherit on his death, and Sir Richard would be bound to account for the rents and profits of the lands when the ward came of age. If, on the other hand, it had been proved that Thomas Fleetwood died seised of lands held directly under the Crown by knight-service, the Court of Wards could have claimed the wardship of Francis, and the right of disposing of him in marriage, and would be entitled to all the rents and profits of such lands received during the minority, after providing for the maintenance of the ward, without any liability to account. It will be noticed that in the findings of the

¹ This important Inquisition was described in the printed list of Inquisitions preserved in the Rolls Office, published by the Record Commissioners in 1820, in the Appendix to their Eighth Report, as that of *Richard Whitewood*, and was only accidentally discovered by me when examining in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy the copies of the Inquisitions made for the purposes of the Ordnance Survey of the county Cork. It is No. 277 of the Chancery Inquisitions of Charles I for the county Cork.

Inquisition an attempt is made to keep the true nature of the tenure in the background. In the first place, there is the wholly unnecessary statement that before the grant of the letters patent of 29 Eliz. the lands were held of the Queen *in capite* by knight-service; and in the next place, instead of stating clearly in the finding as to the death of Thomas Fleetwood that the premises at the time of his death were held of the King in free and common socage, it states merely that they were then held "as the law requires" (*prout lex postulat*).

The authorities of the Court of Wards resolved not to accept these findings without a struggle. Sir Richard Fleetwood was a Roman Catholic, and, in the language of the day, a recusant,¹ and, in the opinion of the Government, ought not to be entrusted with the guardianship of a Protestant baby. A stay was put on the return of the Inquisition, and inquiries were instituted to find out whether Thomas Fleetwood might not have been possessed of some portion of land—no matter how small—held by knight-service. A piece of glebe land of the requisite tenure, containing six Irish acres, was discovered, and a commission for the holding of a supplementary Inquisition was sued out on the 10th July, 1632, directed to Sir Robert Travers, knt., William Wiseman, Esq., Escheator of the county Cork, and another, who were to inquire, amongst other things, what lands and tenements were held by Thomas Fleetwood in the county of Cork other than those mentioned in the Inquisition taken at Youghal on the 4th April, 8 Charles I.

On the 25th June, 1632, before the issue of this Commission, Sir William Parsons, the Master of the Court of Wards, wrote to William Wiseman,² the Escheator of the county Cork, to the following effect:

"The bearer, Captain Hunt, will be able to enlighten you fully how to find young Fleetwood a ward. You must carry it warily and with some secrecy. You must find Thomas Fleetwood to die seised of as much as you can, but specially there will be little doubt to find him seised of the piece of glebe which he will declare unto you. The child is now like to be carried away into the hands of his uncle, a papist, and one that is not without intent to peril him in his whole estate, which we must endeavour to prevent, and therefore, I pray you, use your best care to keep the business in a right way. The particulars the bearer will inform you of, who with us aims at nothing so much as to preserve the boy and his estate."³

¹ He was convicted as a Popish recusant, and made composition some time in the reign of Charles I. Cal. S. P. (Dom.), 1641-1643, p. 435.

² It may be of interest to mention that the first wife of William Wiseman was Catherine, only daughter of Edmund Spenser, the poet. He married, secondly, Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Smyth, of Ballynetrae, county Waterford, knight, but did not leave issue of either marriage.

³ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.; MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, vol. i., p. 69.

Some persons may perhaps think that the latter words may be interpreted "to capture the wardship of the boy, and get hold of the rents of his estate." Captain John Hunt, the bearer of this document, had, in fact, been chosen as the person who was to get the wardship of the youthful Francis, if this manœuvre was successful.

The supplemental Inquisition was held on the 24th July, 1632, at "The King's Oulde Castle," county Cork, before Sir Robert Travers, knt., and William Wiseman, Esq., the Escheator of the county; and the jurors found that Thomas Fleetwood, late of Ballyderrawne, in his lifetime was seised in his demesne as of fee of the town and lands of Garrienplubaadigge, in the county of Cork, containing six acres of land, Irish measure, of the annual value of twelve pence, and that being so seised he died on the 7th October, 1631, and that Francis Fleetwood was his son and next heir, and was of the age of one month at the time of his father's death, and unmarried, and that the premises at the date of the death of the said Thomas Fleetwood were held of the king *in capite* by knight-service, that is to say by the one-twentieth part of a knight's fee.¹

Whether Sir Richard Fleetwood had any notice of the holding of this Inquisition or not does not appear; but for some reason or another a Commission was issued on the 1st September, 1632, for the holding of another supplemental Inquisition, and was directed to Sir William Fenton, knt.; Sir Robert Travers, knt.; Richard Fisher, Esq., the King's Attorney for the Province of Munster; Peregrine Banister, Esq.; Philip Percevall, Esq., Feodary of the county Cork; and William Wiseman, Escheator of the county; and it was thereby provided that twenty days' notice of the time and place for holding the Inquisition should be given to the heirs, and the occupiers and farmers of the lands of the said Thomas Fleetwood. The scope of the inquiry, as stated in the Commission, was to ascertain what lands, tenements, or hereditaments Thomas Fleetwood held in the county Cork, in addition to those mentioned or specified in the former Inquisitions taken after his death. This final Inquisition was held at Bandonbridge, county Cork, on the 17th January, 1632-3, before Sir Robert Travers, knt.; Richard Fisher, Esq., the King's Attorney for the Province of Munster; and William Wiseman, Esq., the Escheator of the county Cork. A good deal of controversy arose afterwards as to what actually occurred on this occasion. Mr. Gould appeared as counsel for Sir Richard Fleetwood; and it was alleged that when he attempted to address the jury, Mr. Wiseman asked him did he appear for the king, and when he said that he was for the subject, Mr. Wiseman said, "You are always against the king,"

¹ Chancery Inquisition, county Cork; No. 280 Charles I. The document printed at p. 69 of Hist. MSS. Rep.; MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, vol. i., is probably a *dominical* of the form the Master of the Court of Wards wished the finding of the jury to assume.

and would not allow him to proceed with his address, nor examine any witnesses. But Mr. Wiseman's interruption appears to have been merely for the purpose of pointing out that the case for the Crown was to be opened first—as it was then by Mr. Fisher, a member of the Commission, the King's Attorney for Munster—and the remark above quoted was only spoken in jest. Mr. Gould was heard fully, and his chief contention seems to have been that Thomas Fleetwood had only an estate for his own life, and that Sir Richard was the real proprietor. The only proofs tendered by him were the acquittances by Sir Richard for the rent payable to the Crown, and these were duly received.¹

The jurors found that Thomas Fleetwood in his lifetime and at the time of his death was seised in his demesne as of fee of the lands of Ballyderrawne, Barnefolle, Kilclogher, Cloghleighe, Killurde, Glanseskine and Ballycarrige: that they were of the extent and value mentioned: that Thomas Fleetwood died on the 7th October, 1631; and that the premises were then held of the king in free and common socage.²

There is no evidence that there was any mention on this occasion of the lands of Garrienplubaadigge.

The Inquisitions of the 4th April, 1632, and the 24th July, 1632, held respectively at Youghal and at the King's old Castle, county Cork, were duly returned into Chancery on the 5th February, 1632-3; but for some reason that it is hard to understand, the Inquisition taken at Bandonbridge was not returned until the 6th December, 1637, that is, nearly five years after it had been taken.

In the meantime the six Irish acres of glebe land held by knight-service had done their work, and had prevailed over the thousands of acres of land held in socage. Before any of the Inquisitions had been returned into Chancery, and before the Inquisition had been held at Bandonbridge, at the instance of the Master of the Court of Wards, a fiant was issued on the 29th November, 1632, whereby the custody, wardship, and marriage of Francis Fleetwood were granted to John Hunt, Esq., in consideration of a fine of £10 to be paid by him in two equal portions at the following Easter and Michaelmas.³

Garrienplubaadigge—"Garden of the murmuring water"—is not to be found amongst any of the townlands in the Ordnance Survey, and its situation has not been identified; but soon after the holding of these Inquisitions it was entered in the "Book of Tenures under the Crown by homage in the Province of Munster," as being held by Francis Fleetwood *in capite* at the one-twentieth part of a knight's fee.⁴ From

¹ See Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.; MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, vol. i., pp. 72, 73.

² Chancery Inquisitions, county Cork, No. 307 Charles I.

³ Patent Roll, 8 Charles I, part 1, m. 45 *facie*.

⁴ Book of Tenures, in the Province of Munster, in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

the same source we also learn that he would attain full age on the 7th September, 1652.

Probably he was allowed to remain with his mother, Dorothy Fleetwood, while he was of tender years. But she married, about 1639, Alexandre St. Michel—or more correctly Alexandre Marchant, Sieur de St. Michel—a Huguenot gentleman, who came to England from France in the retinue of Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. There was issue of this marriage a daughter named Elizabeth, born the 23rd October, 1640, who at fifteen years of age was married to Samuel Pepys, the famous diarist.¹

When Francis Fleetwood was six years old, those interested in his wardship began to bestir themselves. On 21st December, 1637, John Hunt and Sir Philip Percevall—as he had now become—executed a deed whereby the former covenanted to resign the wardship of Francis Fleetwood of Ballyderrawen, co. Cork, to Sir Philip Percevall, provided that Sir Philip's daughter, Elizabeth, or some other daughter whom he may hereafter have, do marry the said ward, and that £100 be paid to Hunt at the time of the marriage; with a further covenant that if Francis Fleetwood dies, and Hunt obtains the wardship of his sister or next heir, he will resign this in like manner to Sir Philip, to the end that she may be married to one of his sons.²

Up to this time the wardship of Francis Fleetwood had yielded little or no profit to Captain John Hunt or the Court of Wards. The rents and profits of the six Irish acres of glebe land would go but a little way towards maintaining the ward; and although Hunt, by virtue of his position, might receive the rents of the socage lands, he would be ultimately bound to account for all the income not required for maintenance. The following scheme seems to have been then devised. The Munster planters had been unable to comply with the condition as to repeopleing the lands with English tenants, according to the terms of the articles of plantation, and it was competent for the Crown in most cases to treat the lands granted as either wholly or partially forfeited. But under a Commission of Grace, as it was called, such defective titles were remedied by making a fresh grant on modified conditions upon payment of a fine by the grantee.

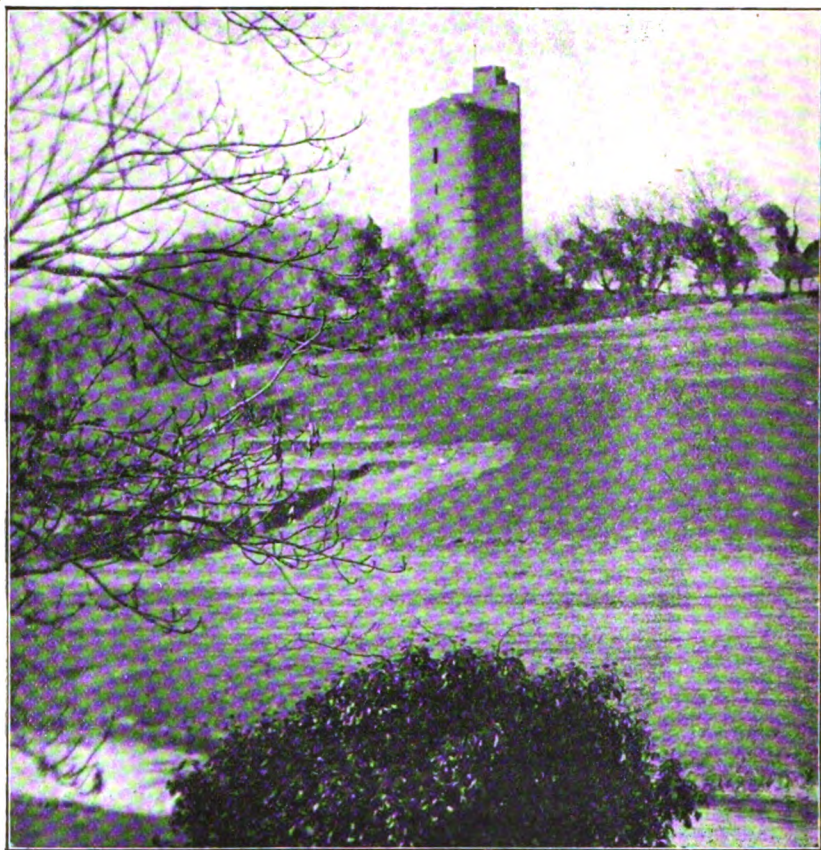
Accordingly, on 24th January, 1637-8, an order³ was made by the

¹ According to the Register of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the marriage was solemnized by a Justice of the Peace on 1st December, 1655; but it appears from the Diary that both Pepys and his wife regarded the 1st of October as their wedding-day; and it is possible that some religious ceremony of marriage took place before the civil marriage. (See Wheatley's edition of "Pepys' Diary," vol. i., p. xxi.). Although some of Pepys' biographers mention that Elizabeth St. Michel's mother was a daughter of Sir Francis Kingemill, and the widow of "a Cork squire," they do not state her Christian name nor the name of her first husband.

² *Histor. MSS. Com. Rep.*: MSS. of Earl of Egmont, vol. i., p. 99.

³ *Ibid.*

Lord Deputy (Wentworth), and the other Commissioners for the remedy of defective titles, that Francis Fleetwood should have from His Majesty, by new letters patent under the great seal of the realm, a good and sufficient estate of all and singular the premises as given in a Schedule attached to the order; the castle, town, and lands of Ballyderraowen and Glanceskin to be held of the Crown as of the Castle of Dublin in free



CLOGHLEIGH CASTLE.

(From a Photograph by Mr. S. J. Gross.)

and common socage, and those of Cloghleigh, Killure *alias* Killore or Killworth, Barnefolly, Killeoghie, and Ballycarrigie to be held *in capite by knight-service*, with payment of an annual rent of £14 to the king; the whole to be erected into one entire manor and called the Manor of Fleetwood. There were to be other provisions under which Francis

Fleetwood was within two years to settle four freeholders of English birth or descent upon the estate, assigning to each lands worth £10 per annum, and to have continually upon the premises ten other families of English birth and descent, and to maintain continually two horsemen and eight footmen with horses and arms.

In consideration of the payment of a fine of £5 15s. 11½*d.*, letters patent were subsequently issued, dated 27th February, 13 Charles I (1637-8),¹ to carry out this order; and the effect of this arrangement entered into, nominally in the interest of this boy of six years of age, was that during the remainder of his minority—that is for a period of nearly fifteen years—the person to whom his wardship had been granted would be absolutely entitled for his own benefit to the income of the larger portion of the ward's estate. This plunder—as one is tempted to call it—was no doubt to be shared between Hunt and Percevall in certain proportions.² But tenures by knight-service and the Court of Wards were destined to perish before long.³

On the 23rd October, 1641, the Great Rebellion broke out, and the country was soon involved in civil war.

Francis Fleetwood was, no doubt, removed from the county Cork to safer quarters; and the lands lying within the Manor of Fleetwood became at times the scene of active fighting. In Borlase's "History of the Great Rebellion," after describing a pitched battle that took place in Munster, on 3rd July, 1642, it is stated: "Not long after the Earl of Barrymore took in upon quarter the strong castle of Cloghleagh (Cloghleagh), in the county of Cork, the inheritance of Sir Richard Fleetwood, who admitted Sir Arthur Hide to keep it, but most treacherously he left it to be surprised by Condon, whose ancestors had been formerly proprietors of it."⁴ The castle again fell into the hands of the Condons, and in relating the events that immediately followed the 28th May, 1643, Borlase says: "Sir Charles Vavasour, after a well regulated dispute (stoutly defended by the rebels), took in Cloghleagh commanded by one Condon."⁵

¹ Patent Rolls, 13 Charles I, part 2, m. 8, *dorso*.

² In a note made by Sir Philip Percevall in 1639 of the grants from the Court of Wards in which he was interested, he includes the wardship of Francis Fleetwood. *Histor. MSS. Com. Rep.*; *MSS. of the Earl of Egmont*, vol. i., p. 113.

³ The Court of Wards and Liveries was abolished in England by an Act of the Long Parliament of the 24th February, 1645, and all tenures by knight-service were turned into free and common socage as from that date. Upon the Restoration it was found necessary to confirm the Acts of the Long Parliament, and by the Act 12 Charles II, c. 24, the provisions of the above-mentioned Act were re-enacted with some additions. These Acts, of course, did not apply to Ireland; and by the Act 14 & 16 Charles II, c. 19 (Ir.), passed by the Irish Parliament in 1663, the same provisions were enacted, with the important variation that the abolition of the Court of Wards, and the change in tenures, were to take effect as from the 23rd October, 1641.

⁴ Page 86, edition of 1680.

⁵ Borlase, p. 117. See also Smith's "Ancient and Present State of the County

Borlase is of course in error in describing Cloghleigh as being at this time "the inheritance of Sir Richard Fleetwood," but the functions of the Court of Wards were then suspended—happily never to be revived—and Sir Richard may have taken steps to protect the property in the interest of Francis, as well as of himself. However, notwithstanding the grant of Manor Fleetwood to Francis Fleetwood by the letters patent of 27th February, 1637-8, Sir Richard Fleetwood still asserted a power of disposition over the estate, and by his will, dated 21st April, 1647, he purported to devise the Cork estate to Francis Fleetwood during his life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male, with remainder to the testator's son Henry Fleetwood for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, with remainders over.¹ Sir Richard Fleetwood died in the year 1649, and his will was proved on the 17th July, 1654. On the 7th September, 1652, Francis Fleetwood attained full age, and no attempt had been made to marry him to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Percevall, nor to anyone else. His sister Dorothy had married Timothy Rutter, and there had been issue of that marriage a son named Fleetwood Rutter. Francis Fleetwood took up his residence at Cloghleigh Castle;² and in satisfaction of the sum of £750 claimed by Dorothy and her husband under the will of her father, Thomas Fleetwood, Francis made a lease to them of the lands of Glansheskin and others for the lives of Timothy and Dorothy Rutter and their son Fleetwood Rutter.³

In what is generally known as "Sir William Petty's Census," to which the date of 1659 is ascribed,⁴ Francis Fleetwood appears as one of *titulados*, i.e. gentry, in the townland of Cloghlea (Cloghleigh), parish of Killurth (Kilworth), barony of Condon and Clangibbon, county Cork; and Timothy Rutter, Esq., as a *titulado* in the townland of Glansheskin (Glansheskin), and same parish. About the year 1659, Francis Fleetwood conveyed the Manor Fleetwood estate to trustees to the use of himself and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his cousin Henry Fleetwood—under the designation of his "near kinsman by name

and City of Cork" (Day & Coppinger's edition), vol. i., p. 319; and vol. ii., p. 82; and Sir John T. Gilbert's "History of the Irish Confederation," vol. i., p. 156; and vol. ii., p. xxxvii.

¹ P. C. C. Alchin, 512. See statement of part of the will in Chancery Bill by Henry Fleetwood against Dorothy Fleetwood *alias* Rutter, and Francis Fitton, filed 4th February, 1670.

² From Sir William Petty's Down Survey of the County Cork (now in the Public Record Office, Dublin) we learn that Francis Fleetwood held 2760 acres in the parish of Kilworth, 500 acres in the parish of Kilerumper, and 690 acres in the parish of Macrony. From the Book of Distributions for the same county it appears that Francis Fleetwood also claimed other lands in the parish of Macrony, forfeited by David Canton; but these were afterwards granted to J. Mansergh.

³ Chancery Bill of 4th February, 1670, *supra*.

⁴ Amongst the Lansdowne MSS.; a copy of it is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

and blood Henry Fleetwood"—and the heirs male of his body, with divers remainders over.¹

He afterwards married, and made a settlement of part of the estate, limiting the remainder, after the death of his wife without heirs male of his body, to his cousin Henry Fleetwood and the heirs male of his body.²

There was no issue of the marriage; and the name of the wife has not been ascertained.

Nearly half the ploughland of Cloghleigh, except the castle, castle bawn, and garden, was subject to a lease dated 10th July, 1628, made by Thomas Fleetwood (father of Francis) to Edward Byam, which contained a covenant by the lessee to build within three years a sufficient English house, two stories high, with two chimneys, made of lime and stone; and on the 25th May, 1663, Francis Fleetwood filed a bill in Chancery against Richard Meyres, in whom the lessee's interest was then vested, for recovery of the premises, alleging that the house had not been built, and that the lease had thereby become forfeited.

Francis Fleetwood died without issue not long afterwards,³ and the Manor of Fleetwood then passed to his cousin Henry Fleetwood, a son of Sir Richard Fleetwood, Bart. In August, 1668, Henry Fleetwood entered into an agreement with Timothy and Dorothy Rutter for the surrender of the lease of Glansheskin already mentioned, and the grant of a new lease upon certain terms, one of which was that Timothy and Dorothy Rutter should levy a fine of the lands comprised in the lease. The lease was executed, but Timothy Rutter died before any fine was levied; and on 4th February, 1670, Henry Fleetwood—who was then living at Cloghleigh Castle—filed the Chancery Bill already mentioned, to enforce the agreement of August, 1668, or have the lease cancelled. After the filing of the bill Dorothy Rutter married Francis Fitton, and he was made a party to the suit. The necessary fine was ultimately levied by Francis Fitton, Dorothy his wife, and Fleetwood Rutter in Michaelmas Term, 1676.

Henry Fleetwood married Agatha, daughter of Thomas Giffard of Plardwick, county Stafford; and in 1684 he agreed to sell his Cork estates to Stephen Moore of Clonmel, Esq. (ancestor of the Earls of Mountcashell), for the sum of £5,500. The sale was carried out by a deed dated 22nd November, 1684, expressed to be made between Henry Fleetwood, heretofore of Hanley Castle, county Worcester, and then of Plardwick, county Stafford, Esq., Agatha his wife, and Thomas Watt, of Dublin, Esq., of the one part, and Stephen Moore

¹ Chancery Bill of 4th February, 1670, *supra*.

² *Ibid*.

³ The name of Francis Fleetwood is not found in any of the county Cork Subsidy Rolls now forthcoming. Probably he was an absentee from Ireland at the time of his death.

of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Esq., of the other part, whereby Henry Fleetwood, his wife, and Thomas Watt, for the sum of £5,500, sold and conveyed to Stephen Moore and his heirs the manors, towns, and lands of Ballyderraowen *alias* Manor Fleetwood, Cloghleigh, Killlurd *alias* Killworth, Ballymacarrigie *alias* Ballynekarygry, Glansheskine, Killcloghy, and Coolemooghan *alias* Barnefolly, situate in the counties of Cork and Waterford, or in both or either of them.¹

A fine to complete the transaction was levied by Henry Fleetwood in Easter Term, 1 James II (1685).

Stephen Moore entered into possession of the estate, and the connexion of the Fleetwoods with the county Cork, which had lasted for nearly a century, thus came to an end.

Henry Fleetwood died on the 29th August, 1689, and was buried at Whiteladies, county Salop. His son and heir, Thomas Fleetwood, of Gerard's Bromley, county Stafford, filed a bill in the Equity Exchequer, Ireland, on the 8th June, 1721, against Stephen Moore, grandson of the purchaser of the Fleetwood estate, seeking to impeach the sale. He alleged that the estate contained 40,000 English acres,² and that the purchaser had induced his father to sell by fair speeches, and by craftily representing to him how dangerous and uncertain the title and enjoyment of estates in Ireland were to the English; and he further maintained that his father had only a life interest in the estate, and that this alone was intended to be conveyed. He complained that the defendant had cut down timber that was the property of the plaintiff, and sought relief on that score.

But thirty-seven years had elapsed from the date of the sale, and thirty-two years from the death of his father, and the suit was wholly unsustainable on many grounds.

No further proceedings were taken in it after the filing of the bill; and the title of the defendant Stephen Moore to the Fleetwood estate remained undisturbed.

In 1764 he was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Kilworth of Moor Park; and in 1766 was created Viscount Mountcashell of the city of Cashell.

The connexion of the Fleetwoods with the county Cork seems to have been very soon forgotten. The name of Fleetwood is not mentioned by Charles Smith in his "Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork," published in 1750, nor in any other History of the county.

In Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, published in 1837, we find in the description of the market-town and parish of *Kilworth*

¹ Enrolled 24th Dec., 36 Charles II (1684), on the Patent Roll, 36 Charles II, part 1, m. 45, *do. so.*

² He set out the sixteen denominations of land included in the Letters Patent of 3rd September, 1586, and stated, erroneously, that his father had been in possession of all of them, and that they contained 40,000 English acres of land.

the following passage: "This place was the scene of some battles in the war of 1641, and the usurpation of Cromwell, by whom the manor was given to Fleetwood, whose name it still bears." But in the nineteenth century it seems to have been thought that the name of Fleetwood in Ireland must necessarily be connected with General Charles Fleetwood,¹ son-in-law of Cromwell. One is not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Philip Raymond, in an article on "The Condons of Cloghleigh" ("Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society," vol. ii., 2nd series, p. 512), should repeat this blunder, and state: "Cloghleigh Castle and the surrounding lands were granted to General Fleetwood. They are still called Fleetwood Manor."

As the Fleetwoods lived in a rather remote part of the county Cork, and took no active part in local affairs, it is not unnatural that no trace of them is found in the annals of the county. Within the last few years not only Cloghleigh Castle, but the entire demesne of Moore Park, has passed into the possession of the War Department; and the connexion of the Moores and Mountcashells, successors of the Fleetwoods, with this part of the country is now an event of the past.

This sketch of the Fleetwoods of the county Cork will not furnish any contribution of value to the general history of the county. Genealogical research is no doubt the hand-maid of history; but the information that I have collected and put together should be treated as a bit of family history—the history of a little known branch of a widely scattered and important family.

The tabular pedigree accompanying this paper will explain clearly the relationship between the different members of the family to whom reference has been made.²

¹ General Charles Fleetwood was a third cousin of Francis Fleetwood. They had the same great-great-grandfather.

² In the preparation of this Pedigree I have received valuable assistance from R. W. B., whose contributions to "Notes and Queries," and other publications on various branches of the English Fleetwoods, are well known.

NOVUM CASTRUM McKYNEGAN, NEWCASTLE,
COUNTY WICKLOW.

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A.

[Read JANUARY 28, 1908.]

THIS was a royal castle, and for centuries the principal stronghold between Bray and Wicklow. It was known as the Novum Castrum McKynegan¹ to distinguish it from the Novum Castrum de Leuan, now Newcastle, near Lyons, on the border of the counties of Dublin and Kildare. Its site is well known, marked as it is by the ruins of a late castle, placed on the edge of a mote, with an unusually large flat summit. It is about a quarter of a mile to the west of the little village of Newcastle, county Wicklow.

After describing the existing building, much as it appears to-day, O'Donovan notices the site as follows:—"The castle stands on the western brow of what appears to be an artificial moate of circular form, flat at top, where it is 76 yards in diameter and about 16 feet high. There appears to be no reason to doubt that this moate or bawn was walled in, and that the only passage to it lay through the gateway in the castle, which was never intended for the mere entrance of human beings, but rather for the admission of prey and plunder.² This is not one of the old Anglo-Norman castles, and it is strange that although I have several Inquisitions taken here relative to other parts of Wicklow, I have not a word of any kind relating to itself in particular.

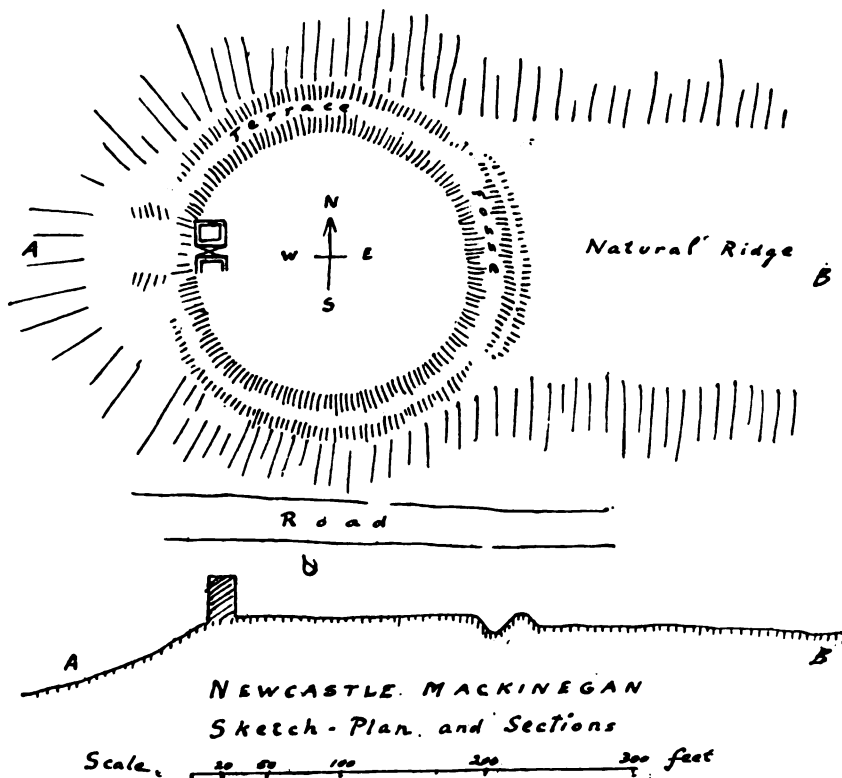
"A little to the north of the old castle they show the site of the gaol, but nothing now remains but a broken pillar of stone and mortar 6 feet by 6 feet by 4 feet. A large detached lump of masonry lies near this pillar, and traces of parts of some kind of building may be seen around. A little north-west of the place they show the 'Gallows Hill.' A deep sand-pit is dug into the heart of this hill, and they assert that human skeletons have often been dug out of it near the surface."³

¹ Probably McKynegan represents the name of the Irish sept or family formerly located in the district. In the "Annals of Connacht" (1405) the castle is called *Caislen nua N. Findacain*. This suggests that the form McKynegan represents Mac Fhinnagain (where the *f* would be silent), but I cannot trace the name in the district. As to Leuan representing the ancient *Liamhain*, now Lyons, see *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906, p. 76.

² This is quite a gratuitous remark. The entrance passage is normal.

³ Ord. Survey Letters, county Wicklow, p. 213, MS. R.I.A. Immediately adjoining "the gaol" on the north I observed a rectangular earthen fort, 80 paces by 50, surrounded by a deep, but narrow, wet ditch, with slight banks. It is strange that O'Donovan did not notice this. He mentions a small "moate" a short distance west of the old castle, near Mr. Revell's house. This has been ploughed over, and almost levelled, but it is still discernible.

To the above description I may add the following from my own notes made on the spot. Advantage was taken of a low ridge running from east to west, where it dies away, and having deep depressions on the north and south sides. To the east the ridge was cut across by a deep fosse, and a vallum was raised on the counterscarp. The portion of the ridge thus isolated was scarped on the north and south sides to a steep slope, and the material thus gained was placed on top so as to form a large circular platform some 60 paces across. This platform is about



18 feet above the bottom of the fosse at the east end, and at least 10 feet above the natural surface of the ridge. The fosse cut at the east end merges into a broad terrace—the result of the scarping—on the north and south sides. This terrace, which nearly surrounds the rest of the mote, is about 20 feet below the platform, and about 15 to 20 feet above the natural depressions at each side of the ridge. Thus, a height of some 35 to 40 feet was gained in most directions for the fortress. The entrance, at least to the later castle, appears to have been at the west

end, where there is a more gradual slope leading up to the existing building on the edge of the platform. What remains of this building is a rectangle of about 30 feet by 24 feet. It contains an entrance passage vaulted over and running through the shorter dimension. To the left, as you enter, a staircase leads to a room, probably the kitchen, with a large fireplace and vertical flue. Under a window at the side of this fireplace one small square loop remains. Over the entrance vault was the principal room, with a fireplace in brick. The walls, about 4 feet thick, have large rectangular openings, and indicate three stories above the basement. All the lintel stones of the lights have been removed. A good deal of plaster remains. The building, I should say, cannot be older than the latter part of the sixteenth century, with some subsequent alterations.



THE MOTE AT NEWCASTLE MCKYNEGAN, FROM THE NORTH.

(Drawing by Miss Iris L. Orpen.)

The cross-road from Newcastle to Killadreenan runs in the depression on the south side, and just beyond it to the south-west is an ancient graveyard and modern church. A small runlet of water is carried along the depression on the north side, while a brisk stream at a still lower level to the south embraces both church and castle. Thus the castle was in a naturally strong position, further strengthened by art, as Giraldus would say. It lay close to the great road which connected Dublin and Bray with Wicklow and Arklow. As we have seen, O'Donovan could find no records relating to the castle. We have more facilities now; and I shall endeavour to supply the omission.

The earliest mention that I have found of the castle is contained in

a charter of Thomas, Abbot of Glendalough, which grants certain lands, *juxta Novum Castellum versus Wikinglo*, to the Abbey of St. Thomas, outside Dnblin.¹ This charter must, I think, be referred to a date about 1210-13.²

Newcastle was, however, situated outside the church lands, in or near the tribal district known in pre-Norman times as *Ui Teigh* (anglicised *Othee*, *Othee*, &c.),³ which seems to have been retained by the Crown along with other maritime districts from the first. To keep open the communication by the *via regia* between Bruy and the Norman castles at Wicklow and Arklow must always have been an important object, so we may reasonably presume an early date for the making of the mote at Newcastle, and the erection of its first timber defences. At any rate, in our earliest extant Pipe Roll, we find "Newcastle MacKynegan with its increase and mill" let to farm for a half year in 1228 at £10 13s. 4d., while at the same date rents were received from the betaghs of the neighbouring districts of *Othee* and *Obrun*.⁴ In 1261 the proceeds from the farm of the manor, with pleas and perquisites, amounted to £31 2s. 2d. per annum;⁵ and this amount recurs many times.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward I, the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes of the mountainous districts of Wicklow gave great trouble to the Crown. The details are obscure, and have never been elucidated. They have to be picked out of numerous records and pieced together. As far

¹ Reg. S. Thomas, Dub., pp. 166, 293. The names of the lands are printed. Barragouar or Karragonar, Ballitharsna, and Cloaghtogwala or Cloachtegwalia. From these variants it is easy to reconstruct the Irish names:—*Carraig gabhar*, now probably Carriggower, a townland in the parish of Calary, barony of Newcastle; *Baile-tarsna*, and *Cloch-togbhala*. The two last names I cannot find near Newcastle, but *Cloch-togbhala* points to a raised stone or dolmen, which may help towards its identification.

² The abbacy of Glendalough was granted by Strongbow in 1174 to Thomas, his cleric (said to have been a nephew of Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole): *Chart. Priv. et Immun.*, p. 1; *Crede Mihi*, p. 46. The See of Glendalough was united with that of Dublin in 1185, a union confirmed in 1193: *Crede Mihi*, pp. 31 and 45. The lands of the Abbey of Glendalough, which were distinct from those of the See, were confirmed to Abbot Thomas in 1192 (*ibid.*, p. 35), but were afterwards absorbed by the See of Dublin. According to Dr. Stokes, this took place between the years 1190 and 1200: *Anglo-Norman Church*, p. 217. Abbot Thomas, who was alive in 1213, was allowed to retain some of the lands during his life (C. D. I., vol. i., No. 475), and the witnesses to his charter, though not, perhaps, affording a precise date, point to near the close of John's reign. One of them was Master Geoffrey, *clericus domini Norwicensis*; and John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich, was Justiciar from the close of 1209 to the middle of 1213.

³ When the lands of Saufkeyvin Ferthir, and Coillac, formerly of the demesne of the See of Glendalough, were disafforested in 1229, they were described as bounded on the east by the king's land of Obrun and Othee; C. D. I., vol. i., No. 1757. The whole littoral from Dublin to Arklow seems to have been excluded from Henry's grant to Strongbow.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 13 Hen. III., 35th Report. Deputy Keeper, p. 29. Newcastle MacKynegan appears in the Pipe Roll, 19th Hen. III. (1235), though not calendared, *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1894, p. 173.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 43, cf., p. 46; P. R. 10th Ed. I.; 36th Rep. D. K., p. 67; C. D. I. ii., p. 548, where "Othe" is absurdly identified with Howth, and "Obrun" with Brownstown.

as I can make out, there were three expeditions about this time to Glyndelory or Glenmalure, a fastness in the mountains to the south of Glendalough, where the Wicklow tribes were massed, and where they were destined throughout the centuries to cause much trouble to the English settlers, and to inflict many a defeat on the forces of the Crown. The first advance was in 1274, when Geoffrey de Geneville was Justiciar, and it ended in disaster. William FitzRoger, prior of the Hospitallers of St. John at Kilmainham, Oliver le Gras, afterwards associated with Thomas de Clare in Thomond, and others, were taken prisoners, and many were slain.¹ The prisoners were soon released, probably in exchange for some hostages of the "Otothels and Obrins," who were brought from Dublin to Glenmalure at this time.²

Between Michaelmas, 1275, and Michaelmas, 1276, a great effort was made by the Justiciar to wipe out this defeat. Geoffrey de Geneville led 2000 vassals from his lordship of Meath. Maurice Fitzmaurice (FitzGerald) brought a contingent from Connaught;³ detachments came from the Castles of Carbury and Ballymore, and from other places. The chief command in the field seems to have been conferred on Maurice's son-in-law, Thomas de Clare. He had a personal interest in the success of the expedition, for he was promised a general summons of knights' fees or other services due in the King's army to pacify his newly-granted land of Thomond, conditionally on the men of Glindelory coming to the King's peace.⁴ Newcastle McKynegan, of which at this time John le Blund was the constable,⁵ appears to have been used as the base of operations. There are entries in the Pipe Rolls and in the Treasurer's accounts for victuals bought for the supply of the castle, and for sums expended in fortifying it, also for supplies for the army at Glindelory, including a vast number of hogsheads of wine.⁶ The archbishop's castles of Ballymore, Dunlavin, and other places to the west of the mountains were put in a state of defence; assistance was given to enclose Wicklow (I suppose the castle), and to aid Theobald Butler in holding Arklow, while the marches generally were strongly held.⁷

The issue of the expedition is obscure. Some horses were lost, a

¹ *Annals in Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin*, vol. ii., p. 318, and *Clyn's Annals*, 1274, and cf. *Pipe Roll*, 4th Ed. I, 36th Rep. D. K., p. 33, which distinguishes the advance *a. r.* 2 from that led by Thomas de Clare *a. r.* 4.

² *Ibid.*, p. 37. In June, 1175, William FitzRoger was in England, and apparently reluctant to venture again into Ireland (C. D. I., vol. ii., No. 1146), while Oliver le Gras was soon acting as sheriff in County Limerick (36th Rep. D. K., p. 39). The Justiciar, in his accounts, claims credit for the cost of bringing hostages from Dublin to Glyndelure: *ibid.*, p. 40, and C. D. I., vol. ii., p. 313, where the names of the hostages are given.

³ C. D. I., vol. ii., pp. 257, 258.

⁴ C. D. I., vol. ii., No. 1191.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 181, 237.

⁶ *Pipe Roll*, 4th Ed. I, 36th Rep. D. K., pp. 29, 33; C. D. I., vol. ii., Nos. 1294, 1389. Some of the entries under the former number may refer to the first expedition.

⁷ *Pipe Roll*, 36th Rep. D. K., pp. 36, 37, 41.

good deal of wine was drunk, and, perhaps a new hostage, apparently a baby and his nurse, was obtained.¹ At any rate, a new expedition was necessary. About June, 1276, Geoffrey de Geneville was superseded by Robert de Ufford; and about Michaelmas, 1277, the new Justiciar, Thomas de Clare, and other magnates, led another army collected from divers parts to suppress the rebels and enemies at Glyndelur, this time using Castlekevin, nearer the seat of operations, as base.² Before the year was out, the Justiciar was able to report to the King that his affairs in Ireland were much improved, and that "the thieves who were in Glendelory had departed, many of them having gone to another strong place"; and Thomas de Clare got his order for the military services due to the King to fight his battles in Thomond.³

Two important consequences followed from this warfare. First, it led immediately to the rebuilding of the Novum Castrum McKynegan, when it seems that the original wooden buildings and palisading were replaced by a stone tower and other edifices, and stone walls. And secondly, in spite of this strengthening of the stronghold, by showing the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and Cavanaghs in what sort of warfare lay their strength, it ultimately led to their recovery of vast tracts of land in the modern counties of Wicklow, Carlow, and North Wexford, thus eventually separating for centuries the southern part of Wexford from the shrunken Pale round Dublin.

During these operations (1274-7) some moneys were, as we have seen, expended in strengthening the fortifications of the castle; but after they were over, more important works were carried out there, including the building of a tower. Perhaps we should date the commencement of the first regular stone castle there from this period. Certainly a new and more important castle was constructed in stone.

Thus in 1279-80, Hugh de Cruys was employed to "build the new castle of Mackinegan," and was allowed £26 19s. 2½d. for works there.⁴ In 1280-2, David de Offyntoun was allowed £74 6s. 9d. for "building a tower" there.⁵ In 1282 John de Stratton was allowed £110 17s.;⁶ and in the same year John de Bentley was paid £213 14s. 8d. for works at the castle.⁷

During this period of warfare and reconstruction we have the names of several of the constables or keepers of the castle. These seem to have been:—John le Blund (1274-5), Andrew le Poer (1st November,

¹ C. D. I., vol. i., p. 314. Maintenance of Magnus Othoil and a nurse, from St. Patrick's Day, *a. r.* 3, to Michaelmas, *a. r.* 6.

² Pipe Roll, 5th. Ed. I, 36th Rep. D. K., p. 36; C. D. I., vol. ii., pp. 267, 285. See *ante*, p. 21.

³ C. D. I., vol. ii., Nos. 1400, 1476. Mr. Westropp has followed the fortunes of Thomas de Clare in Thomond, *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1890-91, pp. 284, &c.

⁴ C. D. I., vol. ii., p. 309; Pipe Roll, 9th Ed. I, 36th Rep. D. K., p. 53.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

⁶ C. D. I., vol. ii., pp. 422-3 and 536.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 440 and 535.

1275, to 25th April, 1276), John le Fleming (25th April to 11th June, 1276, John le Blund (in 1276), Henry le Lov (1276-7), John de Saunford, Escheator of Ireland (1278-9), Hugh de Cruys (1279-80), David de Offyntoun (12th May, 1280, to 21st December, 1282).¹

For some years prior to 1282 the farm of the manor (£31 2s. 2d.) was accounted for by four burgesses of the town, Roger Tusard, John Baker, William Balyhanevy, and John Burgeys;² but after this year, instead of appointing constables, the King leased the castle for a term of twenty years to Robert de Hastings at a rent of 40 marks, and he accounted for the farm of the manor.³ This arrangement was apparently advantageous to the Exchequer, as previously £40 or £60 had been paid for the custody of the castle. Robert de Hastings, however, found he had made a bad bargain. In a petition to the King in 1290, he says that he took no receipt out of the lands he took to farm, which were waste, and that he spent more money on them than they were worth. He speaks of the castle as one "which all the country knows to be almost the strongest in Ireland." He asks that it and the demesne lands and some other lands of the manor be granted to him in fee, or in the alternative (as I understand the petition, which is not fully calendared) that he be discharged, and the castle taken back into the king's hands.⁴ Ultimately he seems to have got all that he asked for, but for his life only, and not in fee.⁵ He did not, however, enjoy his possessions for long.

About April, 1295, the Leinster tribes laid waste the province and "burned Novum Castrum, and other towns."⁶ It seems certain that this entry refers to Newcastle McKynegan; and, judging from the subsequent expenditure on the castle, it seems probable that it was injured as well as the town. Certainly in this year there was renewed war in Leinster, and another expedition on a large scale was organized against the mountain tribes. Thomas Fitz Maurice, "Keeper of Ireland," father of the first Earl of Desmond, came with an armed force from Munster, and Richard de Burgh, the Red Earl, with another from Connaught. Theobald Butler and John Fitz Thomas of Offaly, afterwards first Earl of Kildare, brought their contingents, and all of them received large sums in subvention of their expenses. Glenmalur seems again to have been the main objective, and Newcastle McKynegan, Castlekevin, Ballymore (Eustace), and other posts were strongly held, while the Chief Justiciary and others of the King's council had their headquarters at

¹ The above names are gleaned from the Calendar.

² 36th Rep. D. K., p. 67; 37th Rep., p. 29.

³ C. D. I., vol. iii., p. 250; 37th Rep. D. K., p. 25.

⁴ C. D. I., vol. iii., pp. 250, 310.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 762. About this time timber was taken from the woods of Newcastle McKynegan and Glenree to build the Queen's Castle of Haverford in Wales, *ibid.*, No. 796.

⁶ Annals Laud MS. Chart. St. Mary's, Dublin, and Grace's Annals.

Tristeldermot (Castledermot), with the indispensable hogsheads of wine.¹ This expedition took place between the 4th April and the 19th July, 1295, while Thomas Fitz Maurice was "Keeper of Ireland holding the place of chief Justiciary."² On the latter date he received to the King's peace "Maurice Mac Muryarthe Mac Murchoth (Mac Murrough), with all his nation and following," on condition of his giving certain hostages for the Mac Murroughs, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles, respectively, and paying a penalty of 500 cows.³

A change was now made in the disposition of Newcastle M'Kynegan. Robert de Hastings was dead. Indeed, it is not improbable that he was killed in the outbreak of 1295. At any rate, John de Stratton, who was in command for ninety-two days with an armed force at the castle during the war of 1295, rendered an account of the goods of Robert de Hastings found there, amounting to £57 10s. 1d. Probably there were arrears owing from Robert de Hastings, and his goods were estreated in payment. A return was now made to the system of appointing a constable of the castle, and, for the next six years at any rate, John de Stratton was bailiff or constable. During this period important restorations or additions were made to the castle and its defences. John de Stratton's account for the year 1295 includes an item of "£30 4s. 9½d. expended in quarrying stones and burning lime to build a wall at the castle, and for other works at the great hall and other houses there."⁴ There was similar expenditure for works in the two years following. In the account for 1298 the expenditure included "the building of a wall round the castle and mote."⁵ This is an important entry, as being one of the few cases in which a "mote" (*mota*) is specifically mentioned in our records as distinguished from a "castle" (*castrum* or *castellum*) built on a mote. In general, there would be no occasion to distinguish the part from the whole, the earthworks from the castle-buildings. Here the specific

¹ C. D. I., vol. iv., pp. 123-4. We have, too, receipts of services of Tristeldermot (i.e. money commutations for military service summoned for this expedition) from all parts of Ireland, amounting to nearly £600 (*ibid.*, pp. 304, 323, and index). It is strange that this expedition is not mentioned in any of the Annals. It was in the previous year (1294) that John Fitz Thomas captured the Red Earl, and kept him prisoner for four months in Lea Castle, "in consequence of which all Erin was thrown into a state of disturbance." A truce had been patched up between them.

² Cf. the entries as to Thomas Fitz Maurice, C. D. I., vol. iv., pp. 121 and 123. John de Wogan was appointed Justiciar on October the 18th (*ibid.*, No. 267), but the expedition was over before he reached Ireland.

³ Cal. Justiciary Rolls (1295), p. 61.

⁴ Irish Pipe Roll, 26 Ed. I, 38th Rep. D. K., p. 47. John de Stratton was constable in 1307 (39th Rep. D. K., p. 34), and probably up to his death about 1311.

⁵ Irish Pipe Roll, 26 Ed. I: *ad quemdam murum circa idem castrum predictum et motam faciend[um]*. This passage has been wrongly rendered in the Calendar (38th Rep. D. K., p. 47), "similar expenditure for works, including a wall around the castle and a moat," meaning, apparently, "a ditch." One does not usually quarry stones and burn lime to make a ditch, nor is there any ditch round the castle, nor could the words bear that meaning. There is in the same account an allowance for the expenses which John de Stratton incurred, *circa conductum aque usque ad castrum predictum*. As already noted, a small runlet of water may still be observed in an artificial channel in the depression to the north of the mote.

mention of the mote may be explained from an inspection of the site. As already mentioned, a level terrace is still to be seen nearly surrounding the mote, some 15 or 20 feet below the broad summit. The wall round the castle and mote was probably carried along the outer edge of this terrace and across the natural ridge to the east. I doubt if there are any remains of this wall now visible any more than of the thirteenth-century castle. In a somewhat hasty inspection I saw none. This, however, need not surprise us. Ruined castles are convenient quarries, and often nothing remains to indicate their sites. In this case the castle was destroyed by the Irish, and the whole district was under their control for more than a century at least. Now to speak of "a wall round the castle" simply would not, without ambiguity, indicate a wall on this terrace which included the mote as well. The expression would not distinguish such a wall from the wall which was, no doubt, also built round the top of the mote, enclosing the tower, great hall, and other buildings on the flat summit. Indeed, the references in the Pipe Rolls point to more than one wall.¹ The intervening space between the walls would be what was called *les lices* or the lists, and the whole plan of the castle after these works would approximate to the type known as Edwardian or concentric.

In the winter of 1301-2, perhaps taking advantage of the absence of the Justiciar, John de Wogan, and of John Fitz Thomas, and many of the magnates of Leinster with their forces in the Scottish war, the Leinster tribes again broke out and burned the towns of Wicklow and Rathdon (Rathdown or perhaps Rathdrum); "but," says the annalist, "they did not escape with impunity, for the greater part of their provisions were burned and their cattle carried off, so that the Irish themselves would have been starved in Lent had sedition not occurred among certain of the English."² In the absence of the Justiciar this punitive expedition was conducted by his deputy, William de Ros, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland (Kilmainham), and the scene of the operations, we are told, was the vicinity of Newcastle McKynegan.³

Edward I, being minded to recompense John Fitz Thomas for his good service in Scotland and elsewhere with 60 librates of land in a competent place in Ireland, ordered an extent to be taken of the lands at Newcastle McKynegan, and also of other lands, with a view to carrying

¹ In a further account for the three years ending Michaelmas, 1301, John de Stratton was "allowed £93 15s. 4½d., expended in connexion with making walls around the castle, and repairing and building houses, &c., therein," 38th Rep. D. K., p. 55.

² Annals, Laud MS. Chart. St. Mary's, Dub., p. 331.

³ See Roll of payments for Hilary Term, a. r. 30 (C. D. I., vol. v., p. 5), from which it further appears that MacMurrough aided the O'Byrnes on this occasion, and that £979 14s. 6d. was paid in respect of the expedition. It also appears from the Pipe Rolls that the services of the greater part of Ireland were exacted for it: 38th Rep. D. K., pp. 60, 62, 70, 72, 74, &c. William de Ros afterwards recorded before the King's Council at Dublin in the quinzaine of St. Hilary, 1302, that he was at Newcastle McKynegan, where there was a state of war by the Irish, and his writs and rolls not being there he had to adjourn all pleas: Justiciary Rolls, Ireland (1302), p. 383.

out this object. The lands of Newcastle were not eventually disposed of to John Fitz Thomas; but an extent was taken in 1304-5, from which it appears that they were as follows:—

In demesne 2 carucates and 52 acres at 8 <i>d.</i>	£	s.	d.
per acre, worth,	9	14	8
8½ acres of meadow at 8 <i>d.</i> per acre,	0	5	8
120 acres of wood at 6 <i>d.</i> per acre,	3	0	0
180 burgages and 11 burghers and a pasture called Dermackeniganim, rendering	10	5	4
Pleas and perquisites, worth	2	0	0
The bolla of beer there, worth	2	0	0
Two mills,	5	0	0
John de Stratton held 1 messuage and 3 caru- cates of land, rendering yearly	12	0	0
William Tyllathfen held 1 messuage and 1½ carucates of land, rendering yearly	1	0	0
A piece of land called Cnocetoth, containing 4 carucates of land at 4 <i>d.</i> per acre, worth	8	0	0
In Ballymackoneath 3 carucates of land at 6 <i>d.</i> per acre, worth	9	0	0 ¹
Total	£62	5	8

I give this extent in detail, because if it be compared with the extent of the manor taken there centuries later in the reign of James I,² it will be found that the demesne lands were precisely the same at the two periods. This seems to indicate that the King's possession of the lands here was never interrupted for so long a time as to obliterate the memory of the boundaries.

In May, 1308, Castlekevin was burned, and in the following June John de Wogan suffered a defeat in Glenmalure. This was followed up by the burning of Dunlavin, Tober, and other neighbouring towns. Newcastle McKynegan is not mentioned; but in the next year Piers de Gaveston, after subduing the O'Byrnes, is said to have re-edified it as well as Castlekevin.³

¹ C. D. I., vol. v., No. 335.

² Chancery Inquisitions, Wicklow, No. 9 Jac. I. In 1610, however, there were only 108 burgages. The boundaries of the demesne lands are given, and might possibly be identified. The two mills, the 120 acres of wood, the pasture formerly called "Dirmacaginegan," and the "King's Meadow" are mentioned. Many other lands, including Killadreenan, were held of the manor in 1610; and these possibly represented the remaining denominations of the extent of 1304.

³ Annals, Laud MS., *ut supra*, pp. 336-338; and see *ante*, pp. 22, 23. The large sum of £2114 4s. 10½*d.* was spent in wages on this expedition of Sir John Wogan: Irish Pipe Rolls, 1 Ed. II, 39th Rep. D. K., p. 24. The statement in the Annals quoted above as to the re-edifying of Newcastle McKynegan may be doubted, for though we have the account of the payment to John de Stratton, constable there, for wages for his men, nothing is said about works there at this time: *ibid.*, p. 34.

In 1311 the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles attacked Saggart and Rathcool; and in reply a large army was collected to clear out once more the fastness of Glenmalure.¹

Next year Lord Edmund Butler besieged the O'Byrnes in Glenmalure, and forced them to surrender and come to the King's peace.² But "the King's peace" in the greater part of Ireland was now rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

In 1315 no English force was able to withstand Edward Bruce, who, flushed with the victory of Bannockburn, advanced from Ulster through Meath as far as Ardsnull, near Athy, burning and destroying. All Ireland was a seething cauldron of destruction, and never were the English colonists in such peril. Following the general example, the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes rose and burned Arklow, Newcastle, Bray, and all the adjoining towns.³ The Novum Castrum was, however, immediately repaired.⁴

About this time, for better defence, the districts about Dublin appear to have been grouped into serjeanteies. One of the serjeanteies comprised the regions about Saggart and Newcastle Lyons, and another the regions about Bray and Newcastle McKynegan.⁵

In 1329 John Darcy, the Justiciar, led an expedition to the districts about Newcastle McKynegan and Wicklow, and obtained hostages from the O'Byrnes.⁶

In 1370 the castles of Wicklow and of Newcastle McKynegan were taken by the O'Byrnes, and afterwards recovered by the King's servants.⁷

In 1376 Newcastle McKynegan was destroyed, and some of its garrison taken prisoners and some slain.⁸

In 1401, in an indenture between Lord Thomas of Lancaster (son of Henry IV, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and Donald O'Bryne (O'Byrne), the latter, after making his submission to the King, promised to permit the King to enjoy "all the woods, lands, meadows, and pastures belonging to the New Castle of McKynyngham."⁹ From this we may infer that the castle was then, or shortly afterwards, in the King's hands.

In 1405 the castle was destroyed by the O'Byrnes.¹⁰ Perhaps they

¹ Annals, Laud MS., *ut supra*, p. 339. About this time John de Stratton appears to have died, and his lands at Newcastle were granted to William, son of Hugh Lawless; 39th Rep. D. K., p. 44.

² Annals Laud MS., *ut supra*, p. 341.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 347, 348.

⁴ 39th Rep. D. K., pp. 53 and 69.

⁵ Annals Laud MS., *ut supra*, p. 371.

⁶ Annals, printed Chart. St. Mary's, Dub., p. 283.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 284.

⁸ Carew Cal. Misc., p. 481. The Patent Roll of the 1st Hen. IV, 1399-1400, records the appointment of William Archbold as custos of the castle at a salary of 100 marks in time of peace, and £80 in time of war.

¹⁰ Ann. Connacht: see Ann. Ulster, 1405. The castle is here called *Caislen nua* A. Findacain: see above, p. 126.

were induced to renounce their recent submission by Art M'Murrough Kavanagh, then at the height of his power. This same year he had ravaged the county Wexford, and burned Carlow and Castledermot.

For the next 137 years we lose sight of the Novum Castrum. During this period the district seems to have been in the hands of the O'Byrnes. I doubt if the Edwardian castle was ever again restored, though some sort of a castle may have been erected by the O'Byrnes.

In 1542, following on the general submission of the Irish chieftains, the O'Byrnes submitted to Henry VIII. By an indenture made at Dublin, 4th July in that year, Thady O'Byrne, captain of his nation, and other O'Byrnes "inhabiting a certain country between the Wynde Gates (Windgate, near Bray Head) and the town of Arclowe, in the county of Dublin" (*inter alia*), "surrendered up to the King, his heirs and successors for ever, their manor and castle of Newcastle McKenygan, with the demesne lands of the same manor, the metes and bounds of which two persons on the part of the King and two on their part should define."¹ From the language of this document it is clear that the manor and castle were then in the hands of the O'Byrnes, and it is probable that they had been in their possession for a long time.

In 1543 Newcastle McKynegan was leased to Edward Basnet, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, for twenty-one years, at a rent of £1 6s. 8d., "the lease to be void if the King determines to place a garrison there."²

In 1565-6 "the site of the castle, the town and lands of Newca stell McKynnegan, county Dublin, with the customs of the tenants and a water-mill, and the rectory of the same, with the tithes," were leased to Francis Agard for forty years, at a rent of £13 16s. 4d.³ From the expression "site of the castle" we may infer that no castle was then existing. Francis Agard, however, lost no time in building one; and it seems to me probable that the existing remains, though showing later modifications, represent part of his work. On the 15th July, 1569, he was appointed seneschal of O'Byrnes' country, and of the countries of "Coulraynell, the Fertur, Fercullen, Glancapp, Omaile, and Silelagh, . . . with authority to assemble the inhabitants for defence, to hear and determine causes, and to punish with fire and sword rebels and malefactors and their abettors."⁴ On the 16th August, 1569, Francis Agard wrote from Newcastle McKynegan to the Lord Chancellor (Robert Weston):—"I beseech your lordship to send me hither five or six gonners to helpe to kepe this wyde house, where (God willing) I will adventure my carcass."⁵

¹ Car. Cal., vol. i., p. 193. An earlier treaty between Lord Leonard Grey and Thady O'Byrne is entered on the Patent Roll, 29-30 Hen. VIII. (1538-9). By it the Castle of Symondswood was to be delivered into the hands of the Lord Deputy: Morrin, vol. i., p. 46.

² Fiant, Hen. VIII., No. 389.

³ Fiant, Eliz., 814.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1409.

⁵ State Papers, Ireland, vol. xxix., p. 40.

For some years Francis Agard seems to have maintained order in this district. In a valuable Report on the State of Meath and Leinster, dated 15th December, 1575 (Car. Cal. 1575, p. 30), Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy, says:—"For the Irish countries on the east side of Leinster, being under the rule of Mr. Agard, as the O'Tohills and the O'Birnes country, I find they are in very good order, except Hugh M'Shane's son, whom before I remembered." This was the famous Feagh MacHugh O'Byrne, who was for many years to be the active and unrelenting foe of the English, issuing from and retiring to his mountain lair in Glenmalure. In an earlier part of his report Sydney says:—"In the province of Leinster, first, I find the borders of the county of Dublin greatly annoyed almost by nightly stealths and some daily bodderaggs, chiefly fathered upon one Pheaghe M'Hugh M'Shane, of the surname of the O'Birnes, but under his father, owner and farmer of sundry lands apart from them [meaning probably Glenmalure and the Ranelagh]. The father was with me without protection, but the son liveth aloof yet, without hurt from anything I hear, since my arrival [14th September, 1575]; but, my circuit once finished, I intend to attend him somewhat nearer than hitherto I have done."¹

In 1576 the lease of the castle and lands to Francis Agard was superseded by a grant to him in tail,² and all thought of retaining the place as a royal castle was given up. Next year Francis Agard died.

In 1577, and again in 1579, a commission to execute martial law was granted to Richard Westly, serjeant of the Birnes' and Tooles' countries, and George Allen, constable of the Queen's castle called Castle Magyneghan;³ and in 1578 Sir Henry Harrington succeeded Francis Agard as seneschal and chief ruler of O'Byrnes' country.⁴

In 1580 James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglas, revolted, and with him "the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval Rannall, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix."⁵ The rebels entered the Byrnes' country, and preyed on and burned Newcastle, "a town of Sir Henry Harrington's." Lord Grey de Wilton, the new Lord Deputy, advanced towards Glenmalure, in "the rough and rugged recesses" of which the Irish lay. Here in this fatal fastness the English once more met with defeat. It was on this occasion that Sir Peter Carew, elder brother of the famous George Carew, afterwards Earl of Totness, was killed.

In the journal relating the movements of Lord William Russell

¹ Car. Cal., 1575, p. 32; cf. p. 354.

² Fiant, Eliz., 2854, 2855.

³ Fiant, Eliz., 3178, 3588.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 3266.

⁵ Four Masters, 1580. The *Gabhal Raghnaill* was a branch of the O'Byrnes, of which at this time Feagh MacHugh was chief. Their territory, known as the Ranelagh, lay to the south of Glendalough and Castlekevin, as far as Aughrim: see the extent given in Chancery Inquis., Wicklow, 12 Jac. I. Some of the names, as printed, are much disguised. Thus, Lugnaquilla is represented by Logney O'Neill.

(1594-7), preserved among the Carew Papers, frequent mention is made of Sir Henry Harrington, of his entertaining the Lord Deputy at Newcastle, and accompanying him in his efforts to entrap Feagh Mac Hugh. For a long time the latter was as elusive as De Wet in our own days; but at length, on the 8th May, 1597, he was run to earth, and "his head presented to my lord, which, with his carcass, was brought to Dublin, to the great comfort and joy of all that province."

With the death of Feagh Mac Hugh and the close of the sixteenth century we may leave the history of this castle.¹ It cannot have been of much military importance after this date.

In my first draft of this paper I noted that between the years 1576 and 1580 the castle and lands passed from Francis Agard to Sir Henry Harrington; but I was puzzled to know how this came about, seeing that the lands had been entailed on the former. Happening to look at the inscriptions in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, I found the solution of the problem recorded in the beautiful Elizabethan mural monument erected by Sir Henry Harrington to the memory of Francis Agard and Lady Cecilie Harrington, his "daughter and co-heyre," and "most deare and loveinge wife of Syr Henrye Harrington, knight."

Such, then, are the dry facts that I have gleaned from the records about Newcastle McKynegan. If we could pierce the gloom of the centuries, we should see, somewhere probably about the year 1200, the King's officers selecting a site for a *castrum* to guard the littoral between Bray and Arklow. We should see them converting a natural ridge into a fortress, isolating its western end by a fosse and vallum, scarping its sides to a steep slope, and erecting wooden palisades and the necessary houses and defences. We should see it become the centre of a manor, with its court and market, a busy mill by the stream, and a little *burg* growing up close at hand. The times are comparatively peaceful, and the manor is let to farm, bringing in to the treasury some £31 a year. About the close of the long reign of Henry III its troublous history commences. The regions ruled by Irish law and custom have become more and more circumscribed. The Irish of the mountainous districts and the inaccessible glens to the south, protected by their primeval forests, owe allegiance to none except to their tribal chiefs. From time to time they burst forth in a wild raid of plunder and burning. Armies are sent to punish them, but without any permanent effect. The old wooden defences at Newcastle suffer, and are replaced by strong stone walls embracing a stone keep and other buildings; and constables, experienced in warfare, are appointed. Even these strong walls are attacked

¹ On the 29th May, 1599, Sir Henry Harrington met with a bad defeat at the hands of Felim, son of Feagh MacHugh, not far from Wicklow, Cal. S. P. I.; but this had no direct connexion with our castle. For an interesting contemporary chart, showing the site of Sir H. Harrington's defeat, see Fac. Nat. MSS. of Ireland, part iv. i., pl. xxvi.

and injured more than once, and as often repaired. For about a hundred years more the attempt is made to hold the district, and then the castle is destroyed and its garrison slain. Richard II marches by with his knights in full panoply, but, crestfallen at his failure to capture Art MacMurrough Kavanagh, the real king of the district, he learns that this was once a royal manor, and he vows that it shall be so again; but before he can accomplish his vow he loses both his kingdom and his life. His successor, Henry IV, appoints a custos for the castle; but it is unavailing, and for a century and a half the O'Byrnes are supreme in the district. At last they yield to the milder policy of Henry VIII; the manor is restored to the Crown, but it passes into the semi-private hands of the seneschal of the district, and a "Tudor Stronghouse," whose ruins we see to-day, takes the place of the medieval fortress.

CARRIGOGUNNELL CASTLE AND THE O'BRIENS OF PUBBLE- BRIAN, IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

PART II.—THE RUINS AND THE LATER FAMILIES.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

(Continued from Vol. XXXVII., page 392.)

[READ NOVEMBER 27, 1906.]

THE castle occupies the summit of a volcanic plateau of trap rock and ash, falling in low cliffs at nearly every point, and commands a broad outlook over the plains of Limerick, the Shannon, and the borders of Clare, Tipperary, and Cork, even the great mountains of Kerry appearing in clear weather to the south-west. It consists of an outer and inner, or lower and upper, ward. For so large a building, on so commanding a situation, little knowledge of defensive science is shown in its plan; this probably implies its purely Dalcassian origin, for the O'Briens built few strongholds, and even of the peel-towers scarcely half a dozen seem to have been built by them in the fifteenth century. No towers and few salient angles defend the very vulnerable gateway, with its easy ascent and (for a fortress) flimsy walls, barely 5 feet thick. The gateway is in the face of the wall, while it could easily have been set back between towers, and the gate itself is of less protective design than that of many a little peel-tower or bawn in the same county. The walls of the upper ward ran into the outer rampart, with not even a turret to defend the weak point of juncture; and the buildings there are confused in design, rude in execution, huddled together in any way, and adjoining, embedding, and thereby weakening the keep. Contrasted with Adare, Askeaton, or even Castleconnell, the whole is an absurdity as a military work, and must be regarded merely as a strong residence, for active assault and siege operations were evidently unfared by the builders.

There were two entrances—that to the west was a small sallyport to a narrow pass down the crags; that to the south was the main gateway, battered in by Grey's cannon in 1536. It had a well-chiselled door, which is now broken, but the wall closes above it, supported by a flat arch. The gate had a large two-leaved door, turning in two sockets to either side, and held by a bar of no great strength, the slide for which can be seen to the left as we enter the porch. There is a porter's seat (a recess, not a room) to the right, so evidently the porch was mainly of

timber. The space between the gate jambs and the bar hole shows that the leaves were thin, even for a peel-tower. The approach was only defended by three loops, of rather late type, in the side wall to the south, which command the sloping ascent up the rock. This could, of course, be also swept from the battlements, which, though nearly entirely removed, were probably crenellated; they were very thin, and could have given no shelter from the feeblest shot of the early cannon. It is probably this gateway, or that of Adare, that inspired the picturesque verse of "the bard of the Shannon"—Gerald Griffin:—

"Peaceful it stands—the mighty pile—by many a heart's blood once defended,
Yet silent now as cloistered aisle, where rang the sounds of banquet splendid.
Age holds its undivided state where youth and beauty once were cherished,
And leverets pass the wardless gate, where heroes once essayed and perished."

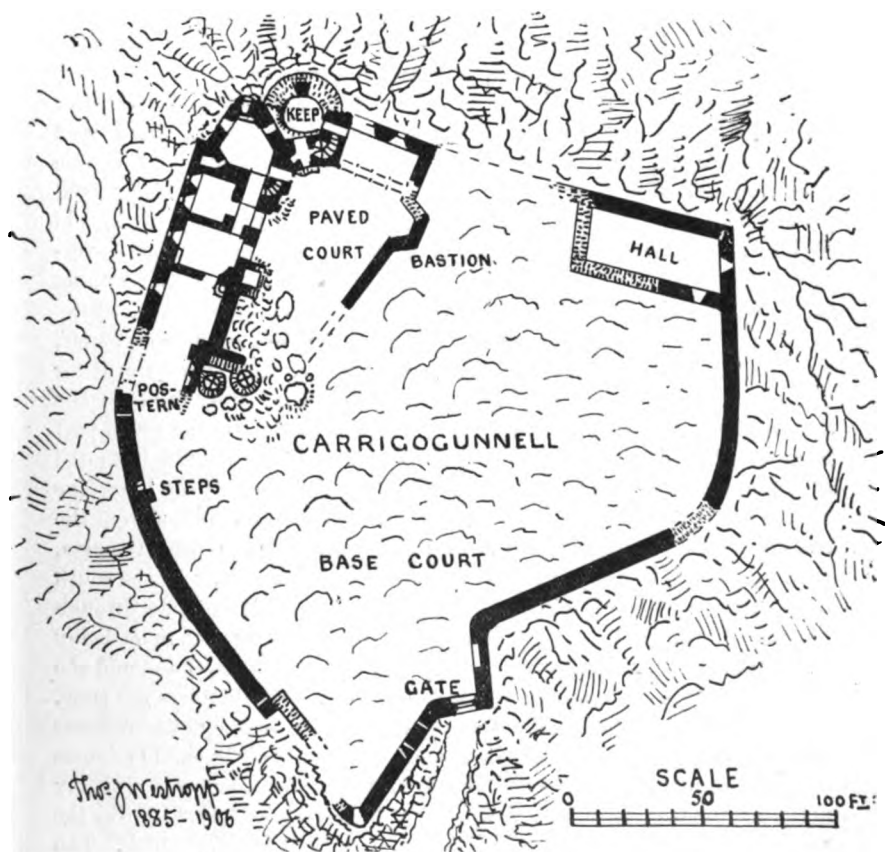


CARRIGOGUNNELL CASTLE, FROM THE NORTH.
(Photograph by Dr. G. Fogerty.)

The outer ward is a large irregular enclosure, somewhat the shape of a heraldic harp, and containing nearly an acre. It had apparently a tower at the south-west angle; only part of this turret or building remains; and for 50 feet to the north-west it and the walls have been removed from the rock.

The lower ward is broken and craggy, overgrown with elder, hemlock, pennywort, and tall bracken, which springs to its full height over the

warm rock in that sheltered court, long before it does more than uncurl its soft green crosiers on the slopes below. The reaches of wall round this ward call for little notice. They are rarely over 5 feet thick, which is, however, usual, not only in bawns and peels, but at some of the larger castles of the county, such as Askeaton, Brittas, and Newcastle West. Those at Carrigogunnell, as we have seen, have thin battlements, which have left but little trace; nor had they turrets or



PLAN OF CARRIGOGUNNELL CASTLE, CO. LIMERICK.

bastions. The drain of a garderobe is traceable in a recess at the south end of the main reach of the west wall. A projection with broken steps to the battlements remains farther northward, and 36 feet farther still are the jamb and broken arch of the postern gate, already mentioned. A massive oblong house occupies the north-east angle of the outer ward. It is somewhat off the square, and had two stories with defaced

windows to the east and south ; the west end and much of the southern are broken down. I was told in 1873 or 1874 that "it was the chapel of the castle." Nothing in the remains suggests this, but it may have been used as such under the stress of the penal laws. The cliffs are very steep at this angle, and the wall from the house to the upper ward has been almost entirely removed.

The very irregular and rudely picturesque buildings of the upper ward crowd beside the great keep at the north-west corner of the rock. They contain a narrow paved court with a bastion to the east ; a strong staircase tower and turret to the south ; a range of buildings along the western crag, and the keep and residence to the north.

Beginning near the postern at the south we first find the stair turret. Its upper portion, with six steps of a spiral stair, and looped window-slits, has been blown entirely off the base, but is otherwise nearly intact. The lower portion, with its staircase, remains in good preservation, the whole testifying to the rock-like masonry of the old builders. It forms portion of a strong tower, so much broken, overgrown, and embedded in later walls that we can only note the sloping north-west angle of the base projecting into the side building.

To the west of it, along the very edge of the cliff, a range of rooms, a patchwork of at least two different periods, runs northward for 100 feet. It is two stories high, and has four rooms on each floor ; the lights to the west are rude and ivied ; and the masonry at the south part is different from the rest, and markedly better. It should be noted that the buildings are nearly all of the beautiful, hard, grey limestone of the district, and not of the ash rock. At 8 feet 7 inches from the postern jamb we reach the face of the tower, but the wall remains, with two shallow-splayed recesses along the eastern side. In the south room (as we noted) the base of the adjoining tower projects through the face of the wall to the right—a further proof of the room being an after-thought. The south wall, and the rampart between it and the postern, have been removed down to the rock. The features are rude, defaced, plain windows, one in each story to the west, splayed recesses to the east, and a sort of walled-in space or "bin" in the north-east corner. It is 47 feet 3 inches long from the postern, but was probably divided into two rooms 26 feet and 21 feet long, respectively, and, like the rest of the wing, 23 feet wide. The partition wall is 4 feet thick. The next room is 17 feet 6 inches long, with west windows and a door to the east ; the door-sill and a gap alone mark the entrance from the south ; the partition is 3 feet 6 inches thick. The third room is 17 feet long, and is walled off from a passage along its east side, with a door eastward still arched ; there are two west windows in each story ; the passage remains vaulted for 7 feet 6 inches at the north end. To the west of this passage, in the very thick wall, is a small dungeon-like cell, now entered by a break, but formerly by a trap-door in the roof. This was

called the "Danes' Prison," and in 1873, when I first visited the ruin, was reputed to be an oubliette, down which "the Danes used to throw their prisoners before Brian Boru beat them." The garderobe, in whose floor the trap opens, shared this sinister reputation, and its downput was "the place where they threw the prisoners down." It is wonderful how the popular mind has evolved the same idea with regard to similar parts



CARRIGOGUNNELL CASTLE—THE KEEP AND WEST ROOMS.

of other castles. In some cases ignorant tourists may have passed the notion on to still more ignorant guides. Even in abbeys this meaningless legend is found, as at the "prison of the rebel monks," at Quin Abbey, in Clare, as I was told in 1878. Not a few other castles in Great Britain and Ireland have reputed oubliettes which are really drains; and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould has noted similar errors outside our islands, in

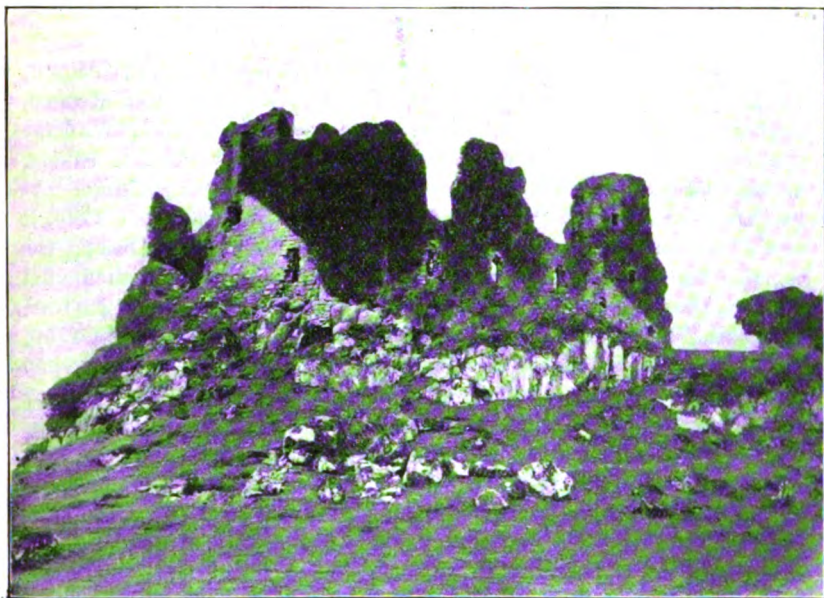
his work "The Deserts of Central France." Similarly the drains both of monasteries and castles, and the souterrains in raths, are nearly always "underground" passages to some other structure far away. The vaulted passage (as so usual) was turned over wicker centring, the marks being very distinct in the plaster. It leads into the fourth or most northern room, an irregular apartment, three stories high, and set back from the garderobe, its wall at a different angle; the keep encloses it to the north-east, and the north-west angle is breached. It measures 15 feet 2 inches east and west, and 14 feet north and south. From it a vaulted passage 10 feet 6 inches long runs eastward. In its south wall is a staircase 3 feet 6 inches wide, curving up by 11 steps over the southern vaulted passage and the "prison," into the garderobe. There is a high piece of wall (adjoining the keep and over the east passage) which, down at least to 1886, was crowned with a high chimney (as shown in our sketch),¹ but it was even then broken below, and has since fallen. A corbel appears near it in the angle next the keep.

The keep was very irregular; the southern wall is slightly concave, and the northern was semicircular; it was over 50 feet high, and had five stories. The curved turret measured 12 feet internally. It is nearly levelled, save a portion of the strong outer wall, between the deep embrasures of two windows on the ground-level, and 6 feet high. The southern portion contains little but the spiral staircase, and some small closets, with windows to the south. Entering a little passage, 10 feet long, in the east wall, ten steps from its south side bring us to a landing with a large pointed door, probably once reached by a wooden stair and landing resting on an irregular wall in the angle of the keep and west building. This platform is commanded by a little machicolated balcony, entered by an ope higher up in the keep. From the landing the stairs are spiral, with a small newel, and well chiselled. At the sixteenth step we reach the third story; eighteen more steps bring us to the fourth. There is a little skew-door at the forty-ninth step, once leading into the semicircular tower. At the sixty-fifth, we reach the narrow and giddy summit, which has a small loop-hole to the south. The door leading to the top story is beautifully chisel-drafted in the style of the fifteenth century, but grievously injured; and the newel is also delicately chiselled. The upper part of the barrel-stair is contained in a little semicircular turret in an angle of the great tower. As to the age of the keep, portions are strangely like fourteenth-century work, but the features are unmistakably of the fifteenth; and in some of the details there seem indications even of a later hand.

To the east side of the keep adjoined a later residence three stories high; the weather-ledge of its steep roof runs up the wall of the keep, and a door led into each story from the spiral staircase. The rooms

¹ Vol. xxxvii., p. 374.

were 24 feet 3 inches long east and west; they had—the ground-floor certainly, the others probably—two north windows; the more perfect splay is 7 feet 8 inches wide, but 10 feet of the north wall next the keep, half the east, and all the south wall are levelled; the side post of a door at the ground, and traces of a window-jamb on the topmost floor project from the south-east angle of the keep. The north top window has a neat late square light, with a crossbar,¹ beside which to the west is a plain, large fireplace with rounded corbels. Parts of the east gable, and a small door in it (once leading to the gutters), seem to defy gravitation. All this portion leans over considerably, and was evidently one of the three portions of the upper ward, most systematically wrecked in 1691, and with the greatest expenditure of gunpowder.



CARRIGOGUNNELL CASTLE, FROM THE WEST.

(From a Photograph by Dr. G. Fogerty.)

The view from the top of the keep is (as might be expected) very wide and fair. Girt by the varied hills on every side, lie the green, well-wooded fields of the valley of the Maigue and Shannon. The great river, now so lonely and deserted—after receiving the Maigue, its sluggish tributary, beneath the woods and house of Mellon—winds far away towards the west, seeking the Atlantic. Below, on all sides but one, are the ivied courts and ruins, scarred and mutilated by violence and

¹ See *supra*, vol. xxxvii., p. 374.

war. All seems to tell of heroic resistance, and of cruel destiny overpowering bravery, so that many visitors have been deceived, and have wasted sentimental imaginings on the "gallant defenders." Unfortunately history—hard, cold, and cynical—tells how nothing but a timid surrender preceded this great destruction. The castle was (as we have seen) yielded up uninjured on the first summons, and sits shamed in the presence of its neighbours, the better-defended little towers of Cullam and Ballyculhane down there, beside the Maigue—the long-besieged Bunratty and the war-scarred walls and towers of Limerick.

APPENDIX.—THE LATER O'BRIENS.

The continuance of the line of Daniel, only son of Donough O'Brien, the last lord of Carrigogunnell, has heretofore been a question of much doubt; nor have we decided it even to our own satisfaction. We hope that certain families claiming this descent may hereby be led to collect, verify, and publish evidence to establish so interesting a pedigree. As given by Dr. O'Brien, "Titular" Bishop of Cloyne, in about 1770, it seems too short to make Donough, the ancestor of the Glin O'Briens, the same as the attainted Donough of 1641. The line ends with Daniel O'Brien, the recognized head of the Pubblebrian race, in 1770; he was then "a youth" living at Glin. If we suppose that he was born about 1750, his great-great-grandfather, Donough, should have been born about 1650 (allowing twenty-five years for a generation) or 1630 (allowing thirty years). Now Donough held the castle, and was evidently of full age in 1641. His son Daniel had evidently attained his majority by 1655. When we examine the bishop's pedigree, it proves to be of two sources—the first, a badly copied pedigree, especially from Mahon, 1536, to Donough, son of Brien Duff, 1632. It inserts two collaterals of the Dooneen line in the direct descent, and runs—Mahon, Donough (Donal, Donough), Brian Duff and Donough. The second document runs—Donough (whom the bishop identifies with the son of Brian Duff, who left no issue), Daniel, Daniel, Murrogh, and Daniel, of Glin, a youth in 1769. "Several old manuscripts" are vaguely cited; perhaps they contained only the first part of the descent, which is very like an Irish pedigree (23 B. 22, Royal Irish Academy)—Mahon, Donchad, Domnall, Donchad, Brian Dubh, of Carrice og Coinnell, whose brother Donall had a son Anluan, father of Dermot, whose son Dermot, of Corbally, was the recognized "chief" in 1713. The bishop's method of attaching a later pedigree to a corresponding name in an earlier one recalls the methods of not a few less disinterested dealers in genealogies in England in our days, when connecting some client with a visitation pedigree. As to

Dermot's "chieftainry" in 1713, though apparently implying the failure of the line of Daniel (1655), it may show that (as in some other families) a sort of "titular tanistry" prevailed. Of course younger sons then as now sometimes escaped the collapse of the fortunes of the head of the family.

There were also several scions of the earlier generations whom we cannot affiliate at present. This is especially the case with the O'Briens of Attyflin.¹ In 1583, Teige, son of Gyllduff, held Attefloyne and Kahirduff. The only Gilladuff in the pedigrees is said to have died childless, 1586. Teige, son of Thady, owned the place in 1582, and Thady O'Brien held it in 1615, while Brian Rwo, son of Teige, son of Gilladuff, was of Caherduff in 1604. This gives a pedigree, Gilladuff (1550), Teige (1583), Teige (1615), and his brother Brian Ruadh.²

Certain O'Briens named Morogh or Moriertagh are hard to identify. One held Tyrehowe (Tervoe), and died in rebellion, 1584; he was possibly Murrough, son of Donat, son of Murrough Boye O'Brien, of Killinaghton and Ballinrosty, who joined in Desmond's rebellion; his sister vainly tried to save his lands from confiscation by transferring them to Nicholas Stritch.³ Another, Moriertagh, son of Brian Duff, is recorded.⁴ There were probably descendants of Mahon, son of Moriertagh, who died in rebellion, 1580-1584; and numbers of detached O'Briens appear in the Surveys.

There is therefore strong reason for believing that several O'Briens even in Kenry and Connello were of the house of Pubblebrian. Caution must, however, be used by genealogists, as there were numerous O'Briens of identical names from Thomond, Coonagh, and Connello; while the lax spellings by which the forms Donchadh, Donatus, Donough, Daniel, Donnell, and even Dionysius are used indiscriminately, also Mago, Mahon, and Matthew, and similar vague forms, make identification a matter full of pitfalls, and calling for most wary and critical research.

THE LISMORE O'BRIENS.

A contemporary of Daniel O'Brien, of Glin, also claimed descent from the line of Carrigogunnell; but his claim raised much opposition, developed into "a very pretty quarrell," and ended by proving nothing, and leaving a more than doubtful pedigree. The proud head of the whole O'Brien clan, the Marquis de Thomond (all the more proud for his ruin, brought about by his honour and his unstained loyalty to the exiled House of Stuart), also got embroiled, much more to his own annoyance than to the maintenance of his dignity; and the methods of pedigree-making and "proving" in the middle of the eighteenth century

¹ See *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c.), p. 153.

² *Desmond Roll*, 40, Inq. Chan. 15; also 94 (1633).

³ Inq. Exch. 32.

⁴ *MSS. R.I.A.*, 23, n. 22.

got dragged into the garish light of day. So curious is the story that, by the kind permission of Sir Arthur Vicars, and with the assistance of Mr. George Dames Burtchaell, who directed me to the original in the Ulster Office, I may tell the tale with some fulness.

The titular king of England, James III, more familiar to us as "the Old Pretender," saw fit, in 1747, to create a certain Daniel O'Brien, an officer in the French service, Baron of Castle Lyons, Viscount of Tallow, and Earl of Lismore.¹ There was evidently but little known about the new earl's family. The Duke of Luynes, in fact, openly said that Daniel was not an O'Brien at all, but a groom in the service of the Clancarties, who came to France in 1691. This, however, was incorrect, for Daniel's father, Major-General Morough O'Brien, was a colonel who had served in the French army with ability and courage from 1671, and whom, even in his deepest anger, the Earl of Thomond recalled respectfully as "a brave and worthy officer." Daniel, too, had a certificate of "noblesse" from King James II in 1702. Daniel's son, James Daniel, the second Earl of Lismore, was born in 1736, and died unmarried about 1789, when his line became extinct.

When the title was conferred, Lady Lismore (Margaret O'Brien) determined to assert a proud descent as well as recent honours, and sent agents to Ireland to find out and get attested her husband's pedigree. This was done with the usual inefficiency: hearsay statements, attested as of "publique notoriety," declarations of crowds of small gentry, certificates from local antiquaries, usually in the last case only supporting the already well-attested early pedigree—everything but good evidence to prove the actual descent—were accumulated in large quantities. The result was submitted to Hawkins, the Ulster King-of-Arms, registered, and pompous certificates—vaguely affirming that the result was supported by evidence in his office—were sent to France.

The pedigree of course gave the early O'Briens. Then (as in the books there is no statement of connexion) we find a later descent:—Morogh O'Brien married Helen FitzGerald, of Blanglas (Cleanglas or Clenlish, in county Limerick); Turlough, of Curriglas or Mogeely, married Helen O'Brien, of Aherloe; Thady married Maria Kennedy; Therlough married Helena Ahern, of Carrigeen, Cork; Eugenius married Catherine Condon, of Brollerogh, Cork; Morrogh married Johanna, daughter of Donat O'Callaghan, of Pallace, Cork; Daniel, Earl of Lismore, married Margaret, daughter of Eugene O'Brien, and their son James Daniel. The allegation was that they were an offshoot of the house of Carrigogunnell and descendants of its chiefs; but, as noted, there is no attempt to close the break behind Morogh.

One of Bishop O'Brien's "old manuscripts," as already cited, mentioned two O'Briens (probably of the line of Carrigogunnell) settled by

¹ "Jacobite Peerage," ed. 1904; "Lismore," p. 74.

the Earl of Desmond at Kneatallun in Cork, apparently as relatives of Maura O'Brien, wife of John, Earl of Desmond.¹ We have no other note seeming to imply any connexion.

THE EARL OF THOMOND'S CRITICISMS, 1760.

The pedigree of the Earls of Lismore had "come before the king [I presume James III] and council," before any objection was raised; then the Earl of Thomond² unexpectedly intervened, very angrily denying that the Earl of Lismore had any claim to the alleged descent from the line of Carrigogunnell. Thomond, despite his exile in France, whither the Lords of Clare had fled, leaving their great estates along the Atlantic to be seized and sold to the Burtons, MacDonnells, and Westbys, maintained at least a friendly correspondence with his kinsfolk in Clare. He was on terms of courtesy with Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland, who (by the dying out of the original Earls of Thomond, the exile of the Lords of Clare, and the absence in county Cork of the Earls of Inchiquin) was the representative O'Brien in their ancient territory. Evidently Thomond gave a considerable amount of trouble to the worthy baronet, whose estates, sporting habits, and public duties in Clare and Dublin probably left him little time and less desire to plunge into a complex genealogical inquiry and controversy in which he had not the slightest personal interest. Sir Edward accordingly wrote a vague and as he doubtless thought a very soothing letter, but it was the beginning of trouble! Very dignified and stiff, but in places amusingly angry, and even abusive, were the endless memoranda of the offended earl. He first mildly rebuked "Sir Edouard" for the vagueness of the letter written "during his séjournement att Dublin" in June, 1760. Sir Edouard said that he could not deny the alleged descent of the Lismores from the branch of Carrigogunnell; the Lismores claimed that this confirmed their story; he, Thomond, held that it referred to the want of evidence, for Hawkins had only made general statements. The only proof which Major Macculloch (the new herald) knew for the Hawkins pedigree was "a dirty paper, which endeavours to prove their (the Lismores') chimerical pretensions." This unfortunate document is always alluded to as "the dirty paper" through the long pages of correspondence. "A dirty paper . . . signed by people so little knowne that they seem to be men of straw and calculated for such a job."³ "Hawkins was liberally paid for passing the pedigree." If Sir Edouard had added attestations "from the Lords and other members (*sic*) of the House of Commons he spoke to about those that

¹ The only Earl named John (fifth Earl, drowned 1399) married Mary, daughter of Mac William Burke.

² Charles, sixth Viscount Clare, titular ninth Earl of Thomond, died Sept. 9th, 1761.

³ Manuscript, Betham, Ser. II., vol. i. ("Aylward"), Ulster's Office, p. 294.

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signed the dirty paper," he would have spared Lord Thomond contradiction. He could have said "on evident and publique notoriousness" that Lord Inchiquin and others could refute the claim. MacCullagh had gone back on his statement of December 14th, 1759, in favour of the contested descent; the question affects "Lord Thomond's honour and reputation in this country" (France).

The Earl at last condescends to particulars—Lord Lismore is aged about twenty-three, named James Daniel, and a Colonel in Roche's regiment. His father, long known in Paris as Colonel Daniel O'Brien, was created Earl in 1747, and died in 1739 (? 1759); his (Daniel's) widow is daughter of "a reformed Colonel in my regiment, Owen O'Brien." Hawkins makes him of the Lismore line. Young Lord Lismore's grandfather was "Colonel of my regiment after my father was killed,"¹ and was named Morrough O'Brien; his wife was Jullian Callaghane; he came to France a private soldier in 1671, and died in 1720.² Here one little touch of kindness refreshes the contest. "Lord Thomond will say nothing against a brave and worthy officer." "Sir Edouard is beseeched" to get MacCullagh to attest that "there is nothing in his office relating to the Lismore family butt the dirty piece of paper," and that "old Hawkins had no other authority." He, "Sir Edouard, is to get the herald to state this, if possible, without reminding him that he had made a contradictory statement" (*i.e.* trap him), and is to go before the "High Jury," "to declare what he knew about the dirty piece of paper." Thomond ends by savagely denouncing the Lismores' "adherents that are people of the greatest, lowest, and basest intrigue."³

Lord Thomond then enclosed a notarial document, or power of attorney, to enable Sir Edouard to act on his behalf (Nov. 5th, 1760), with copies and abstracts of the papers used by the Lismores; some have Thomond's ferocious marginalia—"Lady Lismore maliciously stated I treated them ill; this is not true"; "the famous antiquary Hugue MacCurtin; I never heard of this antiquary; he may be, perhaps, as some poor devils I have seen in this country, that pretend to know the history and antiquities of Ireland because they know some old Romantick Irish songs"; "as for the certificates they can't be of any force; I know it is butt to easy in our country to get hundreds of them, but none, nor any Number can be of any force."⁴

In May, 1761, Thomond set out his objections to the pedigree, giving a very careful and usually accurate account of the Carrigogunnell O'Briens down to 1650. In many cases he contents himself with mere denials and some unfounded statements. He threatens that the "M^l of Thomond and his injured relations shall pursue against the Callomniaters such Damages and reparation as the law intitles to

¹ Charles, fifth Viscount Clare, mortally wounded at Ramillies, and died at Brussels, 23rd May, 1706.

² MS. Ulster's Office, p. 292.

³ *Ib.*, p. 299.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 309-312.

démand," he denounces "the dirty sheet of very bad paper wrote in a mean hand in as Wretched a stile as it is possible," and alleges that one of Lady Lismore's agents named Bourke "had been named by credit of Lady Lismore titular Bishop of Ossory," while Kennedy, another agent, had been promised a bishoprick," and that the pedigrees were the product of "Lady Lismore, bribery and falsehood." His criticism is more justifiable; he points out how the pedigree made a man born after 1642 father of a son born in 1652." "This very extraordinary father" was Eugenius, and they gave him a grandson when he was at most ten or twelve. He closes with an eloquent attack—"Lady Lismore's Intriguers begin by scribbling the dirty scrap of paper," and calls on the heralds to "suppress and turn out of the office the dirty sheet of paper." "As to the line of Carrigogunnell, wether any one of it subsists still, wether it is entirely extinct, or at what time, or if any woman of it can be found, nobody, it seems, has any light on the matter."² This seems to end the history of any serious claim to represent the line of Carrigogunnell. Certain of the Limerick O'Briens believe themselves to be descended from these chiefs; and it is to be hoped that they may be led by this paper to verify, and, if maintained, to publish, their pedigree.

As we saw in the case of Mahon Merigath, 1698, the Glin family, 1770, and other undoubted scions of the house, extinction is not proved, and descendants are very probably existing. To recover the record of their descent, and keep alive the name of an interesting branch of the great house of King Brian, would have an interest for more than their kindred, and a place in local history.

THE O'BRIENS' ESTATES.

As a help towards topography of the county Limerick, we collect particulars of the large estates of the Lords of Pubblebrian and their relatives in that district.

The great Desmond Roll of 1583 (m. 30 d. to 40 d.) shows that (m. 30) Bryan O'Brien duff of Carryogunnell or Carrigogunnell, in the parish of Monrenet, held the "Patria" of Pobullbrian by service of "rysinge oute" from the Earl (of Desmond). Guille Duff, son of Donnell Ganco, son of Bryan Boy, owned Corcamore, with eleven castles, all now demolished—

Ballyeghtra stood at the northern corner, where the Gyle brook flows into the Maigue; Barniarde lay to the east near Doon; Ballybeg between Carrigview and Vermont; Knockrunyn and Killnecally³ in Elmpark; Ballyeaghera, Fenure, and Caherduff, are now unknown; Meelick was near the house of that name; Ballybrown retains the old title, and Briskeagh lay in Faha.⁴

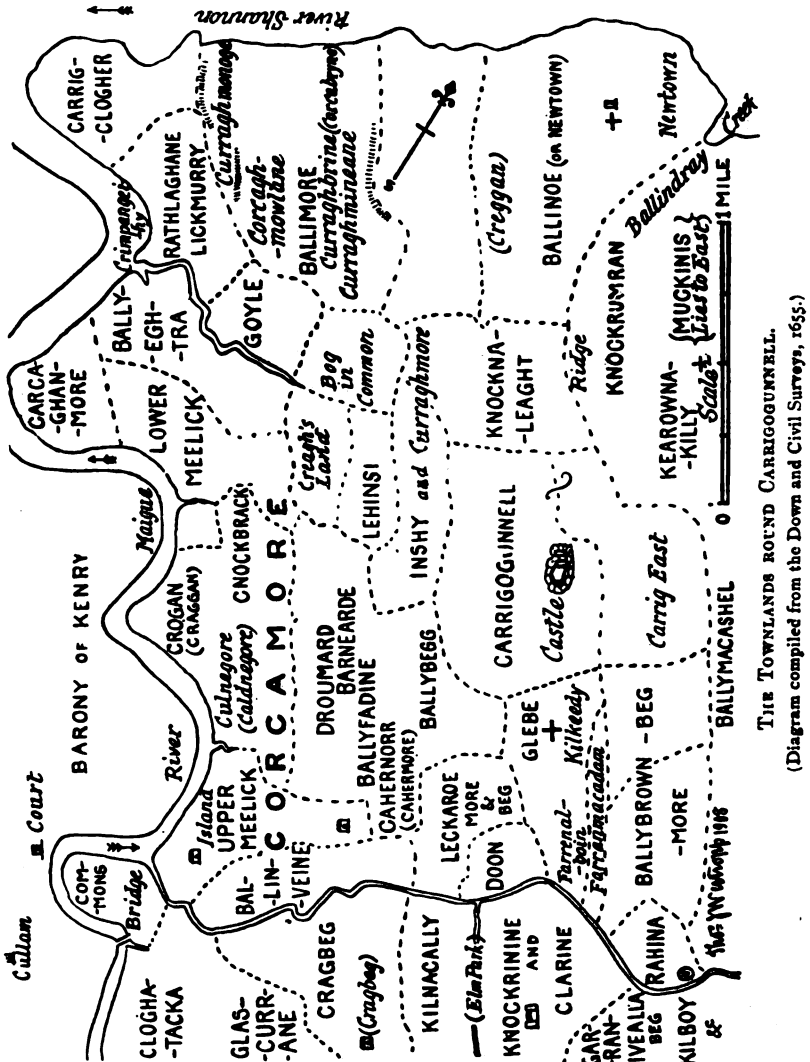
¹ MS. Ulster's Office, pp. 331-334.

² *Ib.*, pp. 334-339.

³ Kilmacully is the western, Knockrunyn, the eastern part of Elmpark.

⁴ The O'Brien lands and castles are treated at some length in *Proc. R. I. A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), pp. 146-154.

Dermitt mac Teig mac Tirlagh mac Bryan in Towaghe Clonnaney (Cloonanna), 39; Mahown Merigath O'Brien owned Kylnekally, Ballyeghtra, and Ballybeg; Conor Ballowgh, Clarenny (Clarina); Donnelly, Faghy, Maligg or Meelik; Tirrelagh mac Connoghor, Cragbegg; Tirrelagh



oge, Enaghbrooka and Ellandwane (Island duane, 40b.); Teige, son of Gyllduff, Attefloyne, and Caherduff; Connor Moyle, Kylhonkan, Tireowe (Tervoe), and Cloghitarkie,¹ while Dermot, son of Teige, held Brosegleare (Broskeagh in Faha).

¹ Note the broad "a" shown in the spelling of "Cloghitarkie" and "Artifloyne;" the latter was still pronounced broad down at least to 1886.

In the grant of July 9th, 1584,¹ Queen Elizabeth confirmed Brian Duff in these lands—

Carrigogunnell, Clogheykeatye, Dirreknokan, Leymeney, Bowlyglasse,² Cnocknegall, Ballyvorroghowe (Ballymurphy), Cnocknegranchy, Garranemonnagh, Ballycahan,³ Cnockgromassill (Tory Hill); Kyllynychon, Kyllynoghty, Dromelaghan, Ballynvielly (Ballinvealla), Lackynevintan, Byrrynegybe (Tonbaun), Ballynrostiy,⁴ Cahirphollyen (Jockey Hall), Graige (Greenmount), Ballynemronoge (Ballybronoge and Springfort), Cahirruff, Lackyngresynan, Atifewin, Dowyn, Anaghenrosty (Ashfort), Cloghencoky, Barnychoile, Ballyanrighan, Ballyvyllishe, Tirevowe, Clonanny (Cloonanna), Garranevaddery,⁵ Vroyskaghe (Briskagh), Shaneclogh, Conoghorchowny, and Skehanaghe.⁶

The Chancery Inquisitions (5b, 211b, 215b) should be consulted, and that of 1633 (94) gives elaborate details of the lands of Brian duff and his tenants—

He occupied the manor, castle, vill, and 4 carucates of Carrigogunnell, with Clonaine, Broskeaghmacbrienkeagh, and Shanaclogh. Under him Connor Keown held part of Attyfioin and Ballyanraghaubeg. Brian derived head-rents from Downyne, Barnewill, Ballyanraghamore, Leakeventane, Ballinvealaie, Ballyglass, Killognaghan, Garrane, Kilkerill, and Cnocknagranshye. It cites the grant of 1584, a deed of settlement of Brian in 1603, and the settlement of his son, March 4th, 1622, mentioning also the latter's death, 20th June, 1632, the dower of his widow Margaret, then (1633) wife of Edmond Baron of Castleconnell, and the succession of Brian's heirs, his sister Margaret, wife of Richard Stephenson, and Daniel of Downyne, son of Donat, son of Daniel (eldest brother of said Brian), which latter held Downyne by military service along with Ballycurrane, Garrymore, and numerous other lands, mostly in the 1584 grant. It then recites various grants and leases made by Donough, son of Brian, between 1622 and 1629, and claims made by Thady, son of Anvir, the O'Briens of Knocknegranshie and Attyflein, and the Earl of Kildare.

The Inquisitions of 1638 (211 and 215) relate to Daniel's estates at Carrygogunnell, the castles of Derryknockane and Newtowne, also Attyfleyne. Most of the above lands are given by the Civil Survey, August, 1655 (vol. xxxii., pp. 4-34), as confiscated from Donough; dower is reserved to his widow, Margaret O'Brien, *alias* Stephenson, and to Margaret, Lady Castleconnell, with lands near Croom (also named in 1633), Girranebeg, Kilkirily, Carabud, with a third of Machirriragh and a broken castle; the weir of Crimpangeily, &c. Teige holds Graige and Downcene; Donogh, son of Mahon, Cragbeg and Kilnakalley; Mahon,

¹ Fiants of Elizabeth, 4486, 4615; Fitz Gerald and MacGregor's "History of Limerick," vol. ii., p. 420; and Lenihan's "Limerick," p. 114.

² Cnocknaboelliglissie is the modern Greenhills; Lemnie was near Dooneen and Jockey Hall (Cahir Ipholloe), in 1655.—"Civil Survey," vol. xxxii., p. 11.

³ Whence Brian Duff's "invasion" of the Berkeleys, who had been holders of this place under the Desmonds.

⁴ See "Civil Survey," vol. xxxii., p. 11.

⁵ Perhaps Girrane Iveallabeg, in Kilkeedy parish ("Civil Survey," vol. xxxii., p. 19).

⁶ In Ballycahane parish ("Civil Survey," vol. xxxvii., p. 8). The two previous names are in Monasteranenagh.

son of Teige, son of Mahon, part of Downe; and Dermot held Lislinemore; Daniel, son of Donough, is twice mentioned, as we have already noted.

The Lists of Quit-Rent Accounts for 1669 show that many of the lost townlands then subsisted, such as Insidromard, Barnard, Ballyfodby, &c., now merged into Corcamore; Faronenowny, Culegore, Gurtagnarrow, Cahirnoe, &c.; some 184 divisions are named.

PEDIGREE—O'BRIEN OF PUBBLEBRIAN.

DONALD mór O'Brien, King of Munster, died 1194. DONCHAD "Cairbreach," his younger son, Prince of Thomond, was granted Carrigogunnell 1209, died 1242. CONOR "na Siudaine," Prince, slain 1267. TEIGE "Caoluisge" destroyed the first English colony in Thomond, *ob. vita patris*, 1259. TORLOUGH mór, Prince, died 1306. MURCHAD, Prince, destroyed de Clare's colony, died 1348. MAHON, Prince, died 1370. CONOR, Prince 1406, abdicated 1414, died 1426. By his wife Mary ni Brien of Coonagh he left issue:—

- (1) Dermot, *ob. s. p.*
- (2) Brian (of whom more).
- (3) Donat, said to have been Bishop of Limerick.
- (4) Mahon, Lord of Corcamore;¹ his son Brian Boye² had a son Donnell Ganko³ who had two sons. Gilladuff held Corcamore 1583, *ob. s. p.*, and Mahon Mergagh⁴ of Kilnecally, 1586, from whom probably descended Mahon Merigagh, lessee of Carrigogunnell, 1698.
- (5) Donald, slain by Barrymore 1411.

BRIAN DUFF settled in Fossagh Lymerey, and, about 1449, built, or rebuilt, Carrigogunnell. By his wife Mary, daughter of MacMahon of Corcovaskin, he left issue.

DONCHAD, Lord of Pobblebrian, died 1502, holding also Aherloe. By his wife, Margaret Kennedy, he had issue eleven sons, of whom the fourth alone survived him.

MAHON married Elizabeth ni Brien. Lord Grey captured Carrigogunnell from his followers 1539. Mahon left issue Moriortagh and Donchad (of whom more).

MORIORTAGH left issue:—

- (1) Mahon, slain in Desmond's rebellion.

¹ For the Corcamore castles, see *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), pp. 146-148.

² Whence probably Broskeagh obtained the name of its division, Briskagh-Brien-Boy, near Faha; another division being named after a Brien Keough.

³ Geanneach, "cock-nosed."

⁴ Meirgeach, "angry-looking."

(2) Mortough, executed 1582 (Inq. 1605, Exch. 6); his son, Tirrelagh, was slain in rebellion, 1582; another son, Mortough, was executed for felony, 1577.

(3) Turlough, slain in rebellion, 1582.

(4) Teige, Tanist in 1586. His son Brian married More, and claimed Ballyvinnane (Inq. 94, 1683). Dermot, son of Teige, in Desmond Roll is, perhaps, another son.

DONOUGH, DONILL or DONCHAD, the second son of Mahon, held Carrigogunnell, called Donill Irien (Fiant. 6504). He left issue:—

(1) Donough, of Dooneen (of whom more).

(2) Brian Duff (of whom more).

(3) Teige of Garrauvaddere in settlement, 1603 ("Faghine varus" in pardon 1601).

(4) Mahon of the Faha, 1603 (Pardon 1601. Fiant 6504). Turlough, son of Mahon, claimed Gort Iconny 1633. Donough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, held Downe, and Donough, son of Mahon, held Cragbeg, in 1657.

(5) Dermot of Killonaghan, 1603 (and perhaps of Derry Ightragh), died 1615. His sons were—Turlough, who died 1623, and Dermot, aged 20, in 1615 (Inq. Chan. 14). Probably the owner of Lislinemore in 1657.

(6) Anver of Attyffin (Fiants 4475, 4615, 6508), given as Donough's son, between Dermot and Donill in the pardon, 1584 (Fiant 4475). He was of Ballyeahane; rebelled with Hugh O'Donnell, 1601, and was slain at Ballyheiken (Inq. Exch. 42). His son, Thady "mac Anver," was of Attyffinn, and claimed part of Ballymurphy, &c., 1625 (Inq. 94).

(7) Donald, or Domhnall, had issue. Brien claimed part of Attyffin, 1633 (Inq. 94), and Domhnall, father of Anluan. Anluan's sons, Dermot Breac of Corbally and Conor, were living 1711, and were reputed heads of the house of Pubblebrian (MSS. R.I.A., 23 B, 22).

(8) Conor Moyle of Kiltemplan. His son Torlough, probably of Cragbeg in 1583, was pardoned 1601; in settlement 1603; claimed lands at Carrigogunnell and Cloonanna in 1633.

(9) Moriertagh, given as brother of Brian Duff (MSS. R.I.A., 23 B, 22).

(10) Margaret, wife of Richard Stephenson of Dunmoylin, one of next heirs to her nephew Donough, son of Brian Duff. Had issue.

BRIAN DUFF¹ confirmed in the estates 1584 (Fiants 4615), with reversion to his younger brothers, made a settlement 1603,² died 1615. He left issue an only son—

DONOUGH succeeded 1615. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir

¹ There were at least three contemporaries of this name, the others being—Brian Duff Mac en Abbye, 1582, died *ante* 1625 (Inq. Chan. 13); he had a son Turlough, and was of Cloghcoikie. Brian Dubhy, son of Donough, of Ballygean, slain at Galbally, December, 1583.

² The Recovery and Settlement, December 14, 1603, entail the lands on Brian's

George Thornton, Provost-Marshal for Munster. (Funeral Entries, p. 387.) Settlement, 1622. He died, *s. p.*, June, 1632. His widow married, secondly, Edmond, Lord of Castleconnell, who died 1638. She had dower on the O'Briens' estates, 1655. He was succeeded by his cousin, Daniel of Dooneen.

LINE of DOONEEN.

DONOUGH, DONNELL, or DANIEL of Dooneen, eldest brother of Brian Duff, omitted from confirmation of 1584, but held lands under grant of James I. He married twice, and left issue—(1) Daniel (of whom more); (2) Dermot of Killonaghan (settlement); and (3) Conor, (?) Conor Keown.

DANIEL, DONNELL, DONAT, or DONOUGH of Dooneen, heir of Donough, and last in remainder to Brian Duff's heirs (Inq. 1633), married Mary ni Shihy (who had jointure 1657), and died "1625," leaving issue—(1) Donough or Daniel (of whom more); (2) Brien; (3) Moriortagh of Graige, 1603 ("Moriert mac Donnell" pardoned 1601, Fiants 6504), living 1633; (4) Dermot of Lislinemore, 1657; (5) Conor; (6) Torlough; and (7) Teige, in settlement of 1603, of Graige and Dooneen, 1657.

DANIEL or DONOUGH of Dooneen succeeded his cousin in Carrigounnell under the settlement of 1603. He married Mary Ni Dwyer, and had issue—with a daughter, Slaney, living in 1657—a son,

DONOUGH, of Carigounnell, 1638. At siege of Askeaton, 1642. Married his cousin Margaret, daughter of Richard and Margaret Stephenson¹ (she had dower, 1657), and had issue an only son. He was attainted and his property confiscated 1651. His son DANIEL, named as having a mortgage and other claims in 1657.²

LINE of GLIN.

Daniel O'Brien, son of Donough (according to the pedigree in "Collectanea," vol. i., p. 626), had issue:—

DANIEL (*circa* 1690-1750), who had issue a son,

MOROGH (*circa* 1720-60), whose son

DANIEL was living at Glin, county Limerick, and recognized as head of the line of Carrigounnell in 1769-70, being then a youth.

issue, and then in tail male on Donough Mac Donnell, of Dooneen; Moriortagh (his brother), of Graige (Greenmount), and their brother Teige; then on Brien's third brother, Teige, of Garranavaddre; his fourth brother, Mahon, of the Faha; his fifth, Dermot, of Killonaghan; his nephew, Torlough, son of Conor, of Kiltiplan; and on Brien, son of Torlough.

¹ The monument put up by her to her brother in Askeaton Abbey is described and illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. xxxiii., p. 244; the Stephensons noted in same (vol. xxxiv., p. 129). For Dunmoylan, see *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. (c), p. 244.

² For all this pedigree, see Peyton; Leabhar Irse, of Mulconry, Inquisitions, Patents, Fiants. The published pedigrees and formal pedigrees are poor. That in O'Ferrall's "Linea Antiqua" (Betham MSS.), vol. i., p. 102, is inaccurate.

In closing this paper, it only remains for me to acknowledge much kind help received while collecting the material for completing (as far as possible) these notes on Carrigogunnell and its Lords. I am especially indebted to Mr. M. J. M'Enery and Mr. G. D. Burtchaell in the history, but also owe much to Mr. J. Grene Barry, Mr. James Mills, and Mr. Herbert Wood, who took pains to get me the copy of the "extent" of Esclon. Dr. George Fogerty gave me kind assistance and photographs of the ruins. The Royal Irish Academy lent me the plan of the Castle. Sir Arthur Vicars permitted me to abstract the curious Thomond correspondence of 1760. Lastly, I should do ill to let Death hide the assistance given me in photography and other ways (during my work on the ruins from 1882 to 1885) by my late brother, Ralph Hugh Westropp. I only regret that a labour of love spread over many years is so defective in results, and must necessarily disappoint many, especially those dwelling in the district dominated by the Castle, who expected a fuller and more romantic and eventful history than we have been able to give of the "Towers of the Rock."

MANUFACTURE OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

BY GEORGE COFFEY, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Read MARCH 31, 1908.]

THE following instances of the manufacture of flint implements recorded amongst savage peoples are the chief examples I have been able to find in the course of a somewhat extensive reading on the subject. Some of them are no doubt well known, but many of them are preserved in little-known books and journals difficult to obtain. It cannot, therefore, but be of interest to students of Neolithic times to bring them all together in convenient form, with such critical observations as may appear occasionally necessary.

The information is unfortunately very incomplete as regards flaking; but it would appear that in most cases flaking by percussion, in a manner analogous to that practised at Brandon by the existing flint-workers, is indicated. A method of flaking by sudden pressure is, however, a special feature in some localities.

The manufacture of gun-flints as at Brandon and elsewhere throws little light on the secondary working of flakes, that is the subsequent shaping and dressing of the flake, by which specialised forms are produced. The trimming of strike-a-lights and the heel of the gun-flint is practically all the secondary working done at Brandon.¹ But where the Brandon workers fail us, fortunately the descriptions of primitive methods fill the gap, the information from this source being abundant on the subject of secondary working.

Sir John Evans has collected some important passages in "Stone Implements." A summary of these with a few additional instances will also be found in Mr. Gerard Fowke's Report on Stone Art in the Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1891-92.

It will be necessary here to select only the leading examples, adding one or two from other sources which help out special points. An important memoir by Professor W. H. Holmes on the Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province² will be noticed at length in reference to workshop waste and the preparation of "blanks" for subsequent specialization as implements.

The natives of North Australia reverse the ordinary process of flaking by percussion. The stone to be flaked is used as the hammer,

¹ An exhaustive account of Brandon flint-working is given by S. Kerchly, Mem. Geo. Sur., England and Wales, 1879.

² Report, Bureau of Ethnology, 1893-4.

but otherwise the steps are the same. Having chosen a pebble of agate, or flint, or other suitable stone, the native sits down before a larger block and first strikes off on it a piece, so as to leave a flattened base for subsequent operations. (This answers to the flat surface of the core on which the blows are struck in the Brandon flaking.) Then, holding the pebble base downward, he again strikes so as to split off a thin tapering piece. He then strikes off a second similar piece so close to the former as to leave a projecting angle on the stone as straight and perpendicular as possible (the rib). Then, taking the pebble carefully in his hand, he aims the decisive blow, which splits off another piece with the angle running up the centre as a midrib.¹ The flakes thus produced are complete for knives and spear-points.

A method of secondary dressing adopted by the natives of Kimberley has been described by the late E. T. Hardman, Government Geologist to the Kimberley Expeditions, 1883-84.² Since the advent of Europeans, broken glass bottles have furnished the natives with an additional material for tipping weapons. Two glass spear-heads were made for Mr. Hardman's instruction.

"The native having obtained a portion of a broken bottle, knocked off a piece of suitable size. He then procured a rounded pebble of the rough iron-sandstone, of Carboniferous age, so very common in this part of the country. This was slightly rubbed on another stone, so as to give it a 'bite.' The next requisite was a small piece of wood. The native now seated himself, placed the wood under his toes, and the piece of glass—resting edgewise on it—between the great and second toe. He then, with light blows adapted to the nature of the flake he wished to strike off, deftly chipped the glass into its first rude leaf-shape form. This being accomplished, lighter blows were given until a certain amount of finish was obtained; then the fine point was gradually formed, and the delicately-serrated edge, by slight taps with a smaller and a flat-edged stone." The whole operation did not occupy more than half an hour.

The Shasta Indians of California, as reported by Caleb Lyon, use a stone anvil laid upon the knees. The method of working is thus described:—"The Indian seated himself upon the floor, and, laying the stone anvil upon his knee, with one blow of his agate chisel he separated the obsidian pebble into two parts, then, giving a blow to the fractured side, he split off a slab a quarter of an inch in thickness. Holding the piece against his anvil with the thumb and finger of his left hand, he commenced a series of continuous blows, every one of which chipped off fragments of the brittle substance. It gradually seemed to acquire shape. After finishing the base of the arrow-head (the whole being little over an inch in length), he began striking gentle blows, every one

¹ Evans, p. 26 (from Baines). A drawing representing an Australian making flints is reproduced from Baines in Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 92.

² *Proc. R.I.A.*, 3rd Ser., vol. i., p. 58.

of which I expected would break it in pieces. Yet such was his adroit application, his skill and dexterity, that in little over an hour he produced a perfect obsidian arrow-head."¹

Dr. Rau, Sir John Evans remarks, has pointed out that this account requires confirmation. Fowke adopts Lyon's account without comment, quoting from Bancroft, adding that the Shoshoni Indians used the same process.² The latter point is also mentioned by Evans. But Lyon's account bears, I think, internal marks of being taken from observation. The "series of continuous blows" which evidently struck him as worthy of note recalls the continuous motion of the knapping-hammer of the Brandon knappers, which is a particular feature of the craft. Other accounts describe a method of secondary dressing used by the Shasta by means of a notched horn as a glazier chips glass.³

A modification of the method of flaking by blows consists in using a punch. The Cloud River Indians use a punch of deer-horn for striking off obsidian flakes from which to make arrow-heads.⁴ A punch observed by Catlin in use by Apaches in Mexico, for dressing arrow-heads, consisted of a whale tooth, six or seven inches long, with one rounded and two plane sides. The flake (struck off by a rounded pebble hafted in a twisted withe) was held on the palm of the left hand, the punch, placed at the point where the chip was to be broken off, was held in the right hand, and was struck off by an assistant with a wooden mallet. "Like the other tribes," he says, "they guard as a profound secret the mode by which the flints and obsidian are broken into the shapes they require. Every tribe has its *factory*, in which these arrow-heads are made, and in those, only certain adepts are able or allowed to make them, for the use of the tribe. The operation," he adds, "is very curious, both holder and striker singing, and the strokes of the mallet given exactly in time with the music, and with a sharp *rebounding* blow, in which, the Indians tell us, is the great *medicine* (or mystery) of the operation."⁵

Yet another method of flaking was widely practised by the Indian tribes—flaking by pressure. This method was also very generally adopted for secondary working. But it is not to be understood that a particular tribe confined themselves to one method only. G. E. Sellers says, reporting Catlin: "A thorough knowledge of the nature of the stone to be flaked was essential, as a slight difference in its quality necessitated a totally different mode of treatment." It is interesting to note that Catlin, as reported by Sellers, considered the making of flakes much more of an art than the shaping of them into arrow or spear-points. Most of the tribes, he adds, had men who were expert at flaking, and who could decide at sight the best mode of working.⁶ This agrees with Mr. Skertchly's state-

¹ Evans, p. 40.

² Fowke, p. 141 (from Schoolcraft).

³ Evans, p. 39 (from Peale, &c.).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 25 (from Redding).

⁵ "Last Rambles amongst the Indians," p. 187: quoted at length in Stevens's "Flint Chips," p. 82.

⁶ Sellers, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 874.

ment concerning the Brandon flint-workers, that flaking is the most difficult branch of the business, and that many knappers are unable to flake.

Evans quotes an interesting account of the process of flaking obsidian, as found in use by Torquemada. The chief points of the process are—A stick is taken, something more than three cubits long, at the end of which another piece of wood is fastened, 8 inches long. The block of obsidian is held by the worker (seated) between his naked feet; the end of the stick is then set against the edge of the stone, which is cut smooth at that part, and then by pressing the breast against the other end of the stick a flake is detached, or in the words of the description, “with the force of the pressure there flies off a knife, with its point, and edge on each side, as neatly as if one were to make them of a turnip with a sharp knife.”¹ Catlin described the process to Sellers in detail. The tool used was a shaft or stick 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and from 30 inches to 4 feet long, according to the manner of using it. The shafts were pointed with bone or buck-horn, inserted in the working end, bound with sinews or raw-hide to prevent splitting. Obsidian, or any easily-flaked stone, was worked sitting (as described by Torquemada), the chest being pressed against a sort of crutch-end or cross-piece at the upper end of the shaft. In some cases the stone was held in a sort of wooden vice, and the pressure applied standing, the operator throwing his weight into the impulse. For throwing off massive flakes, a branch was left projecting from the lower end of the shaft of the flaking tool, in the crook of which a blow was struck by an assistant at the same moment as the pressure was applied.

Sellers gives a modification of the method described by Catlin, an account of which he received from a trapper, in which the bone-point or other working piece is held in position by a lever, by which the pressure is applied. A blow is struck on the back of the lever, above the point of pressure, at the same time as pressure is brought to bear on the stone.

But it is unnecessary to enter further into these details; the principle of flaking by pressure has been made sufficiently clear.

The best flakes, outside the home-made, were, Catlin stated, a subject of commerce, and came from certain localities where the chert of the best quality was quarried. The operators, he said, “seemed to have reduced the art of flaking to almost an absolute science, with division of labour; one set of men being expert in quarrying and selecting the stone, others in preparing the blocks for the flaker.” This was done “by striking off the corner where the flaking was to commence, and, with a properly directed blow with a hard pebble-stone, knocking off the upper edge a small flake, making a seat for the point of the flaking-tool. Sometimes these blows were carried entirely across the front upper edge of the

¹ Evans, p. 23 (from Tylor's “Anahuac”).

block, making a groove entirely across the edge. When the first row of flakes have been thrown off, it is the work of this operator to prepare seats for a second row, and so on."¹

The process of secondary working by pressure is somewhat different in manipulation. There are also some intermediate methods of working.

The Vecard or Wiyot of California used buck-horn pincers, tied together with a thong at the point. They first hammered out the arrow-head in the rough, and then with these pincers carefully nipped off one tiny fragment after another.² Some of the Indians of California used a notched tool, shaped like a glazier's diamond. The flake was held in the hand, and the notch used to chip off fragments as a glazier chips glass.³

The preceding methods of working are, however, somewhat exceptional. The most general process of secondary dressing appears to be by pressure.

Sir E. Belcher describes the manner of working of the Western Eskimo tribes at and north of Icy Cape, thus :—"Selecting a log of wood, in which a spoon-shaped cavity was cut, they placed the splinter [chert flake] to be worked over it, and by pressing gently along the margin vertically, first on one side, then on the other, as one would set a saw, they splintered off alternate fragments until the object thus properly outlined presented the spear or arrow-head form, with two cutting serrated sides." The working tool was a point of deer-horn, firmly hafted in a handle, usually of fossil-ivory. This is called by Evans an "arrow-flaker"—a term which may be conveniently adopted.⁴

The Point Barrow Eskimos still retain the art of flint-working, but their method differs in some details from the preceding. Murdock describes the process of making spear-heads, arrow-heads, blades for scrapers, and other implements, as follows :—"The flints, in many cases water-worn pebbles, appear to have been splintered by percussion into fragments of suitable sizes; and these sharp-edged spalls are flaked into shape by means of a little instrument consisting of a short, straight rod of some hard material mounted in a short curved haft. . . . The flint to be flaked is held in the left hand and pressed against the fleshy part of the palm, which serves as a cushion, and is protected by wearing a thick deer-skin mitten. The tool is firmly grasped well forward in the right hand with the thumb on the top of the blade, and by pressing the point steadily on the edge of the flint, flakes of the desired size are made to fly off from the under surface."

Hard bone appears to be the commonest material used for the blade or point of the flaking-tool. But one was obtained with an iron blade

¹ Sellers, p. 875.

² Fowke, p. 140 (from Powers).

³ Trans. Eth. Soc., New Ser., vol. i. (1861), p. 138. The account is quoted at length in Stevens's "Flint Chips," p. 81.

⁴ Stevens's "Flint Chips," p. 81; and see examples of arrow-flakers figured by Evans, p. 38.

2 inches long; also one with a short blade of black flint, flaked into a four-sided rod $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Oblong pebbles of a peculiar heavy form of concretion were also used for blades. Murdoch is, I believe, the only writer who has described flaking-tools with flint or other stone points.



FIG. 1.—FLINT FLAKER WITH BONE BLADE. (From Murdoch.)
(Original, 7 inches long.)

Deer-antler was most commonly used for the haft. The accompanying figures are from Murdoch's Memoir. Fig. 1 is a neatly made arrow-flaker, with haft of reindeer-antler, and a bone blade, secured by a whipping of seal thong. Fig. 2 is the specimen with short blade of



FIG. 2.—FLINT FLAKER WITH FLINT BLADE. (From Murdoch.)
(Original, 7 inches long.)

flint, which is held in place by a whipping of seal thong, tightened by a wooden wedge. The blade of fig. 3 consists of an oblong pebble, wedged into the haft, and secured by a lashing.



FIG. 3.—FLINT FLAKER WITH STONE BLADE. (From Murdoch.)
(Original, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.)

The process of secondary working described by Murdoch, in which the flake is held in the left hand, and worked with a flaking-tool held in the right hand, appears to have been that most widely adopted by the Indian tribes. Examples of this method are recorded from the Indians

¹ Murdoch, Report, Bureau of Ethnology, 1887-88, p. 287.

of Mexico, the Klamath, and the Cloud River Indians.¹ One example will be sufficient: "The Klamath, according to Schumacher, have a slender stick $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with a piece of sea-lion tooth, or antler, fastened to the end of it. Holding one end under the arm to steady it, they take a flake in the left hand, wrapped in a piece of buckskin so as to leave only the edge exposed, and by pressure with the point of the tool break off flakes as large as necessary, the last being quite fine, to give sharp edges to the arrow. The notches are worked out by means of a point of bone 4 or 5 inches long, without a shaft. Chase gives a similar account, but says that iron points have now taken the place of the bone or horn points formerly used."²

It is no doubt to a process such as this that Captain John Smith referred when writing in 1606 of the Indians of Virginia (the Powhatan). He says:—"His arrow-head he maketh quickly, with a little bone, which he ever weareth at his bracept" (bracer = girdle).³

The preceding descriptions of working by pressure convey the idea that the point of the flaking-tool is set against the face of the flake. This does not seem to be the actual way in which the tool is used. The bone point appears to be allowed to overshoot by a little the edge of the flake, and is then pressed down so as to bite on the sharp edge of the flake; then, by a sudden forward pressure, fine splinters are detached from the face of the flake furthest from the working hand. This will be explained by a diagram presently. It is important that the working-point should be a *dry bone*—as Sellers says, "A bone free from grease that will hold to its work without slipping." He was informed that the modern Indians free their flaking-bones from grease by burying them in moistened clay and ashes.⁴

Accounts as to the length of time required to make an arrow-head vary greatly. Sir John Lubbock quotes Messrs. Dodge and Blackmore: "The most skilful Indian workman cannot hope to complete more than a single arrow in a hard day's hard work."⁵ Powers speaks of the aborigines of California as "using that infinite patience which is characteristic of the Indian spending days, perhaps weeks, upon a single piece."⁶ Tylor notes "that utter disregard of time that lets the Indian spend a month in making an arrow."⁷ On the other hand, Chase found that

¹ Evans, p. 39; Fowke, pp. 140, 141. Dr. R. W. Coppinger (of the "Alert" expedition) records a similar method of working among the Fuegians of Magellan Straits. The flaking-tool, pointed with an iron nail, is grasped with the fingers upwards, and the point of the tool towards the breast; the flakes are pressed off towards the operator.—*Nature*, vol. xxii., p. 97.

² Fowke, p. 141.

³ Pinkerton's "Travels" (Sixth Voyage), vol. xiii., p. 36; Stevens's "Flint Chips," p. 79; Evans, p. 40.

⁴ Sellers, p. 882.

⁵ "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 108.

⁶ Contribution to N. A. Eth., vol. iii., p. 104.

⁷ "History of Mankind," p. 188.

a Klamath Indian required five minutes to complete a perfect arrow-head.¹ And Stevens states that a Shasta Indian spent an hour in chipping one from a flake of obsidian.² Crook says that the Plain Indians, with only a knife for nicking off the edges, will make from fifty to one hundred arrows in the same period.³ According to the Marquis de Nadaillac, the Mexicans could turn out a hundred knives in an hour;⁴ these were, probably, only flakes. Hardman gives the time occupied by an Australian in making a glass spear-head by percussion as half an hour. Coppinger also gives half an hour as the time taken by a Fuegian to make a glass arrow-head by pressure.

The very brief times given for the Klamath and the Plain Indians on the above references can hardly have applied to secondary surface-flaking, and can only refer to roughly trimmed flakes. As against this, periods of days, not to mention a month, could only apply to very special objects.

The instances given by Hardman and Coppinger appear to be the safest guide. Glass would, however, work more quickly than flint-stone; the time half an hour is, therefore, an under-estimate. We shall probably not be far astray if we set down from one to two hours as the time required for the manufacture of an average specimen of a flint or chert arrow or spear-head. This agrees with Lyon's account of the time taken by a Shasta Indian to make an arrow-head as a little over an hour.

Catlin, when explaining to Sellers the process of flaking by pressure, spoke of the specialization and division of labour practised in the Indian tribes. In "Last Rambles amongst the Indians" (p. 187), he says, "Only certain adepts are able, or allowed, to make the arrow-heads for the tribe." This statement is borne out by Schoolcroft.

Beckwith also mentions that among the North American Indians certain men devoted themselves specially to the manufacture of arrow-heads.⁵ The trained skill thus implied is a matter of considerable interest, and should be taken into account in any attempt to estimate the rate of production from isolated instances.

Professor W. H. Holmes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has written an exhaustive memoir on the Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province, which throws some additional light on the flaking of stone by percussion and pressure.⁶ He traces with great fulness of detail the progressive stages of manufacture from the quarry to the finished implement. The memoir is especially interesting in regard to the specializing of work and preparation of tested pieces—roughed out

¹ MS. Account of the Shell Mounds of Oregon.

² "Flint Chips," p. 77.

³ Smithsonian Report, 1871, p. 420.

⁴ "Prehist. America," p. 170. These instances are collected by Fowke, p. 142.

⁵ Lubbock, "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 95.

⁶ 15th Report, Bureau of Ethnology (1893-94).

"blanks," at the quarry sites, for trade distribution. I summarize the main points in so far as they bear upon our immediate subject.

The materials chiefly available for flaking in the district studied were: in the Lowland, quartz and quartzite boulders and pebbles, occurring in deposits of gravel and beds of boulders; and in the Highlands, rhyolite, a rather coarse-grained eruptive rock, in mass.

The examination of the ancient quarries left by the aboriginal inhabitants furnished abundant evidence that in general the finishing stages of implement-making were not carried out in the quarry-shops.

"At first," Professor Holmes writes, "it was supposed that the rudely flaked stones found scattered over the sites of these quarries (Piny Branch) were bona-fide implements, and as such they found their way into literature, much speculation having been indulged in with respect to their age." And he adds: "These and similar articles from the surface are still (1894) exhibited as palæolithic implements without any reason save that they somewhat resemble certain rude forms of European palæoliths."

Viewed in the light of Professor Holmes's studies, they were seen not to be implements at all, but the refuse of implement-making; rejects or failures, suggesting more or less the ruder forms of primitive flaked implements, "but which may not have even a remote resemblance to the final form to be made."¹

The stages of manufacture, from boulders and pebbles, appear to have been as follows:—The first step after the removal of the boulders from the bed by the quarrymen was to test them for quality. The removal of a few flakes enabled the workmen to tell whether the stone was tractable or not. The selected material was then removed to the quarry-shop, where the flaker took up the work. The process employed in flaking appears to have been free-hand percussion. The pebble was flaked over one side, the other side remaining smooth, giving as a result what is called by American collectors a "turtleback." If the results so far were satisfactory, the pebble was reversed and flaked over the other side, resulting in a double turtleback. If the stone developed no defect or unmanageable feature, such as too great thickness, crookedness, or humps that could not be removed, the work was continued over both sides until a thin, leaf-shaped blade was produced. Here the work of the quarry-shop ended. The rudely chipped thin blade, flaked solely by percussion, was the only form aimed at in the quarry-shop. From the quarry-shop the blades were carried away for specialization as implements as occasion demanded. The blades were in short tested "blanks." "As would be expected," Mr. Holmes says, "no good examples of the fully finished (roughed-out) blades were found entire on the site" [Piny Branch shops]. The illustrations of approximately finished

¹ Page 53.

work of the quarry-shop stage had, therefore, to be "selected from broken specimens of which both halves happened to be recovered, or from many single halves."¹ On the other hand, the completed roughed-out blades are found in caches or hoards at a distance from the quarry, suggesting transport, in village sites, or scattered over the fields; and, again, trimmed for use as knives and scrapers, or sharpened and stemmed or notched for hafting as spear-heads and arrow-points.²

Mr. Holmes has devoted much attention to the process of flaking, as illustrated by the quarry-shop series, and has himself followed experimentally every step of the process. He describes it as follows:—

"Grasping a boulder in either hand (supposing boulder hammers to have been used), the first movement was to strike the edge of one against that of the other at the proper angle to detach a flake. The second movement and the third were similar, and so on until the circuit was completed. If no false stroke were made and the stone had the right fracture, these few blows, occupying but as many seconds, gave as a result a typical turtleback—a boulder with one side faceted by artificial flaking, the other side, save through accident, remaining smooth. If the removal of a single row of flakes was not sufficient, the work was continued until the one side was reduced to the proper degree of convexity, and the availability of the stone for further elaboration was made apparent. . . . If the results thus far reached were satisfactory, the stone was turned in the hand, and by a second series of blows the remaining smooth side was flaked away, when the result was a two-faced stone or double turtleback—the incipient blade. . . . If at this stage, and, I may say, if at any preceding stage, the stone developed defects or unmanageable features (such as too great thickness, crookedness, or humps that could not be removed), it was thrown away, and thus became part of the refuse; and it would appear that all the entire specimens collected, since they were taken by us from the refuse, did develop some of these shortcomings. If, however, the form developed properly, the work was continued into the final stage, which consisted in going over both sides a second and, perhaps, a third time, securing, by the use of small hammers and by deft and careful blows upon the edges, a thin symmetric blade."³

The subsequent working of these blades into arrow-heads or other specialized implements Mr. Holmes has no doubt was effected by pressure with a bone point. This, he considers, is clearly indicated by the statement of John Smith, already quoted, which refers to one of the Chesapeake tribes. He is thus enabled to follow the process of manufacture from the quarry to the finished implement. The probable manner of manipulating the flaking tool he describes thus:—

"We are not able to say at just what point in the shaping of the blade or implement from quartzite and each of the other stones (for the point

¹ Page 54.

² Page 148.

³ Page 59.

would not be uniform with all varieties) the percussion processes ceased and the pressure processes took up the work. It was certainly later in the quartzite than in any of the others, because of its coarse grain and exceeding toughness, and the consequent lack of thin and sharp edges on which the pressure tool must take hold. The pressure methods were applied somewhat as indicated in the following paragraphs.

"In the method most readily available for the final steps a blank form or a flake having the approximate shape was held firmly between the fingers and thumb of the left hand. A firm piece of bone having a rather thin edge or angle like that of a three-cornered file was taken in the right hand and set upon the sharp edge of the stone and at right

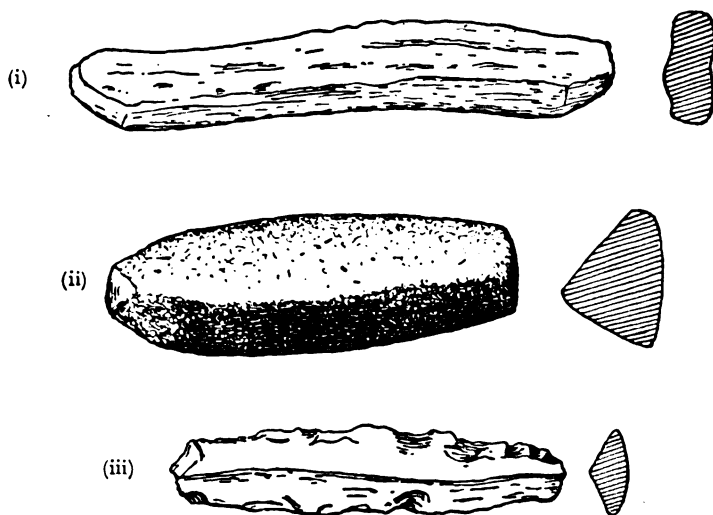


FIG. 4.—POSSIBLE ENDS OF FLINT FLAKERS. ($\frac{2}{3}$ size.)
 (i) Horn (Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim). (ii) Stone (near Bunbeg, Co. Donegal).
 (iii) Flint (Narin, Co. Donegal).

angles to it so firmly that a slight cut or notch was made in the bone, then, with a quick, firm movement of the right hand, met by a similar movement of the left, the bone was made to move across the edge of the stone, in doing which it took with it a flake, varying in length, width, and depth with the skill of the workman, the nature of the stone, etc. A rapid repetition of this operation, accompanied by a proper resetting of the tool, quickly reduced the piece, if it worked readily, to almost any desired outline. The same was obtained in various other ways, but always by means of suddenly applied or spasmodic pressure. The blank form may have been held down by the fingers on the edge of a stone, . . . and the point of the bone held in the other

set so as to catch the edge of the stone to a width corresponding to that caught by the notched bone in the other position, when a quick downward pressure upon the flaking-tool would remove the flake. Again, in larger work, where greater force was required to remove the flakes, a tool long enough to be placed against the arm or chest of the operator may have been used. In this way much additional force could be thrown into the spasmodic movement. Another device, practised by some tribes, consisted of a notched or forked bone or pincers, which was set upon the edge of the plank and given a sudden twist, thus removing the flake."¹

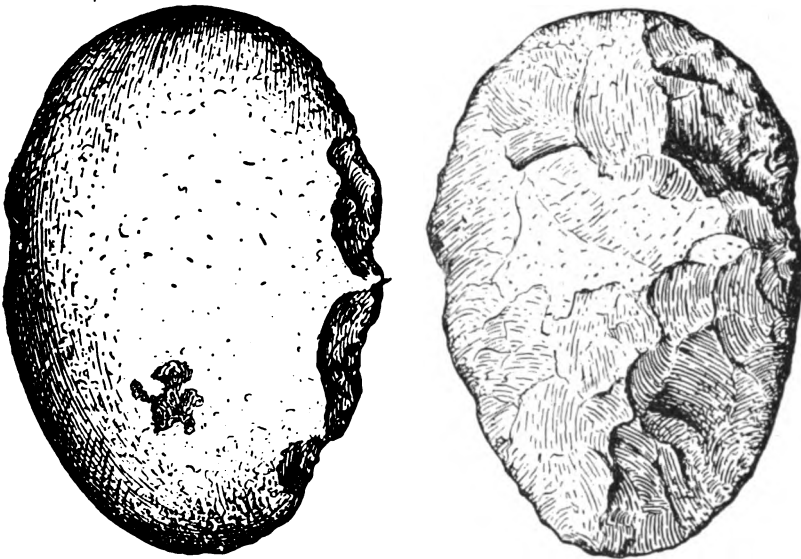


FIG. 5.—TURTLE BACK, MURLOUGH, COUNTY DOW. ($\frac{1}{3}$ size.)

The processes of working flint and other stones suitable for flaking have been described, it may seem, at unnecessary length. But the fuller our knowledge of the technical details of the art, the clearer will be our insight into the prehistoric life of our own country in one of its most important branches. The study of the character of the chipping of prehistoric implements, in the light of knowledge of the processes of flint-working, may even enable us to say what particular process was applied to a given specimen. Further, I have found in the old surface-layers of prehistoric sites of occupation, deer-horn and flint implements, which were possibly the points of flint-flakers (fig. 4).

¹ Page 80. The importance of making the bone point bite was proved experimentally by Sir John Evans ("Stone Implements," p. 42) and by Mr. Cushing ("Nature," vol. xx., p. 483).

Again, I have obtained evidence of the specialization of work in prehistoric settlements.

Sir John Evans describes, under the name of "fabricators," certain long pieces of flint with rubbed-round ends, which he thinks may have been used in the manufacture of flints of various kinds. Mr. W. J. Knowles has many similar pieces, chiefly from county Antrim, in his collection, but they have not been much sought after by collectors. Among the prehistoric settlements of Dundrum Bay, county Down, I have picked up a partly-flaked pebble, one face completely flaked over, and the other with the smooth beech surface of the pebble untouched—a veritable single "turtle back" (fig. 5). Mr. Knowles has another from the same locality; and it is probable that they would be found to be more numerous if attention were directed to them.

The materials in the foregoing paper were collected some years ago. There may possibly be some recent references which should have been noticed. In September, 1900, Professor Holmes most kindly opened a fresh piece of ground at Piny Branch, near Washington, and selected a representative series for me of partly flaked boulders and rejects, to illustrate the manufacture of stone-blades, as described by him, together with a few experimented upon by himself. These can now be seen in the Royal Irish Academy Collection in the National Museum.

The significance of evidence of this description would be probably overlooked if it were not possible to interpret it by recorded examples from primitive life.

AN INSCRIBED CROSS-SLAB FROM GALLEN PRIORY,
FERBANE, KING'S COUNTY.

BY E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Read APRIL 28, 1908.]

IN a paper on some early Christian monuments discovered at Gallen Priory, Ferbane, King's County, published in the *Journal* (*antea*, p. 61), I mentioned that, pending the reading of the inscription, I deferred publishing another cross-slab, discovered at the same time. To facilitate this, my cousin, Sir Andrew Armstrong, kindly sent the slab to the National Museum. The slab, which is of sandstone, is in a very worn state, and part of the inscription is almost completely abraded.

Mr. Best, who first examined the inscription, read OR OO ORGŪ UC. Professor Kuno Meyer, on being brought to see it, though unfortunately in an unfavourable light, at once detected the presence of a final h, inscribed under the C in a downward direction. Finally, Mr. John Sampson, Tate Librarian of the University of Liverpool, to whom Professor Meyer kindly showed a photograph, succeeded in deciphering ORGEŹENUCH, which was convincing on all points to Professor Meyer. Mr. Sampson is of opinion that there is nothing between E and N on the stone. The accompanying photograph, which faithfully represents the actual condition of the inscription, shows a natural flaw in this place. Otherwise, between Q and C, the stone is worn almost smooth.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Sampson for his brilliant reading of this difficult inscription without the advantage of examining the slab itself.

Professor Meyer kindly supplies the following note on the name:—

“Draegenach would be more usually spelt *Draigenach*, and is a derivative from Draigen, a name which occurs, e.g. *Ir. Texte*, iii. 104, 6; *gen. mac Draigin*, *Trip. Life*, 140, 1. We also have the diminutive Draignén (Book of Leinster, 317^b; Book of Ballymote, 76^b, &c.). Hence the Húi Draignén, LL. 311^c.”

The date of the slab appears to belong to about the tenth century; it measures 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Its ornamentation is very elaborate; and it is unfortunate that the soft material of which the slab is composed should have allowed so much of it to be worn away. The design consists of a large central cross, filled with interlaced work, which divides the slab into four panels. In the two upper panels the

decoration cannot be accurately traced, but appears to have consisted of interlaced work. The left lower panel is filled with interlaced work freely treated, and the right contains a cross dividing the panel into four, the two lower quarters of which contain interlaced work. The whole design appears to have been framed with a border of fret-work, but much of this has now worn away.

Outside this border, at the top left-hand corner of the slab, is a piece of deeply-cut interlaced work.



CROSS-SLAB FROM GALLAN PRIORY.

THE IRISH FRANCISCAN COLLEGE AT LOUVAIN,
BELGIUM.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. O. CAVENAGH, MEMBER.

[Read APRIL 28, 1908.]

LOUVAIN was and is still one of the Universities of the Low Countries, and was resorted to by many Irishmen during the persecution at home under Elizabeth and James I. They were welcomed by the Belgians, who remembered that their ancestors owed their Christianity to Irish missionaries, many of whom are still venerated as patron saints of their churches and towns.

The Irish College, which acquired a reputation in the seventeenth century as the centre for the preservation and publication of the early history and hagiography of Ireland, was founded in 1616 by Friar Florence O'Maolchonaire or Conroy, Provincial of the Order of St. Francis, and Archbishop of Tuam. It was endowed by Philip III of Spain, and established in 1607 by a Bull of Pope Paul V. The original Bull, given at Rome, is now in the possession of the Franciscan Friars in Dublin. Archduke Albert and Archduchess Isabelle were then governors of the Netherlands. It was established as a place of refuge for Irish Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis, who were prevented by the English laws from teaching and studying in their own country, and was dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua.

Archbishop Conroy was of a Connaught family in which literature had long been a hereditary profession. On being proscribed in Ireland by the Government, he retired to the Continent, and died at Madrid in 1629; but his bones were brought to rest in the chapel of his foundation at Louvain. Friar Hugh MacCawell, known as Cavellus, a native of Down and Doctor of Salamanca, was also instrumental in forming the College. Soon after its establishment, type was procured for printing in the Irish language, and Irish literature was enriched by the works of the learned Friar Anthony Hickey; of Friar Hugh Ward, descended from an ancient Donegal family, who was professor and guardian of the College, and editor of the "Acts of the Irish Saints," in which he was assisted by Friars Fleming and O'Connor. After his death the work was continued by Friar Colgan, also guardian of the College; and lastly by Friar Michael O'Clery the historian, one of the Four Masters, sprung from a family of native hereditary Irish chroniclers.

The College survived the troublesome period of the French Revolution, and was not abandoned by the Franciscans till 1822; the chapel

and dormitories were then turned into stores and barracks. In 1832, however, the buildings were bought by the Charitable Brothers of St. John, in whose possession they have remained, and they are now used as a school for epileptic and idiotic children.

What remains of the old Irish College is situated at the lower end of the Place St. Anthony, close to the ancient Dutch college. Over the outer door is a small statue of the patron saint, St. Anthony of Padua, carrying the infant Christ; beneath is an inscription to the effect that this entrance belonged to the Irish College, and had been built in 1753. Having passed through and along an open passage, one comes to another doorway, plain and massive, with a medallion above it bearing the arms of St. Francis of Assisi, i.e. a bare and a gauntleted arm, with a cross above them and a heart below. They differ from those sculptured over the library entrance of the convent on Merchants' Quay, Dublin, where the bare arm holds the cross, and the gloved one a book, with a scroll across bearing the motto "Sanctitas et Doctrina."

Having gained admittance, the first thing to be noticed is a slab in the wall just inside, with the following inscription: "Albert and Isabelle, Archdukes of Austria and Dukes of Burgundy, Princes of Belgium, dedicated this church to St. Anthony of Padua. The holy foundation stone of this institution of Irish Friars Minors of the Order of St. Francis was laid on the 9th May, 1616."

Passing into the chapel, the most ancient portion of which is the choir, on the left-hand side, covered by a picture, is a memorial to the founder of the College, with words to this effect: "The illustrious and Most Rev. Florence Conri, Archbishop of Tuam, being solicitous for the restoration of the orthodox faith in Ireland, and by the munificence of Philip III of Spain, founded this College of St. Anthony of Padua in 1616; died at Madrid, 14th December, 1629, aged 69. He was archbishop 21 years; his bones were transferred to this College."

Many an exiled Irishman and learned cleric whose resting-places are now unknown and unmarked are interred within these walls and neighbouring cloisters. A few memorials, originally in the floor of the chapel, which were still decipherable, were removed comparatively lately, and built into the walls of a small vestry adjoining the choir. They are as follows:—

- (1) To the illustrious and Very Rev. D. Fr. Dominic de Burgo of a noble family, Bishop of Elphin, in Ireland, who left his country for God, his King, and died in this College, 1704, aged 75.
- (2) To Friar Stuart, Librarian to the College, died 22nd Feb., 1783.
- (3) Simon O'Reilly, Librarian and Archivist, died 26th Oct., 1773.
- (4) Joan Bap. O'Donnell, missionary and professor, died 3rd April, 1714.

(5) Fran. Tully, theological reader, died 15th March, 1715.

(6) Dominick Lynch, of the noble family of Lynch, of Galway, Colonel in the regiment of Lally, wounded in the battle of Laffelt, 21st July, 1747, died at Louvain, 28th August, the same year. (He had been in Scotland with Prince Charles in 1745.)

(7) To the Excellent Rosa Docharty (O'Dogherty), daughter and sister of the Chief of Innisowen. (She was sister to Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, who was driven into rebellion by Chichester, *temp.* James I.) Her first husband was D. Caffarro O'Donnell, Prince of Tirconnell, and her second husband D. Eugenio O'Neill. She died in Brussels 1st November, 1670; her first-born son, Hugino O'Donnell, placed the stone.

Upstairs in a passage leading to the dormitories are a few pictures, said to have been left behind by the Irish Franciscans when they quitted Louvain, none, however, of any artistic value. The most interesting one is a painting on an oak panel, the upper half representing the Virgin and Child, and the lower half divided into three divisions—in the centre St. Patrick in full canonicals treading on serpents; on his left St. Columba, and on his right St. Bridget, the former attended by three monks and the latter by three nuns.

In a chapel of St. Peter's, the principal church in Louvain, opposite the Hôtel de Ville, there is a monument comprising a bust, with an inscription stating that below is buried the body of Gerald Thomas Stapleton, an Irishman, one of the Presidents of the University, who died in 1694.

A list of the members of the College who distinguished themselves by their writings was published by Canon Reussen in a number of the *Analecta Bollandiana*, published at Louvain in 1891.

The mss. Department of the Royal Burgundian Library at Brussels has a small collection of papers referring to the College, but mostly on religious subjects. The two most interesting documents seem to be No. 3195, a Latin history of the Franciscans in Ireland, by Donatus Mooney; and No. 3944, an obituary by months of the important members of the College, and of its benefactors down to about 1720.

The Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Historical mss. Commission, published 1874, has an epitome of the papers in possession of the Franciscan convent on Merchants'-quay, Dublin, which the Pope sent to them from St. Isidore's College at Rome, whither they had been transferred from Louvain for safety.

The following list of the Irish colleges on the Continent was kindly given to me by an official of the Royal Library at Brussels, taken from a book that he had published on the subject:—

(1) DOUAI, the most ancient, founded 1577; PARIS, founded 1578; SALAMANCA, founded by Philip II as a college for Irish nobles;

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LISBON, also by Philip II for Irish students, 1593; BORDEAUX, by Anne of Austria, about 1600; ANTWERP dates from 1604; LILLE, founded by Albert and Isabelle, Regents of the Netherlands, 1610; LOUVAIN, founded 1616; ROME, in 1627; MADRID, in 1629; POITIERS, in 1654; TOULOUSE, in 1659; NANTES, in 1680. For some reason Tournai, founded in 1620, is omitted.

THE IRISH BENEDICTINE NUNNERY AT YPRES, BELGIUM.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. O. CAVENAGH, MEMBER.

[Read APRIL 28, 1908.]

THE Benedictine Convent, formerly for Irish nuns, is situated in the Rue St. Jacques, Ypres, and is close to the old ramparts. The rule of St. Benedict is very strict; the sisters are never allowed outside the convent walls.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Lady Mary Percy founded the first nunnery of this order on the Continent for her countrywomen, followed soon by others, so that there were establishments at Ghent, Dunkirk, Poitiers, and Ypres. Of these the latter alone survives, the others having been swept away during the French Revolution.

The Assistant Lady Superior informed me that the Irish sisterhood at Ypres was really founded in 1665 by Lady Butler, who was Abbess of the Benedictines at Ypres, but went over to the English Court, and then on to Dublin, where she set up a nunnery in Ship Street, which James II endowed with £100 a year, and made free of rates and taxes. When William III arrived in Dublin, he wrote to Lady Butler to say that her nuns would not be molested. The letters of these two monarchs are still among the archives of the convent. Lady Butler, however, decided to withdraw with her nuns back again to Ypres.

During the French Revolution the nunnery was occupied by the French troops, the sisters hiding themselves away as best they could. On one occasion when the nuns were inspected, two French sisters hid themselves under the clothes of their Irish fellow-nuns, for fear of being seized upon by their countrymen and taken away. A Jesuit who had taken shelter there was hidden away for days in a dark cellar. Eventually their distresses reached the ears of Colonel O'Connell, an officer in the French service, who at once had the soldiers removed, and took the seals off their doors.

The last Irish Abbess died in 1840; there are now no nuns of Irish birth among the sisters, who are all Belgians. The chapel, which is very pleasing and not too ornate, contains memorials to the Irish Abbesses who are buried within its walls, viz., Dame Margaret Arthur, who died 1715; Madame Butler, 1719; Dame Marie Benedicte Dalton, 1783; Dame Marie Scholastique Lynch, 1799; Dame Marie Bernard Lynch, 1830; and Marie Benedicte Byrne, deceased 1840.

There is but little left of the two British colours spoken of by O'Callaghan in his "History of the Irish Brigades in the service of

France," as being captured at the Battle of Ramillies by Lord Clare's regiment from an English corps (Churchill's Regiment), now the 3rd Buffs, and from a Scotch battalion in the Dutch pay, and deposited in the convent of Ypres. The fragments shown to me consisted of the Irish quarter of the Royal Standard, having the gold harp on its blue ground, and one of the three gold lions of England. The sister who exhibited them informed me that she well remembered one colour which was then complete, with the red and yellow quarters of the Royal Standard, the staff of which had an inscription on it. It used to hang in the choir of the chapel, till an abbess, who was an Englishwoman, had it taken down and placed in the cloisters; soon afterwards some of the lay sisters cut the colour up to furnish decorations for a fête; the quarter with the harp was preserved by an Irish nun. The other colour must have disappeared many years ago, as my informant recollected nothing about it. The colours were deposited in the convent by Murrough O'Brien, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Clare. The sister told me that the reason for their being thus honoured was because Murrough O'Brien's *fiancée* (a Miss Arthur, she believed) had come over from Ireland, and was being sheltered in the nunnery while her lover was away fighting.

N.B.—There is no record to show that any British colours were taken at Ramillies. On the other hand, the latest Regimental History of the Buffs (by Captain Knight) states that at the battle of Landen, 19th July, 1693, where Sarsfield was mortally wounded, that regiment was brigaded with Ramsay's Scotch Brigade in the Dutch service, and that their three colours were lost in the fight; two of the ensigns carrying them were killed, and the third wounded and taken prisoner. It seems more probable, therefore, that the colours deposited at Ypres were captured at Landen, where King James's Royal regiment of Foot Guards was engaged, than at Ramillies.

Miscellanea.

The Legendary Kings of Ireland.—On account of my absence abroad, I did not see a proof-sheet of my paper with the above title. I wish to make the following corrections:—On p. 11, line 13 from bottom, “same” should be “name”; and in the foot-note to p. 15, for “*dear is* his treasure,” read “*deer are* his treasure.”—R. A. STEWART MACALISTER.

Some Crosses not mentioned in the List of Irish Crosses.—It is now twelve months since my “Descriptive List of Irish Crosses” was published in the *Journal* (vol. xxxvii., p. 187), during which time several monuments omitted from it have come under notice, and may with advantage be placed on record. I also wish to thank those who kindly gave me information about them. For one reason or another, however, most of these crosses are not of first importance as regards the list, though of interest in other ways, and, had I known of them, they would have been mentioned in the notes at the end. An exception must, however, be made in favour of that first mentioned.

1. *Ferbane, King's County.*—The shaft apparently of a high cross, discovered together with several cross-slabs, at Gallen Priory, by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, and described by him at p. 63 of this volume. One side only is carved, and this displays three panels with an interlaced cross, three animals, and various spirals and frets.

2. *Cushendun, County Antrim.*—The head of a late cross, dis-shaped, and showing a crucifixion in relief. Built into an altar in a wood near Cushendun.

3. *Armoy, County Antrim.*—A small, rude cross in the graveyard at Armoy Roman Catholic Church. It resembles those at Tullaghan, not far away.

4. *Dundalk, County Louth.*—A late roadside cross, between Dundalk and Louth. It is carved with a heart, and an inscription in English, and is apparently dated 1723.

I am indebted to Mr. F. J. Bigger for information as to this and the two preceding monuments.

5. *Taghmaconnell, County Roscommon.*—A monument marked “Standing stone” on the Ordnance Map, No. 51 (N.-W.). Major Buckland, who is over the Ordnance Survey, informed me that one of his men reported this to be an ogam stone. On examination, however,

it turned out to be the shaft of a ringed cross, originally from 6 to 7 feet high, and bearing a short inscription and date 1623. The head is broken off and lying near.

Two miles south of this cross, and marked on the same map, is "St. Ronan's Well and Cross." This latter is a panel about 3 feet high, with a moulding round it, containing the Crucifixion and some of the instruments of the Passion, viz., the ladder, the hammer, the scourge, and the cock and pot.

6. *Ballymote, County Sligo*.—Mr. J. O. Cooke has drawn my attention to the interesting little cross which he lent to the Dublin Exhibition last year, and which stands at the saint's well on his lawn at Kilturra. This, however, comes under the head of cross-inscribed pillars rather than actual crosses. It has a ringed cross incised on it, and is very remarkable in having several ogam-like scores projecting from the crossbar.

7. *Ballynakill, County Galway*.—A small fragment of a late cross, with part of a carved scroll-design. Illustrated in the "*Galway Journal of Archæology*," vol. iv., p. 211.

8. *Dunmore, County Galway*.—A cross in the townland of Carrowntomush, and parish of Addergoole, about three miles west of Dunmore.

9. *Glinsk, County Galway*.—A rude cross and Crucifixion, set up against the east wall of Ballynakill or Glinsk church near Ballymoe.

10. *Addergoole, County Mayo*.—Several small, rude crosses, marking stations in connexion with the holy well on the shore of Lough Conn, near the "Abbey" of Knockmaria.

11. *Ballyhaunis, County Mayo*.—A small, rude cross at St. Patrick's well, in the townland of Holywell. I doubt if this is ancient.

Mr. H. T. Knox has kindly given me information as to this and the three preceding items.

When describing the remains of crosses at Templeneiry or Ardane in County Tipperary, I mentioned two cross-heads with solid rings, and a shaft with lattice and other patterns. On examining this latter more carefully, I find that it is really a complete monument in itself, and does not belong to either of the crosses.

There are also eighteen small cross-inscribed stones, which so far as I know have never been described. I hope soon to supply notes on them to the Society.—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

An Anecdote of Sir James Ware.—In the *Glasgow Herald* for 20th February, 1908, a writer, signing himself "The Autolycus of the Book-stalls," describes an anonymous volume of manuscript verse of the

seventeenth century, of which he had become possessed. The only clue to the authorship is the initials "W. T." The verses are rather of the "Mary had a little lamb" order. One short poem, quoted by the contributor, and the prose anecdote appended, is of some interest to Irish antiquaries, and may, perhaps, be worth recording here—

"A dog by manie 'tis well knowne
A loving creature is ;
There not an Animall I knowe
More loving is than this.

"A gentleman did die whose dog
Did by his dead corpse lie
Until his corpse was buried
Then did he alsoe die.

"He scrapt a hole on 's master's grave,
Then did hee make his moane,
And one his master's grave did die,
This is a Trueth well knowne."

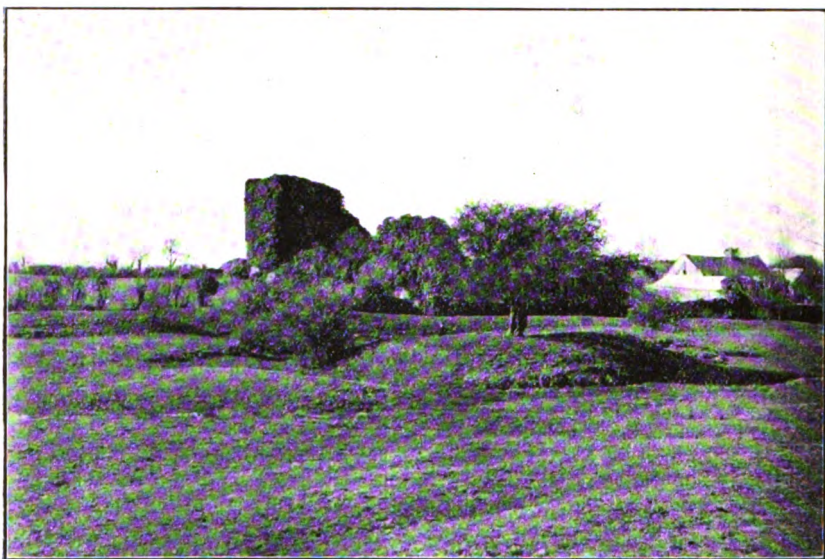
"This storie I had from Robt. Ware, Esq., in Dublyn, who told it of his grandfather or his Father. Sir James Ware recorded it in writing of his Father, who owned the dog, who after hee was dead his dog lay by his corps till it was carried out to Sainte Warbers (Werburgh's) church, where hee was buried. The dog would have followed the corps but they shutt him in the house, and would not let him followe the corps to see where his master lay. Yet this dog of his in the night got out of the house, went to the church, and brake a greate hole in the church window at the west side of the church, and went into the church and gott to his master's grave and layd him downe in it and died in his master's grave, on his master's coffin. This Sir James Ware has recorded of his father's dog in his booke, and of his paying, besides his father's burying, seaven shillings for mending the glass window of the church which his father's dog brake to get into his master one whose grave he died."—R. A. S. MACALISTER.

Brittas Castle, County Limerick, with the original "bretesche."—In a recent paper contributed to this *Journal*, vol. xxxvii., page 126, I alluded to my identification of the place-name Brittas with the old French *bretesche*, in the sense of a wooden tower (see *English Historical Review*, 1906, pp. 417–444), and I expressed the opinion that the word, which has given the name to thirty-seven townlands in Ireland, always points to an early Anglo-Norman fortress of a subsidiary kind. The fortress appears frequently, at any rate, to have taken the form of a low, rectangular platform, surrounded by a wet ditch,

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and I conjecture that the platform bore the wooden tower, and was enclosed by a palisade. Both tower and palisade would be loop-holed for the cross-bow. The accompanying illustration, from a photograph kindly supplied to me by Dr. George Fogerty, of Limerick, shows clearly the nature of the earthwork. In the background are the ruins of Brittas Castle, on the banks of the Mulkear river, in the County Limerick. It was a castle of the Bourkes, and gave title in the seventeenth century to the Lords Brittas (see a paper on the Bourkes of Clanwilliam, by J. G. Barry, *Journal*, 1889, pp. 192-203). In the foreground is the earthwork. The sides and angles of the central platform are worn down, but, like the ditch, it was probably at first roughly rectangular. The platform is



BRITTAS CASTLE, COUNTY LIMERICK.

(From a Photo by Dr. G. Fogerty.)

about 60 feet long and 8 feet high, and the ditch about 15 feet wide at the bottom. There is a low outer rampart. These dimensions are given to me by Mr. P. J. Lynch. The Mulkear river flows between the castle and the earthwork, and the water was, no doubt, conducted from it to the ditch. In the Irish Pipe Roll, 16 Ed. I. (Catalogued 37th Rep. D. K. R., p. 36), there is an entry of £10 for a *britagium* at Carkenlys (Caherconlish). This was an early thirteenth-century castle of the de Burghs or Bourkes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Brittas townland. The townland was, no doubt, within the manor, and it is not improbable that in this earthwork we have the remains of the *britagium* or *brelesche* in question.—GODDARD H. ORPEN.

A Note on certain Irish Public Records.—I wish to bring under the notice of the Society the absolute necessity for taking steps for the better preservation of some important Public Records which now have need of increased attention. I am afraid that proximity and familiarity have a distinct tendency to make us undervalue what, in a few generations at all events, will be very valuable indeed; I refer especially to the rate-books of the various Irish Poor Law unions. These books contain an exact record of the address, valuation, acreage, and rent of each owner and occupier of land in Ireland, and they are therefore fuller and more exact than the old hearth-money returns, which, however, where complete, are highly prized for both family and historical purposes. In many cases where parish records fail, the rate-books are capable of affording valuable help in the matter of proceedings for the recovery of property. Of course, the happy introduction in 1864 of an official system of registration will largely supply parochial deficiencies after that date. It would be very desirable if the Tithe Applotment records could be collected, indexed, and placed in the Record Office. I have in my possession the applotment for two Tipperary parishes for the year 1827; and although not as detailed as the rate-books, they are sufficiently exact to go far towards supplying the fuller information which they contain. The members of the Society and the public generally will learn with astonishment that, in at least some of the Irish unions, the rate-books are not forthcoming. In one case with which I am acquainted, the discovery was made that they were sold as waste paper with a whole mass of possibly useless union rubbish. Inquiries made in other directions did not show more satisfactory results. Inquiry was then directed to the General Valuation Office, and it turned out that no copies were kept in that office. The Local Government Board have no copies of the rate-books in their department. The General Register Office was then requisitioned for information, and it would appear from a letter received from the Registrar-General that only the names of occupiers are given in the Census Returns (but evidently not those of non-resident owners); the acreage or valuation is not supplied. The records of the Census Returns of 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851 are deposited in the Public Record Office, where they can be inspected by the public. The records for 1861 and 1871 have most unfortunately been destroyed, while those for 1881, 1891, and 1901, according to the same authority, await destruction, when no longer required for statistical purposes. It would appear that at one time Government was misled into giving a pledge that these Census papers should be treated as confidential documents; and it was in consequence of that undertaking they were destroyed. The Agricultural returns give the names of the occupiers; but I do not know if any other details are given. These returns are also confidential, and, like those last referred to, and for reasons equally unapparent, are not

open to the public. The other public records which have need of increased care are the Catholic Parish Records of baptisms, burials, and marriages. I am aware of cases where considerable property has been lost by gaps in those records. In one case property to the amount of £100,000 was lost to the relatives through the destruction by fire of certain records of the parishes of Ballylooby and Clerihan, in the county of Tipperary. I have heard it stated that a leading English title, with its accompanying immense estates, was lost to a Wexford family by gaps in the Catholic Parochial Records. Every day vain inquiries are made by our countrymen abroad for information which is not forthcoming. Many of these Parochial Records were intentionally destroyed during the Yeomanry régime, but a still larger number during and since the Penal Times, through the want of conveniences, offices, &c. I doubt if Catholic Parochial Records extend in many, if in any instances, farther back than the middle of the eighteenth century, while I have lately met with a case where the records of two country parishes do not go farther back than 1830.

I brought this whole matter under the notice of the distinguished Archbishop of Cashel, and, as might be expected from so enlightened a Prelate, he gave me to understand how fully he realized the necessity for the better preservation of the existing Parochial Records.

It seems to me very appropriate to bring this subject before a Society which numbers amongst its leading officers such a Prelate as the Archbishop of Tuam; and in the matter of the Catholic records, I would address a special appeal to him to use his good offices to have the Registers lodged, as has been done in the case of the Protestant ones, in the Public Record Office, Dublin. The Clerk of the Peace for county of Tipperary informs me that the archives of his office are transferred to the Record Office when they are of more than twenty years' standing. In the leading country police-barracks copies of the earlier rate-books used to be, and in many of them still are, preserved. An earnest appeal is addressed to the Society to use its influence with Parliament and the public, to ensure the preservation of copies of the rate-books of each union in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and for the preservation of the Census papers, where the other books are found to have been destroyed. An effort should also be made to induce the Inspector-General of Constabulary to get all the earlier books now remaining in the police-barracks transferred to the Record Office.—
THOMAS LAFFAN, *Fellow*.

Note on a Guidon exhibited to the Society at the Meeting on April 28th.—The guidon kindly lent to me for exhibition by the Misses Armstrong and Mrs. F. Clayton was carried by the Garrycastle Cavalry. This consisted of one troop, commanded by Captain Thomas St. George Armstrong of Garrycastle House, subsequent to his retirement from the regular army.

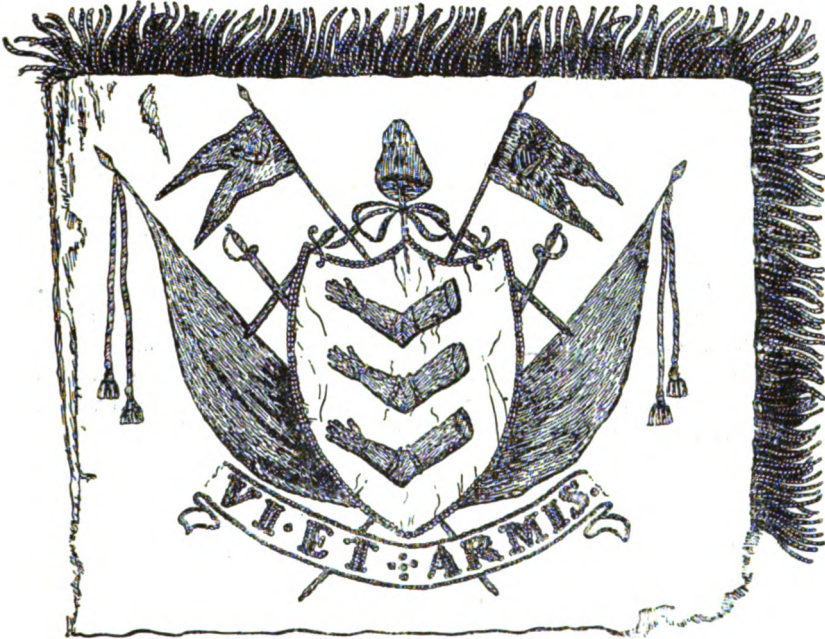
The War Office List of Officers, of Gentlemen, and Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Infantry, 1st October, 1804, gives the following as officers of the Garrycastle Cavalry:—

Captain Thomas St. George Armstrong, Commission dated 31st Oct., 1796.

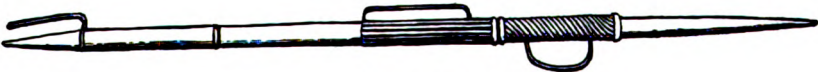
Lieutenant Will Grant, Commission dated 5th April, 1798.

Lieutenant John Dickson, Commission dated 31st May, 1803.

The annexed illustrations faithfully represent the guidon, and the standard, 8 feet in length, upon which it was mounted. The ground of the guidon is buff-coloured satin, and the shield is of old rose-coloured silk, with an edging of sequins; the arms in the centre of the shield and the flags are embroidered.



GUIDON OF THE GARRYCASTLE CAVALRY. (Size, $\frac{1}{2}$.)



STANDARD.

The arms are, apparently, gules, three dexter arms vambraced ppr., the hands stretched out.

These arms are borne by the present representative of the Garrycastle family, save that the hands are clenched.

The volunteer cavalries carried two guidons, apparently corresponding to the modern regimental and King's colours carried in the regular army.

The guidon described corresponded to the regimental colour. The small colour depicted on the right side of the guidon, a harp crowned in gold on a red ground, probably represents the King's colour. This was apparently at Gallen Priory with the other guidon, but it cannot be traced.

Captain Thomas St. George Armstrong's brother, Andrew, married Miss Anne Armstrong of Gallen; and the guidons probably passed into that branch of the family through her.—E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Find of Urns in Tyrone.—The *Tyrone Constitution* of 19th June contains a letter from Mr. V. J. Kyle describing an antiquarian find at Dunruagh Fort, situated in the Greencastle district, about ten miles from Gortin, on the farm of Mr. Michael M'Cullagh.

A cairn stands here from which stones were removed from time to time for building purposes. In this way small chambers were discovered containing urns, one of which is intact, and all are "neatly ornamented." Fragments of bones, none of which was more than three inches in length, were found in the chamber that contained the unbroken urn. None of the other chambers "contained anything except the urn and a greyish powder on the loose flat stones which lined the bottom."

I venture to suggest to Mr. Kyle that he prepare a paper for this *Journal* giving a detailed description of the urns and the place in which they have been found.—W. T. LATIMER, B.A., *Fellow*.

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The books marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

**Dublin: A Historical and Topographical Account of the City.* By Samuel A. Ossory Fitz Patrick. (London: Methuen & Co., pages 360 + 15.) Price 4s. 6d. net.

THIS is the seventh of the "Ancient Cities" series published under the general editorship of Dr. Bertram Windle, F.R.S., President of Queen's College, Cork. Its origin is in part attributable to each of the Three Kingdoms, for while its subject is Dublin, and its authorship and editing are Irish, it is published in London, and printed in Edinburgh. As regards size it is, if reckoned by the pages to each "signature," a 16mo, but it would be classed by modern librarians as 8vo. The title-page bears no date on its front—a practice perhaps attributable to the desire of publishers that their books should be deemed new. In the case of a series appealing to lovers of "ancient" cities literature, this reticence might be dispensed with, and it really is so, for the reader who turns over a leaf will find on the back of the title-page the words "First published in 1907."

The past few months have been prolific in books relating to Dublin. Some of these, such as Mr. Ball's account of the district near the International Exhibition, owed their origin to that event. Canon Carmichael made Dublin the subject of a Lecture delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society in February, 1907, which was published soon afterwards. Then we have from the pen of Miss A. Peter not only an account of the Magdalen Chapel, the foundress, clergy, &c., but also (illustrated) sketches of Old Dublin. The late Sir Frederick Falkiner's most readable "History of the King's Hospital, or 'Blue-Coat' School," embraces a succinct summary of the civic history. Then in the companion "Medieval Towns" series there has appeared a small 8vo volume by D. A. Chart, illustrated by Henry J. Howard, and published in London, entitled, "The Story of Dublin." "The Dictionary of Dublin," by Dr. Cosgrave and Mr. Strangways, to be noticed hereafter, supplies an attractive illustrated Guide. Messrs. Pike, of Brighton, announce as forthcoming "Dublin and County Dublin in the Twentieth Century." What distinctive designation will be available for future historians of our city, unless they resort to Irish, it is not easy to imagine. The coming visit of the British Association

will, no doubt, produce a Handbook, by many competent hands, worthy to compare with similar previous productions.

The author and editor of the work under review need no introduction to the members of the R. S. A. I., for the former has long been associated with it as a Member of the Council, &c., and the latter is one of its Vice-Presidents.

The book is "illustrated by W. Curtis Green," and contains, besides a reproduction of the oldest known map of "Dubline" (from *Liber Sextus* of Braun, and Hogenbergius' *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*—a work which occupied some forty years in its production), twelve full-page illustrations, five of which are from the two cathedrals, and thirty-two smaller illustrations. There are also neatly executed "initials," or rather head-pieces, to the several chapters, and a few tail-pieces, of which one is contributed by Sir Thomas Drew, F.R.H.A., who also helped with the architectural descriptions, and read the proof-sheets.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, which range from Scandinavian to modern Dublin. An up-to-date Appendix supplies the tourist with an itinerary, and a second condescends to embrace the tramways. Head-lines are conspicuous by their absence (!); but the subjects are printed on the margins of the pages, as in Acts of Parliament, but only in the top corners, which might suffer in case of re-binding.

The arrangement of the book is convenient. As might be expected, the earlier chapters are mainly historical. The three first give an excellent summary of the city annals under Scandinavian, Anglo-Norman, Tudor, and Stuart rule, successively. Occasional references to the native Irish occur; but it is manifest that English influence predominated, and that the city, in its buildings, its people, and its language and usage, was mainly English. If any reader be tempted to pass over the earlier chapters as ancient history, and skips rapidly to the chapter on "Social Life in Eighteenth-century Dublin," he will be delighted with the bright sketches of our capital before the Union.

The chapters devoted to Trinity College, the Municipality, the Theatres, and Historic Houses, furnish most attractive reading and much matter worthy the attention of members of the new Georgian Society. "Distinguished Dubliners" are described, as well as their beautiful houses.

The book is handy in size, well printed, and artistically got up. It is furnished with an excellent index. A bibliography and some account of the statues, such as Dr. M'Cready gave in his "Dublin Street-Names," are desiderata, which, however, could scarcely be expected in a volume of moderate compass.

Some minor mistakes may be found in the book, but let us hope that they may be corrected in a second edition.

**The Dictionary of Dublin: being a Comprehensive Guide to the City and its Neighbourhood.* By E. MacDowel Cosgrave, M.D., &c., and Leonard Strangways, M.A., &c. (Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker, 1908. 12mo., pp. xl + 230.) Price 2s. 6d.

THIS dainty and delightful handy-book will be welcomed both by residents and visitors, and the profuseness and excellence of its illustrations will attract even readers who may shrink from the perusal of a dictionary. It describes itself on the title-page as a comprehensive guide, and on the cover as a complete one. The alliteration might add also concise and charming.

The work is unevenly divided into two portions. Prefixed to the Dictionary proper are four brief chapters headed, "In Dublin," "Historic Dublin," and two "Day's Walks through the City." This limited time may suit Americans, but the walks, it is explained, may be extended over a longer time.

The Dictionary (printed in double columns) ranges under every imaginable heading, from Abattoir to Zoological Gardens, and it contains a vast amount of information, not merely relished from previous publications, but enriched from the stores of knowledge of the two authors, who are not only skilled archaeologists, but up-to-date recorders.

The 167 illustrations are from photographs taken by the authors. In some cases these are copied from engravings, being in that case distinguished by having the dates of the originals added. These are judiciously selected and make the book interesting to antiquaries. Indeed, the only maps given are for their benefit, one being a conjectural plan of the walls of Dublin as they are supposed to have stood before the seventeenth century, constructed from various authorities by Mr. Strangways in 1904; and the other being Speed's, of 1610. The views of interiors are very successful and satisfactory.

As might be expected, the entries relate chiefly to places and buildings. The authors evidently look with favour on architects and artists, for their names are usually satisfactorily associated with their works, though in a few cases they are bereft of the prefix "Sir," indicating knighthood.

The places included embrace a good share of Leinster, from north of the Boyne to Glendalough.

But besides topographical items, various subjects are noticed, as, for instance, amusements, baths, beggars, poplin, crosses, drives, Jews, yachts, cage-houses (of which none remain), G. F. S., and Knights of St. Patrick! Numerous biographical notices are also included.

As a rule, the information is well selected and accurate, but it is not always quite up-to-date. For instance, the D. & S. E. Railway figures under its more familiar form of D. W. W. R. Clonmell House and the Municipal Art Gallery are widely separated. The International

Exhibition is treated as present, not past. The Royal Dublin Society is credited with 9,000 members, whereas, according to the last Report, the number at the beginning of 1908 was 2,347. The Upper Castle Yard is said to have apartments for the Secretaries of State—a designation scarcely correct for the Chief and Under Secretaries to the Lord Lieutenant. Asylums are described and enumerated; but the vast new building at Portrane, just as long as Sackville Street, escapes attention. In the enumeration of Irish antiquities in the Museum, the famous find of a gold boat, collar, &c., rescued from the British Museum and presented by the King, finds no place. The removal of the Office of Arms from the Lower to the Upper Castle Yard, noticed in one place, is ignored in another. At p. 64 for "Bishop of Meath" substitute "of Kildare." In the list of statues, that of the Prince Consort is left out, though mentioned elsewhere. The names of Mr. Goscombe John, the modeller of the Lecky statue in T. C. D., have, by a natural error, been transposed.

A few remarks will indicate how observant the writers are. For instance, Westmoreland Street is said to be of the length and breadth of Noah's Ark, and O'Connell Bridge is described as a square, being as broad as it is long. The authors record how Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda, was commemorated by each of those names having been given to a street; but they do not notice that the "of" in the title was represented by "Off" Lane, which the Corporation, with a contempt for lanes, renamed "Henry Place." It may be observed that the street renamed "Cathedral Place" was formally "Elephant Lane"—a name probably corrupted from Mellifont, the Louth seat of the Moore family.

Dr. Cosgrave has been a good friend to the R. S. A. I., and is now helping to launch the Georgian Society, whose function is to preserve a record of some of the splendid adornments of Dublin houses in the reigns of the Georges.

**History of Kilsaran, County Louth.* By Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A.
(Dundalk: William Tempest. 1908.)

THIS volume is a history of the parishes of Kilsaran, Gernonstown, Stabannon, Manfieldstown, and Dromiskin (being the Union of Kilsaran), with many particulars relating to the parishes of Richardstown, Dromin, and Darver, comprising a large section of Mid-Louth. The learned author appears to have left untraced no source which would be likely to yield any information about these parishes. The result is a collection of facts which only immense industry could have brought together. But it is not only the industry of the author which calls forth our admiration; the erudition displayed in these pages is a constant source of wonder, and

Mr. Leslie has been successful in setting clearly before his readers all the details which he has collected with so much patience. In his research he has gone far afield, and has not been daunted even by the contracted medieval Latin in which so many of our old records have been written. He has taken each parish separately; and, commencing with its earliest known history, has traced its buildings and resident families down to the present time. Annals, visitations, hearth-money, and census returns, books of travel, wills, and parish registers, have all been compelled to yield their tribute of information to this tireless investigator. In a series of appendices we find the succession of clergy (Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian) and churchwardens, with such details about them as the author has been able to collect; extracts from parish registers and wills; tombstones, inscriptions, and communion plate. In the history of Kilsaran parish, Mr. Leslie gives an account of the militant orders of Templars and Hospitallers, which is very interesting. But we cannot help taking exception to the statement, extracted from Mr. C. Litton Falkiner's valuable paper on the Hospitallers, that these two orders performed between them many of the duties of a garrison; and that they seemed not to have had the smallest sympathy with the native Irish. This may have been true of the Hospitallers, but the Templars frequently refused to furnish men and arms for the military purposes of the country; while a list of "men" of the Preceptor of Clonaun, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, contains many names which are indubitably Celtic. In connexion with this subject, we may mention that Mr. Leslie gives the date of the incarceration of the Templars in Dublin Castle as 1309; it should be 1307. The volume is illustrated with many photographs and traces of valuable maps from the Down Survey. We are particularly grateful to Mr. Leslie for having been so lavish with his references, as the mention of authorities tends to give readers confidence in his statements. We must heartily congratulate the learned author on the valuable work he has produced; and we shall look forward with pleasure to a further contribution from the same pen to the local history of Ireland.

**A Chapter of Irish Church History.* By the Rev. CANON COURTENAY MOORE, M.A. (Dublin: Church of Ireland Printing and Publishing Company.) Price 1s.

THIS brochure of 104 pages is a readable little work, containing some personal recollections of life and services in the Church of Ireland, with an appendix of some facts relative to certain post-Reformation Irish Papal Archbishops in the reign of Elizabeth and later. The latter have reference to the Primatial See of Armagh and the Archdiocese of Dublin

in the time of Matthew of Oviedo, Cashel in the time of Archbishop Dermot or Darby O'Hurley, and Christopher Bodkin and his connection with the Archdiocese of Tuam. The chapters on Dublin University and its Divinity School of fifty years ago are interesting, as are the writer's recollections of John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, and Robert Gregg, Archbishop of Armagh. Canon Moore relates some of his experiences of the Fenian rising and later political troubles. This little publication is pleasantly written in a clear descriptive style; and while it recounts many incidents personal to the writer, it contains a good deal of interesting information of a general character, and its freedom from bias will render it acceptable to many readers.

Proceedings.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the 60th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 28th of April, 1908, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m.

THE MOST REV. DR. DONNELLY, M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea,
in the Chair.

Also present:—

Hon. General Secretary.—Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.

Assist. Hon. General Secretary.—E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.

Fellows.—F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A., J.P.; John Ribton Garstin, M.R.I.A., D.L., *Past President*; Philip Hanson; James Mills, M.R.I.A., I.S.O.; Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., *Vice-President*; P. J. O'Reilly; Richard O'Shaughnessy, C.B.; Andrew Robinson; William A. Shea, D.L.; William C. Stubbs, M.A.; John F. Weldrick.

Members.—C. C. Atkinson; Miss Barton; A. W. Beatty; Mrs. Betham; E. M. F. G. Boyle; William Chamney; James Coleman; Michael F. Cox, M.D.; Rev. William Falkiner, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Rev. E. A. Gillespie; Miss M. A. Going; Joseph Gough; T. G. H. Green, M.R.I.A.; P. J. Griffith; Ven. Archdeacon Denis Hanan, D.D.; Rev. Canon John Healy, LL.D.; Lawrence Kehoe; Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A.; Rev. H. C. Lyster, B.D.; Francis M'Bride, J.P.; Rev. D. Monahan, P.P.; Joseph H. Moore, A.I.M.; Miss A. Peter; G. W. Place; Miss U. T. E. Powell; Andrew Roycroft; Rev. James J. Ryan; George P. Sheridan; William Tempest, J.P.; John J. Waddell; Rev. Francis J. Wall; Miss E. Warren; Rev. Sterling De Courcy Williams, M.A.; Charles P. Wilson.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected:—

FELLOW.

Leinster, His Grace the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth: proposed by Lord Frederick FitzGerald, *Fellow*.

White, John, Malvern, Terenure-road, Co. Dublin (*Member*, 1896): proposed by John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Wright, William, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.S.A., Middlesex Hospital, London: proposed by B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.S.A., *Vice-President*.

MEMBERS.

Brown, Thomas, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Butler, Mrs. Henry Cavendish, Innis Rath, Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh: proposed by Mrs. Arthur Hales.

- Dunalley, the Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L., Kilboy, Nenagh: proposed by Colonel W. H. Bayly.
- Faussett, Rev. Charles, B.A., Clonmethan Rectory, Oldtown, Co. Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A., *Fellow*.
- Forsayeth, Gordon W., Whitechurch House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A., *Fellow*.
- Fry, William, J.P., F.R.G.S., Wilton House, Merrion-road, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A., *Fellow*.
- Hackett, Edmond Byrne, 6718, Second-avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A., *Fellow*.
- Hamilton, Lady Alexandra, Barons Court, Co. Tyrone: proposed by Colonel J. R. Bailie, M.R.I.A.
- Mahony, Peirce Gun, M.R.I.A., Cork Herald of Arms, 24, Burlington-road, Dublin: proposed by Lord Walter FitzGerald, J.P., M.R.I.A.
- Murphy, Miss M. A., B.A., Mallow-street, Limerick: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow*.
- Purefoy, Richard Dancer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 62, Merrion-square, Dublin: proposed by John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A.
- Sayers, Reginald Brydges, 19, Chelmsford-road, Dublin: proposed by David Mac Ritchie, F.S.A., *Fellow*.

The Statement of the Society's Accounts for the year 1907 was received, adopted, and ordered to be printed. (See page 197.)

The following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication:—

- "A Note on Certain Irish Public Records," by Thomas Laffan, M.R.C.S., *Fellow*.
(Read by Mr. P. J. O'Reilly, *Fellow*.)
- "The Irish Franciscan College at Louvain, Belgium," by Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Cavenagh, *Member*. (Read by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, *Fellow*.)
- "The Irish Benedictine Nunnery at Ypres, Belgium," by Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Cavenagh, *Member*. (Read by E. C. R. Armstrong, *Fellow*.)
- "An Inscribed Cross-Slab from Gallen Priory, Ferbane, King's County," by E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

The Meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, May 26th, 1908.

EVENING MEETING, KILKENNY,

May 26th, 1908.

AN EVENING MEETING of the 60th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the Club House Hotel, Kilkenny, on Tuesday, May 26th, at 8 o'clock, the RIGHT REV. DR. D'ARCY, Bishop of Ossory, in the Chair.

Mr. Richard Langrishe gave an historical account of the Abbey of Jerpoint, and on the following day, when the members visited the building, pointed out the chief architectural features.

The following papers were read by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A., and referred to the Council for publication :—

“A List of Procurations for the Dioceses of Cashel and Emly, A.D. 1437,” by the Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D., *Member*.

“Music Printing in Dublin from 1700 to 1750,” by W. H. Grattan Flood, M.U.S.D., K.S.G., *Member*.

Amongst the Exhibits, the Sword and Mace of the city of Kilkenny were shown to the members, by permission of the Mayor of Kilkenny, Captain the Hon. Otway Cuffe.

EXCURSIONS, &c.

The Local Committee, with Mr. M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., Hon. Local Secretary, carried out the following programme of excursions :—

TUESDAY, *May 26th*, 1908.

At 2 o'clock members assembled at the Parade, and visited the Castle and Picture Gallery, by the kind permission of the Marquis of Ormonde. Afterwards they proceeded to St. Mary's Church and Monuments (Kyteler Tomb-stone, &c.), Shee's Almshouse, Museum, Black Abbey, St. Francis's Abbey, St. Canice's Cathedral, Round Tower, &c.; and at 5 o'clock the party were hospitably entertained to tea at the Bishop's Palace, by kind invitation of the Right Rev. Dr. D'Arcy and Mrs. D'Arcy.

WEDNESDAY, *May 27th*, 1908.

At 9 o'clock, a.m., members assembled at the Club House Hotel, and drove through Bennettsbridge, and, by the kind permission of Major-General Sir Hugh M'Calmont, K.C.B., through his demesne at Mount Juliet.

At Thomastown the ruins of the old Parish Church and tombs were visited, and at Jerpoint Newtown the ruins of the ancient church were seen, and Jerpoint Cistercian Abbey and monuments were inspected.

At Jerpoint Abbey Mr. Langrishe described the tombs and architecture of the building. One of the bases of the coupled columns of the cloister arcade, which had been brought that day by Mr. Murphy, was examined with great interest. The Rev. Canon French, M.R.I.A., has supplied the following account of the removal and return of this sculptured stone :—

“On the 12th of March last I received a letter from a lady who was about to leave the neighbourhood of Monasterevan, in which she said that she wished to place in safety a curious stone which had been presented to her a great many years ago by the caretaker of Jerpoint Abbey, in the County Kilkenny, and that a cat was carved on it. She said that she had obtained my address from a friend, and that she now wrote in

order to obtain my advice as to whom it should be sent to in order that it might be safely lodged in the County Kilkenny again. I wrote at once and asked her to have the stone safely packed and sent by rail to M. M. Murphy, Esq., M.R.I.A., who lives at Kilkenny, and at the same time I asked him to be good enough to receive the stone and have it placed in the Museum until such time as it was decided what should be done with it. Mr. Murphy at once took charge of the stone and had it deposited in the Museum, where it now rests.

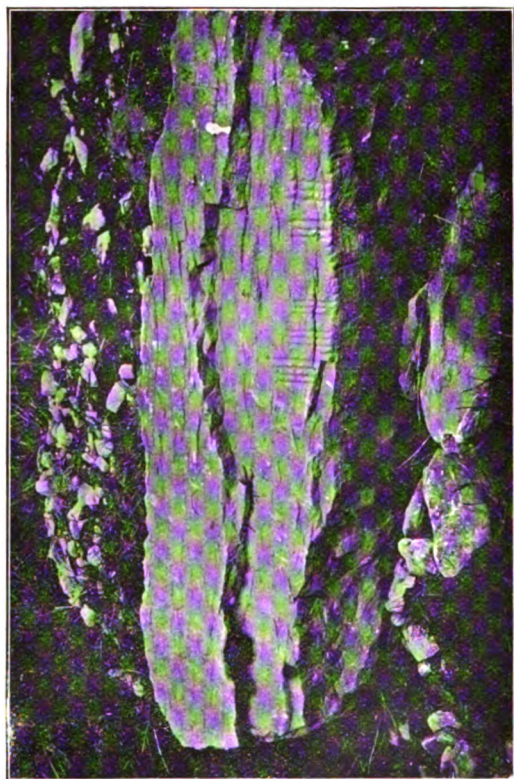
"May I, while writing on this subject, also mention that I have reason to believe that this caretaker, who has long since ceased to be the custodian of the Abbey, was most generous in his gifts of the property committed to his charge, which I would illustrate by a fact within my own personal knowledge.

"Many years ago, long before the Society was under its present management, I attended a meeting of the Society in Dublin, and during the meeting a young gentleman came forward and produced for exhibition a most interesting little statue about 18 inches long (evidently removed from a niche), which he said had been given to him by the caretaker of Jerpoint Abbey. It never for a moment seemed to enter into his head that he had done anything wrong in carrying it off, and unfortunately our Hon. Secretary was not then present to enlighten him on the subject, so he walked away with it without a word of remonstrance from anyone. Even now if these lines should meet his eye, he might be induced to follow the example of this lady and return the little statue to its proper custodians. The stone has at one side a figure of a cat sculptured in high relief; on the reverse side there is a much-obliterated cat running, and at one end of the stone there is carved the perfect head of a cat. This stone is 13½ inches long and 5½ high. Mr. Murphy identifies the stone as the base of one of the upright columns in the outer wall of the cloister of Jerpoint Abbey. As far as the writer knows, the cat never had a place in Christian symbolism, nor was it used for ornamentation in Christian architecture, except on the stone now under notice. In pagan Egyptian symbolism the goddess 'Bast' was represented as a cat-headed deity. 'The cat was also sacred to Isis or the moon. Temples were raised and sacrifices were offered in its honour, and its body was embalmed at death.' Many years ago a cargo of these embalmed cats was brought to Liverpool to be sold as curiosities, or failing to be disposed of in that way to be manufactured into superphosphate; but among European nations the cat is regarded with suspicion as a favourite agent of witchcraft, and seems often to have shared in the cruelties inflicted on those who were supposed to practise the black art."

At Inistioge the remains of the Augustinian Abbey were visited, after lunch had been partaken of at the hotel.

Woodstock Library and grounds were visited by kind permission of E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., D.L. The party then returned to Kilkenny.

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Ooam Stone at Greenhill, County Cork.
(From a Photograph by Col. J. Grove White.)

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III., VOL. XXXVIII.

Papers.

ANOTHER GREENHILL OGAM, COUNTY CORK.

BY SIR JOHN RHYS, D.LITT., HON. FELLOW.

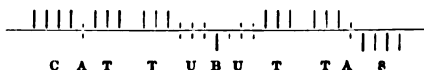
[Submitted JULY 7, 1908.]

ON the 20th of October last, Col. Grove White, J.P., Kilbyrne, Doneraile, co. Cork, sent me a copy of an ogam inscription found at Greenhill in that county. The discovery was made on August 6th by the Colonel in the company of Mr. James Buckley, chairman of the Irish Texts Society. Mr. Buckley has since published an account of the ogam in the "Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society" for 1907, pages 116-118. In his notes, Mr. Buckley says that Greenhill is near Burnfort, which is some six or seven miles from Mallow and about fourteen miles from Cork. He describes the stone as 7 feet in length, and the material as hard green slate, with a cross-section of diamond shape, and with sides of 18 or 20 inches in width. The top is unfortunately broken, but the scoring up to that point was read by Col. Grove White, and sent to me, whereupon I wrote back to say that it contained the early genitive of a celebrated Irish name, *Cathbad* or *Cathboth*. Shortly afterwards the Colonel sent me an excellent photograph, which he has kindly given me permission to have printed here. It demonstrates the correctness of his reading of the name as he had

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given it me. It is the following, with the Roman equivalent added opposite each ogam symbol :



Then follow traces of more ogams : after the *s* both the Colonel and Mr. Buckley read an *a*, which is followed by traces of one or more consonants on the *H* side, so that the word cannot be the *avi* which one would expect. I ought to say that the photograph does not enable me to see the *a* ; but taking it to be on the stone, I find that two ways of dividing the legend are possible. 1. That which has been already assumed, into *Cattubuttas* and a word beginning with *a*. 2. *Cattubuttas* in an intermediate stage would be reduced to *Cattubutta* : in case this was the form intended here, the second word would be one beginning with *sa*. As at present informed I prefer the former view, that we have here the full genitive *Cattubuttas*. The transliteration of this would be *Cathubuthas*, but the second *th* would have to be taken as standing for the soft sound of that digraph, as in the English words 'that' or 'this.' That is to say, *Cattubuttas* meant *Cathubudas*, or let us say, for the sake of the printer, *Cathubudhas*.

That is clearly a genitive of the consonantal declension *Cathubudh-as* ; accordingly the nominative would theoretically have been *Cathubud-s*, liable to be reduced successively to *Cathubus*, *Cathubu*, perhaps *Cathubū*. This in its turn seems to have been shortened to *Cathub*, that is *Cathubh* or else *Cathbu*, that is *Cathbhu*. We have a trace of this last form in *Cathbudh*¹ as the name of a bishop who died in A.D. 554 or thereabouts, according to Tigernach as edited by Dr. Stokes in the "Revue Celtique," xvii, 141. In his edition also of Cormac's Glossary, translated by O'Donovan, p. 39, the latter renders *mac Cathbad* into English as "Cathbu's son." But the better-established form seems to have been *Cathub*. Thus Tigernach's bishop appears as *Cathub* in the "An. of Ulster" (ed. Hennessy), and in the "Martyrology of Oengus" (ed. Stokes), p. 112, Ap. 6 ; also in his "Mart. of Gorman," and in the "Mart. of Donegal." On the other hand, the *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 555, calls the same man *Cathbadh*, with the genitive used as a nominative. The older form of this last was *Cathboth* : we have, for instance, *Jugulatio Generis Cathboth*² in the Annals of Ulster, A.D. 700 ; and Stokes and Strachan give it, together with *Cathbad*,

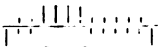
¹ Here the intrusive *dh* was introduced by some later scribe, but a nominative *Cathbud* is given also in a "Tract on the Scots of Dalriada," printed in Skene's "Picts and Scots," p. 313.

² The editor, the late Mr. Hennessy, has on this the note : "Cinel-Cathbotha (or Cinel-Cathbuid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriads." Where he got the genitive *Cathbotha* I have not been able to find : the inflectional *a* of *Cattubuttas* could not normally survive.

in their *Thesaurus Palæohibernicus*, from notes in the Book of Armagh; and so in Stokes's "Patrick": see also the "Grammatica Celtica" (after Tirechan), p. 256*. In the Book of Leinster I have noted the following instances: nominative *Cathub*, fo. 312^a, 365^{ε3},¹ to which may be added the Latin-made genitive *Cathubi*, fo. 358*; genitive *Cathboth*, *Cathbath*, fo. 316^b, 325^f, 325^h, 362^f, 365^a, used as nominative, fo. 311^c, 329^e, and both as genitive and nominative on fo. 319^c. The reason for the uncertainty was the fact that *Cathub* and *Cathboth* ceased to be regarded as cases of one and the same name: so a genitive *Cathuib* came to be made for *Cathub*, and *Cathbad*, when treated as nominative, was supplied with a new genitive *Cathbaid*. The more usual practice seems, however, to have been to use *Cathboth*, or *Cathbad*, as both nominative and genitive. The severance of the form *Cathbu* from *Cathboth* was doubtless completed by the latter becoming *Cathbath* or *Cathbad*, owing to the inveterate tendency to change *o* into *ā*. The case of the name *Caolbad* is much the same, except that I have never, so far as I can remember, come across the ancient nominative. The only other compound of *bod-* which I have noticed is one on a stone at Knockboy (Bealamhire) in the parish of Dunbulloge, in the county of Cork: on the one edge it has *Ertagni* (? *Nertagni*), and on the other *Viniobodas*, of which every letter is doubtful till you come to *obodas*. I should be very glad if somebody else would examine it. No Welsh compound in point occurs to me except the *Caffo* of Llangaffo church in Anglesey. *Caffo* was probably borrowed from the Irish genitive *Cathboth* when that was pronounced *Cath-vodh*.

The compound resolves itself into *cattu* (= *cathu*), "battle, or else a battalion or host," and *bodh*, as to which I have come to the conclusion that it is the denasalized equivalent of the *bind*, *band*, *bond* of the Teutonic languages. The compound would thus seem to have meant "he who stays or stops the battle," or, more probably, "one who binds a host, one who takes a battalion prisoners." This interpretation would be on the plane of the most ambitious class of Celtic names; and it is interesting to find that the important group of Indo-European words represented by English *bind* and its congeners has not been wholly lost in Celtic. The Sanskrit is given as *bandh*, "to bind, to obstruct," and from it was formed the adjective *badhirā*, "deaf," which is matched exactly by the Irish *bodhar*, Welsh *byddar*, "deaf." There is one other word of this origin in ordinary use in Celtic, namely, Irish *buden* (modern spelling *buidhean*), Welsh *byddin*, which Stokes refers to an early form *bodinā*. The actual words in question mean "a host or army," in other words, a *band* of armed men acknowledging a common *bond* of union. We have possibly the element *bod-* as the leading one in the genitive *Bodi-beve* in the

¹ This occurs in a list of bishops, and refers probably to the Bishop Cathub, already mentioned.

Latin version of the Llanwinio stone, Carmarthenshire: the imperfect  (*Boci-b*) in Ogam is, perhaps, to be considered as carelessly spaced for *Boddi-b . . .* We seem to have the Welsh equivalent in *Bedyw* (for **Byd-vyw*) in the *Kulhwch Story*: see the *Red Book*, "*Mabinogion*," p. 107.

The stone previously discovered at Greenhill was visited by me in 1883, and it reads *Treno maqui mucoi Quiritti*.

POSTSCRIPT.

I may mention here that my attempt in the March number to interpret the name *Laiscepta* proves untenable: I have had various suggestions made to me, but they are all impossible. Professor Kuno Meyer kindly informs me that he finds *Lemain*, genitive *Lemna*, a pretty common female name.

NOTES ON ARDEE, COUNTY LOUTH.

BY JOSEPH T. DOLAN, M.A., MEMBER.

ARDEE (Aḡ-Ḥirḃia) is a town of 1883 inhabitants (1901 Census), situated about midway between Drogheda and Dundalk, and about eight miles from the sea-coast. It has a unique place in our literature as the scene of the Fight at the Ford—perhaps the most famous incident in the legendary history of Ireland. The River Dee, which flows west to east to the sea, was the boundary of Ulster where the young chief of Muirthemne held back the invading armies of Connaught. The site of the combat between Cuchulainn and Ferdiad may be located with reasonable accuracy at the present bridge over the river, as the modern street which crosses the bridge, and is the main roadway north and south, must be identical with the ancient thoroughfare that necessarily ran through the ford.

It was here in the water that—

“Midford on Uladh’s border young Cuchulain stood alone,
Maeve and all her hosts withstanding,”

till his brother-in-arms Ferdiad, the ablest of the warriors of Connaught, was induced to go against him. Our historians and poets of many centuries have expended all their art in describing the struggle of skill and strength of the two heroes; and our readers will remember Aird’s comment that he “knew of nothing in the reaches of our human blood so marvellously striking and sweet” as the old tradition which Sir Samuel Ferguson reproduced, that—

“the champions in the pauses of the deadly combat kissed.”

The writers of the Ordnance Survey Letters tell that on their visit to Ardee in 1835 they were shown a mound to the west of the river which was said to be Ferdiad’s grave. No trace of this nor any tradition concerning it now remains.

The great earthen fort on the south of the river, just outside of the town, near the road to Dunleer, and visible from the railway, must have been a stronghold of much importance. One would wish to connect it with the Connacht invasion, and to suppose it served for an entrenchment for Queen Maeve’s camp during the long sojourn of her forces here; but it is more likely to have been built as a place of permanent residence than an earthenwork thrown up by an invading army.

There is no chief nor clan's name associated with it by tradition. It was called "Castleguard" up to the last century, and later "Dawson's Mound," from the estate which it adjoined. A very interesting suggestion has been made by Mr. T. Barry, formerly of Castlebellingham, that Castleguard may be a modern form, through Caiseal Guthaird, of Rath Guthaird, the place where, according to the *Seanchus Mor*, the Christian revision of the Brehon Laws was made by the Commission of Nine appointed by King Laogaire at the instance of St. Patrick. The earlier name of the River Dee, the Nith, gives support to this theory; but there are more serious arguments against it. It is, however, the only attempt that has ever been made to explain the name Castleguard.

No references are known which show Ardee to have been a place of any importance during the early Christian or Danish periods. St. Patrick's journey to Louth and thence to Armagh must have led him through Ardee; but there is no tradition nor any incident of his life recorded in connexion with it.

During the incursions of the Danes, Muirceartach Mac Neill of the Leather Cloaks—*Muirceartac na geocall gcoiceann*—prince of Aileach, "the Hector of the west of Europe in his time," as he is called by the Four Masters, and certainly the finest character of that era until the reign of Malachy, met his death at Ardee.

For twenty years he had been the defender of Ulster from the ravages of the Northmen, and in 941 had made the famous circuit of Ireland to receive the submission of the chiefs of all the provinces as successor to the *Ard Ri*. Two years later, in 943, he opposed a Danish force under Blacair at Ardee, but was defeated and slain, and the poets lamented, "Alas! the country of the Gael will be always an orphan."

Under date A.D. 985, the Four Masters record "the abduction of the shrine of Patrick by Maelseachlainn (the *Ard Ri* Malachy, who afterwards relinquished his sovereignty to Brian Boru) from Ath Fhirdiadh to Ath Sighe (now Assey, near Tara), in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, *i.e.* the visitation of Meath, both Church and State, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlainn himself, besides seven *cumhals* and every other demand in full."

Two battles of the "kings with opposition" took place at Ardee—the first in 1075, when Turlogh O'Brien, King of Munster, grandson of Brian Boru, having obtained the submission of all the kings and chiefs of Leinster and Connaught, invaded Ulster to demand hostages, and thus assert his sovereignty over the whole country. His march was checked by the Ulstermen at Ardee, who defeated his army with heavy slaughter, and drove it back out of their territory.

Three-quarters of a century later, in 1159, a very important battle was fought here, which secured the title of *Ard Ri* for Murtogh O'Lochlainn

of Aileach, King of Ulster. On the death of Turlogh O'Connor of Connaught, who had held the sovereignty of all Ireland, his son Rory, afterwards the last Ard Ri of Ireland, claimed submission, in his father's place, from his rival O'Loclainn of Ulster, and marched into the northern province as far as Ardee, assisted by a large army of Connaught and Munster men to exact it. O'Loclainn, however, gave him battle instead, and won a victory which compelled O'Connor to recognize his supremacy and give him hostages.

It was not till Murtagh forfeited the loyalty of Ulster by a treacherous attack on some of its chiefs seven years later, and fell in battle, that Rory O'Connor became Ard Ri.

Another battle of consequence is recorded as having taken place at Ardee in 1128. The men of Farney (in county Monaghan) had invaded the territory of the Ui Bruins, and carried off great spoil. The Ui Bruins, with their ally, Tiernan O'Ruaire, followed in pursuit with a very large army, and came up with them at Ardee, when the Farney men were again successful, and defeated O'Ruaire with the loss of 400 men.

Ardee became an important settlement of the colonists after the English invasion. Roger de Peppard was the first Norman knight to get a manor here. He built the fine castle which still towers over the street, just at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and in 1207 founded a Monastery of Trinitarians or Crouched Friars under the invocation of St. John, "for the health of his own soul and the souls of his wife, his father, mother, and brethren," as the Roll states. He also built a hospital which he put under the monks' care, and settled some of his lands upon them for their maintenance.

This monastery and hospital grew in importance during the 350 years till the dissolution. The community had charge of most of the neighbouring parishes, and were endowed by benefactors with house-property in the town, and a great deal of land in the adjoining country.

The last prior at the dissolution was George Dowdall, who was afterwards Archbishop of Armagh; and the estates of the monastery were given by Elizabeth to Edward Moore, and confirmed by James I to his son Sir Garret Moore, the ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda, who also obtained Mellifont Abbey and all its property.

One of the sons of Sir Garret Moore made his residence at Ardee, and here his descendants remained for a century. The site of their demesne is still named Moore Hall.

The present Catholic Church probably stands on the grounds of this Trinitarian Monastery. The more usual opinion, however, is that the monastery occupied the site of the Protestant Church in the northern part of the town; but the fact that Moore Hall adjoins the other site, and that the rest of the lands about the Catholic Church were also till recently the Moore property, and that the street is named John-street, favours the first assumption.

There was also a Carmelite Abbey in Ardee in early times—endowed, if not founded, by Ralph Pippard in the reign of Edward I. The town of Ardee made a grant of land to the community in 1302, and individual townsmen added to their revenues—one assigning them an annual rent of 4*d.*—not, however, so trifling a sum as it would be now.

When Edward Bruce took and burned Ardee in 1315, in his invasion of the Pale, many of the people of the town took refuge in the church of the Carmelite Abbey, and were burned to death, men, women, and children, in the destruction of the building.

Synods of the province of Armagh and chapters of the Carmelite order were held in the church at different times up to the Reformation. On the dissolution of the monasteries the property of this Carmelite abbey was found to be value for twenty-seven shillings and twopence, but there is no mention of its disposal.

St. Mary's Protestant Church preserves some of the original buildings of this abbey, if, indeed, it is not the site of the Trinitarian church.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the three mills of Ardee were retained as the property of the kings for grinding corn for the English army in the Irish campaigns. The Rolls contain an order for the repair of the royal mills in 1304, a return of the cost of the repairs, a valuation made by twelve assessors under the direction of the sheriff of Louth, of the mills, their buildings and furniture, and a lease of the mills for twelve years to Adam le Caumberfeyng and John Cocus (Cox?) at an annual rent of 16 marks, but under covenant to improve one of the mills.

There are many entries concerning Ardee in the State Papers of these centuries, but they generally have reference to private property only.

Ardee suffered badly in Edward Bruce's campaign. On his first descent upon the Pale in 1315 he sacked Dundalk, and then advanced to Ardee.

He was encamped near it when De Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster, marched against him from Connaught, but nothing more than a skirmish took place between them, and Bruce then retreated to the River Bann.

When Sir John Birmingham, the English commander, defeated Bruce in the battle of Faughard three years later, and brought his head to Edward II, the King rewarded him with the Manor of Ardee and the title of Earl of Louth. (See Note (a) at end of paper.)

Hostings of the Pale to repel the inroads of the O'Reillys and other Irish clans were often made at Ardee, and in 1452 the Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earl of Ormond, "the best Captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those days" (Duald Mac Firbis's Annals), died at Ardee (probably in the castle) on his way home to Dublin after a six weeks' journey of war and peace-making through the interior and north of Ireland.

When the English territory was most restricted by the attacks of the Irish in the fifteenth century, Ardee became the western limit of the Pale in this quarter; and the ditch ordered to be built by Poyning's Parliament of 1494 to enclose the Pale was to run by "Syddan, and so down to Maundevillestown (Mansfieldstown) by West Ardee and so to the water of Dundugan (now the River Fane, three or four miles south of Dundalk) and so as that water goeth to the sea." ("Liber Niger.")

In O'Neill's destructive invasion of the Pale in 1539 he burned Ardee on his way back from Navan, and carried off its spoil, but was pursued by the English Deputy, assisted by the Mayor of Drogheda, and beaten disastrously in the battle of Ballyhoe (seven miles north-west).

A great plague attacked the Pale in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and in 1575 Sir Henry Sydney, having come over to Ireland as Lord Deputy, reported that "the good towns of Carlingford, Dundalk, and Ardee are extremely impoverished . . . from the continual passing to and fro the north, and besides the ill neighbourhood of Ferney, the Fues, and the Orrery."

In 1589 the town was occupied by Rys Ap Hugh with an English garrison, and there is a letter from him to Sir John Perrot, then of the Privy Council of England, telling of the state of affairs in Ulster. Later, in 1593, the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam writes of his visit to Ardee, from which he sent a letter to Hugh O'Neill, expressing distrust of O'Neill's attitude towards Elizabeth. The State Papers contain a large number of communications written from and concerning Ardee during those years.

The county of Louth was overrun by the Irish in 1596-7-8, and the English colonists despoiled. Ardee was the English outpost, and a garrison was maintained here; but the Governor, Rys Ap Hugh, continually asking for reinforcements, and complaining that his troops are powerless in numbers and want victuals, says that he is unable to prevent the pillaging and burning of the Palesmen's villages before his eyes, and that if Ardee is allowed to be lost, "such a town will not be made in those borders for seven years."

In 1598 the inhabitants of Ardee sent a petition to the Lord Justices and Council, praying that they might be paid £306 which they had disbursed in money and victuals for the soldiers during these years, under warrant from the Commanders and Council—payment which had always been postponed when claimed heretofore.

After another couple of years they had to receive the large garrison of 700 foot and 50 horse, posted here by Mountjoy in his campaign against Hugh O'Neill. (See Note (b) at end of paper.)

Ardee seems to have enjoyed peace during the reigns of James I and Charles I. In 1638 two members of the Carmelite order, sent by their

superiors from Dublin, came to Ardee and got back the ruins of their old abbey, and, with the help of the townspeople, rebuilt it. Their community grew in numbers till the end of 1641, when the approach of the Puritan army put them to flight. They returned under the protection of the Confederates, and remained in possession till the Cromwellian settlement. Their monastery was then given with many other estates to Captain John Ruxton.

In the war of 1641 Sir Phelim O'Neill occupied Ardee without resistance, and when he was besieging Drogheda, O'Moore encamped with a reserve army of 2000 men between Ardee and Dundalk. On the retreat of Sir Phelim, after lifting the siege, he was followed to Ardee by Sir Henry Tichburne and Lord Moore, where they defeated his rearguard of 1000 men, but were withstood "by some musketeers placed in a tower at the foot of a bridge by which the town is entered." (Gilbert's "History of the Confederation"; Parker's Narrative.)

In 1653, at the end of the war, "the then ruinous town of Atherdie" was allotted amongst some thirty of the Cromwellian army, who in the following ten years built, according to their own statement, "many faire stone houses, and repaired all the buildings—and laid out most of their substance in erecting shopps and conveniences for their several trades, whereby the said towne is now become, from a heape of rubbish, a place of English manufacture, and was likely to have daily improved."

Finding that the Act of Settlement threatened to transfer this property to the officers of the pre-'49 regiments, these Ardee residents petitioned Charles II in 1664 to confirm it to them in the Act of Explanation, in which they apparently succeeded.

A great part of the lands about Ardee is still owned by the representatives of the grantees under the Act of Settlement.

During the next thirty years the new inhabitants were settling down and securing their property, and the Corporation of the town was fairly well occupied in regulating the tenancies of its Commons lands—which were over 430 Irish acres in extent, and searching for the parcels of "concealed lands" which the occupiers were not very eager to make known to them.

The existing records of the Corporation date from this period—the first Minute Book beginning in 1661, and there is an interesting map of the town made by their order, by the Borough Surveyor, in 1677. The Corporation was a very important body in this and the following century and a half. It had two portreeves elected annually till 1713, when it obtained a charter from Queen Anne reducing the portreeves to one, in order to save expense.

On the accession of James II, the Cromwellian Corporation was deposed from power by a trial in the High Court, and the old inhabitants restored by a new charter from the king.

The Cromwellian settlers must have been the more numerous, however, and they regained the mastery after the Battle of Boyne.

With the outbreak of the Jacobite War, Ardee again became an important military post. When Schomberg sailed with the English army to Belfast in August, 1689, James came from Dublin and mustered his forces at Drogheda, where recruits from the country joined him day by day. Schomberg advanced to Dundalk and encamped there on 7th September, and a week later James moved with his whole army of 22,000 men to Ardee.

Two days after he pushed on to the Bridge of Fane, within three and a-half miles of Dundalk, where he remained for three weeks trying to tempt Schomberg into an engagement. Finding this vain, he withdrew the whole army to Ardee on 6th October, and encamped there for a month (the field immediately north of the town called the Camp Park is believed to have been the site it occupied, and the King himself is said to have lived in Moore's mansion-house, in Moore Hall). During this time the soldiers were occupied in fortifying the town for the winter; and when November came, James disposed part of the army in various castles between Ardee and the sea, quartered fifty horsemen and six battalions of foot in the town, and sent the rest to their homes for the winter, while he himself withdrew to Dublin.

In the following June, James gathered the army again at Drogheda and led them to Dundalk, where he lay till he found Schomberg and William approaching from Belfast. He then retreated before them to get a good position for battle at the Boyne, and passed a night at Ardee, where William, moving a day's march behind him, spent the following night—two days before they met on the memorable 1st July at Oldbridge.

With the end of these centuries of warfare Ardee lost its importance in the national history of the country.

The Corporation ruled with majesty over their small domain, enrolling the aristocracy of the county in the ranks of their freemen, setting the customs, and electing their magistrates yearly with all formality; and in 1735 the portreeve and three members of the Council divided the Corporation estates amongst themselves on leases for ever at 5s. an acre.

Various powerful landowning families of the neighbourhood got a predominating influence in succession: Moore, Tisdall (ancestors of the Tisdalls, of Charlesfort, Co. Meath, and Dublin), Parkinson, Ruxton (of Ardee House), and Banks (ancestors of the family of the late Sir John Banks).

The Corporation returned two members to Parliament, and in 1768 there was a great struggle for ascendancy between Thomas Tisdall and John Ruxton, who fought the seats each with an unimportant colleague from the country. The petition of the defeated party, and other

unsuccessful lawsuits against the Ruxton portreeves, cost the Corporation over £1000 in three years.

On the passing of the Act of Union, and the disfranchisement thereby of the Borough, the two sitting members, William Ruxton and William Parkinson Ruxton, both residents of Ardee, received £7500 compensation each, for their own, not the Corporation's, benefit.

The leader of the United Irishmen of county Louth in '98 was an Ardee man, Michael Boylan, a large farmer of Blakestown, half a mile south from the town. On the fateful night of the rising, 23rd May, his men mustered, in many thousands it is said, on the road beside his house, to march to Tara; but Boylan, whether through loss of courage, or the restraint, as he alleged, of his family, would not go out, and the Louth men dispersed to their homes. His lieutenant, Dan Kelly, a labouring man of Ardee, whose grave is known in Ardee churchyard, punished his recusancy by swearing of his implication in the movement, and Boylan was accordingly hung in Drogheda, 13th June, 1798, in his twenty-sixth year.

The contribution of Ardee to the history of the nineteenth century is small, except that of having produced Alexander Dawson, the popular hero of the Louth Election of 1826, and in later times Chichester Fortescue, the late Lord Carlingford, whose distinguished political career brought him to the Lord Presidentship of the Council.

Of the historical buildings and remains of Ardee the great earthen fort, the Mount of Castleguard, is the most ancient. It is 90 feet high. A good part of the two drains and ditches that encircled it remains, and the inner of these, which is now but from 3 to 5 feet deep, was, according to Seward's description in 1789, 30 feet in depth. Another earthen mound, called "The Lios" (the fort), stood at the north-east end of the town, but was levelled by a farmer about seventy years ago. There is a remarkable and well-preserved fortification of clay, shaped thus **A**, in Ardee House demesne, west of the town, near the site of the town wall. Nothing is known of its age, but it may have been erected at any time during the struggles with the Irish from without the Pale.

Of stone buildings, St. Mary's Protestant church, repaired, and to some extent rebuilt, in 1812, contains the original brick piers and portion of the tower of the early church. A piscina remains in one of these piers. No old burial monuments exist, though many distinguished people were buried here, notably, Sir William Taaffe, of Smarmore, died 1631, a famous captain in Elizabeth's service, and father of the first Lord Taaffe, of Ballymote (now represented by Count Taaffe, of Austria, and Captain George Taaffe, D.L., of Smarmore Castle, Ardee), who left a bequest of £50 for his monument in this church.

Rev. Canon Lockett Ford, M.A., Ardee, has set up in the church a very remarkable and ancient baptismal font, dug up in the graveyard of Mansfieldstown. He has also a Communion cup of 1584.

In the porch of the church are the centre and arms of a fair-sized cross, which may have been a town or churchyard cross.

Behind the graveyard is a well-preserved but roofless house called "The College," which was apparently part of the monastic buildings. As we have said, there are arguments in favour of this church having belonged to the Trinitarian Monastery of St. John, or to the Carmelite Monastery, the former being the more general opinion.



ST. MOCHTA'S HOUSE.

The Catholic church, which is probably on the other site, is entirely a modern building, having been erected in 1829.

The large castle, built about 1207 by Roger de Peppard, is in fine preservation. It passed through many hands, and is sometimes spoken

of in fifteenth-and sixteenth-century State papers as the King's Castle. It was given at the Restoration to the famous Theobald Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford, the friend of Charles II, and Ambassador to the Emperor.

The other castle, "Hatch's Castle," the residence of the Hatch family for two hundred years, is also of great age, but the date of its foundation is not known. There is a third castle similar to this second one, in Ardee House demesne, which was evidently the home of the predecessors of the Ruxton family before 1641.

The pier of one of the town gates, Cappock's or East Gate, remains in very fair preservation, east of the railway station; the site of the walls is accurately known, but the walls that occupy it in places seem to be more modern.

NOTES ADDED IN THE PRESS.

(a) Page 208.—The Corporation of Ardee obtained Charters from Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry VI, empowering them to levy tolls for the purpose of walling and paving the town. The portion of the town-gate that remains may date from this early period.

(b) Page 209.—Red Hugh O'Donnell's course from Mellifont to Dundalk, in his famous flight from Dublin Castle, led him by Ardee; and Hugh O'Neill also passed through the town on two memorable journeys—first on his way to Mellifont to make his submission to Elizabeth, through her Deputy, in 1603; and again when he travelled thither to take farewell of his old friend, Sir Garret Moore, before leaving Ireland for ever.

THE CISTERCIAN DAY.

BY ST. CLAIR BADDELEY, PRESIDENT, BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(COMMUNICATED BY SIR HENRY BELLINGHAM, BART., D.L., FELLOW.)

[Read JULY 7, 1906.]

“THE tree of silence bears the fruit of peace,” says a Buddhist proverb. This sacred but invisible tree flourished in every Cistercian convent, and we may accept it that the daily life therein (saving in times of social dislocation) fully exemplified the truth of the saying: To speak meant for the Cistercians, *Our mouths shall show forth Thy praise*. There was no need in any part of the inner buildings for the word “silence” to be inscribed. It was understood, and was observed both by monk and lay brother, and it was only broken by befitting chant or by specially-licensed speaking. The noble ideal of St. Benedict we take to have been—

“Govern the lips
As they were palace-doors—the King within.
Tranquil, and fair, and courteous, be all words
Which from that Presence win!
So shall ye pass to clearer heights, and find
Easier ascents and lighter loads of sin,
And larger will to burst the bonds of sense!”

EDWIN ARNOLD.

The foundation of this Order signified to the Cistercian a return to the severe integrity of the primitive Benedictine rule. His habit was to be entirely white, and he was to use silver, not golden, vessels. The windows of his church were to transmit uncoloured light; the altar-cloths were to be of linen, not of silk; and all his convents were to be dedicated to the Virgin.

It may prove interesting to consider of what his day consisted—i.e. its distribution. It was to be occupied in performing the Divine offices—to be dedicated to the service of God, or “opus Dei.” It thus perforce consisted of “labor et lectio” interspersed reasonably (but not at all superfluously) with refection and repose. The day and night (probably transmitting the Roman military division¹ of the twenty-four hours into eight watches, four for the day and four for the night) were portioned out so as to accommodate the various services in the great church. All

¹ Cf. J. T. Micklethwaite in his admirable chapter on the Cistercian Order in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. xv., 1900, p. 256, note 1; and “*Les Monuments primitifs de la Règle Cistercienne*,” 1875.

the intervals, besides those required for washing, eating, and for rest, were filled in with manual labour or with reading, or with especial tasks imposed and performed either within the monastery or beyond its enclosure. Winter lasted from mid-September until Easter; and summer from Easter until September 14th, or the second Holy Cross Day. Let us, therefore, begin with the close of one day, and briefly come round to the next evening!

At 7 p.m. in winter, or at 8 p.m. in summer, the convent-bell called the monks from meditation in their arcaded cloister to "compline" in their church, which they now entered through the processional door, usually placed at the head of the south aisle. Each one throwing back his white hood as he entered, signed himself with water from the stoup, and passed silently to his own stall in the bedimmed choir. This "completing" service, with the "Nunc Dimittis" and prayers, ended with a hymn to the Virgin, all turning themselves to the Crucifix. In summer this office was occasionally recited in the galilee or porch (when there was one), the novices or juniors standing nearest the door. At a sign given by the Superior of the week (the Abbot and Prior having already quitted the choir), all left their stalls and returned to the cloister. There the Prior now sprinkled each one (or each pair of monks) as he passed along the east cloister-walk to the day-stairs and up to the dormitory (in the south-east angle) where all presently arrived.

In the long dorter, divided up into cubicles, extending often over the chapter-house and sacristy up to the wall or gable of the transept (lit only by an oil-cresset with several wicks at each end of it) each one found his own bed, and he entered even this in a prescribed manner; for the Cistercians carried formalities very far, at least in the earlier days of the Order.

The dormitory was probably sub-divided, so that the master of the novices and his charges were grouped together, and possibly also those monks who had taken priest's orders, and who as such celebrated at the altars of the various chapels. The Abbot and Prior also retired in their turn, through the quiet cloister, to their own apartments, while the Cellarer and the lay-brethren, his charges, in like manner extinguished the lights, and went to their own dormitory to repose before rising to another day of solemn service, and hard but peaceful industry. At the same hour the Infirmary, together with his sick or aged patients, ended his various day-labours, put out the light in the chapel, and resigned himself to sleep. But for the rain-storm, or the lowing of cattle in the ox-houses, or the hooting of owls in the woodlands around the monastery, there was no sound to disturb the community until the eighth hour, or 2 a.m., when all would arise for celebrating the night-office, called "vigils" by the Cistercians. It included "Matins."

¹ Vigiliæ.

At that hour the Sacrist's bell was heard tinkling once more in the dormitory as a signal for rising, at sound of which, signing himself with the Cross, each prostrate figure arose, and proceeding to don his woollen night-shoes and the "cuculla" or mantle, finally drew his hood over his head, and then awaited the tolling of the greater bell. Meanwhile some of the novices preceded the monks to the spiral night-stair that led down into the transept. While these were lighting the candles there, the bell gave the signal to their elders, who, led by one of their number bearing a lantern, likewise descended to the transept, and thence went to their stalls, the juniors occupying those nearest the steps of the presbytery, and the Prior and Abbot their respective stalls next the opposite or western entrance of the choir. The novices, of course, were seated beneath them, in the second or third tier of stalls.

The Abbot now gave the sign to cease tolling, and all kneeled to recite the Pater, Ave, and Credo. After this the Antiphoner gave forth the first of the "Gradual" Psalms. Like the rest of this service, these were usually committed to memory, so that all might be independent of the dubious illumination. All mistakes made, however, and all lapses of memory, demanded allotted penances. And these lapses were duly noted by one to whom the duty was appointed. The office for the dead followed.

That ended, the interval before dawn was occupied by meditation in the cloister, or with reading there by candle-light.

A second tolling presently commenced for "Matins" proper. Only one bell might be rung at a time, however many the tower held. Return was made to the choir, and the tolling ceased at the sound given by a clapper struck upon a wooden disc or "tabula."

The Hebdomadarian, or superior priest of the week, now commenced intoning the office. Other psalms followed the "Venite," and then the Reader, first bowing to the Abbot and then to the choir, carried his candle forward to the lectern, and there read the first lesson. This was succeeded by the "Responsorium," leading at once to the second and other lessons and the chanting of the "Te Deum," and thereafter a priest intoned the appointed Gospel, ending the office with an especial prayer for the day. On particular feast-days the Gospel was read from the chancel-step, the Cantor being robed in amice, stole, and maniple, and accompanied by incense and extra lights. No cope was permitted in the early days of the Order. And only at Mass when blessing, or in a festal procession, did the Abbot wear alb and mitre, and carry his staff, the Deacon wearing also his tunicle and dalmatic.

Matins ended, the bell tolled again for Lauds, the monks remaining in their stalls or not (as they pleased), or turning back into the cloister for a brief interval.

Once more assembled there the Antiphones commenced, one side being responded to by the other, and these were followed by the "Little Chapter."

Lauds ended, the monks (preceded by the novices and a lantern), as before, left the choir, and passing up the night-stair returned to bed, the Sacrist putting out the lights in the church and replacing the choir-books in their cupboard. Once more the convent was wrapped in slumber.

After an interval of some three hours (usually at from 6 to 7 a.m.) or daybreak, the Prior awakened the sleepers, and a bell was heard ringing during the length of a "Miserere." Dressing completed, all once again descended to the church, and filled their stalls, where, chanting "Prime" together with three psalms, they ended with "We bless Thee, O Lord."

At its conclusion, one of the greater bells sounded summons for the ordinary Mass, at which the "conversi" and "familiaris" of the community attended west of the choir. All who held priest's orders were used to take the Mass in turn, except, of course, the Infirmarer, who held it in the Infirmary Chapel. The others, if so they desired it, might celebrate in the chapels privately. All were bound to communicate in both¹ kinds on the greater feasts of Maundy, Easter, Pentecost, and Christmas, in addition to each Sabbath-day, and, therefore, "prepared" to receive it.

The greater altars were laid with silken cloths, the celebrant wearing a plain alb without apparels, although not forbidden to use one having a single colour. The Eucharist was kept under lock and key. This was to be received kneeling, and at the south end of the altar. The communicants, however, were to receive the wine standing at the north angle of the altar, the Epistoler holding the chalice, while the Gospeller held the silver pipe, or "fistula" in it, through which in turn all were to drink.² A special point observed was the daily commemoration of St. Benedict and St. Bernard.

Mass ended, the monks entered the cloister through the usual door, and proceeded at once to complete their toilet, in order of precedence, at the lavatories in the south walk, the novices studying their psalters under their instructor until their own turn came. After this the bell tolled for *Chapter* (for there was to be no meal until mid-day), and all passed into the chapter-house, around the sides of which ran a stone-bench similar to that in the cloister. All, however, remained standing until the Abbot and Prior passed before them to their seats at its east end. When all were seated, the junior novice advanced to the lectern in the midst and read the martyrology for the day, followed by a portion of the Rule of the Order of St. Benedict, and called especially "*The Chapter*."

¹ At what date this custom became changed is not ascertained, but probably it was early in the history of the Order.

² Thus all danger of untoward accident to the cup was minimised. Cf. "Consuetudines," Guignard, liii., lviii., pp. 148, 155.

This concluded, all rose to their feet, turned to the Crucifix, and then resumed their seats. Whereupon the Abbot or Prior said:—"Let us now speak concerning the affairs of our Order."¹ Upon this the novices and their master retired. Then followed statements of all offences or faults committed. Denials were made, but no defence or excuse could be offered. Punishment promptly followed, and was received kneeling—if corporal, with a rod. Other penalties were the curtailing of food, or being set to eat after the others had finished. Extremer punishments (for violent or gross crimes) were excommunication, or imprisonment, or expulsion from the Order. But sacred silence was to be observed as to all that took place within this chapter-house or family chamber.

Assigned duties were now read out, and exemptions claimed. Indulgences were signed, and the convent seal was affixed to them by the Precentor who kept it. If there was anyone desiring to be "professed" or "ordained," the matter was considered, and prayer for these was pronounced, and letters of ordination and formal commemoration of all deceased members of the convent and "familiaris" was now made.

After this the community dispersed to their various manual labours, and no books were permitted, save to those upon whom the Abbot had imposed some particular studies.

At certain periods of the year, as in Lent, more leisure was afforded for reading, both in the morning and between Vespers and Compline; and we read of "scriptoria" or desks being added to the warming-houses of Cistercian convents in 1276. The lay-brother was never permitted to learn his letters, and in the fourteenth century his class was destined to give way to hireling labour; and contemporaneous with this important change came some relaxation of the olden austerity of the Order. Both these modifications may be traced to the development of the mendicant orders, and perhaps to the same cause we further owe the later reform of the Cistercian Order known as the "Trappist."

The out-of-door labour chiefly consisted of farming operations, and especially of sheep-raising; and where the farms or granges were remote from the convent it was necessarily unsuitable for the monks or lay-brothers to be separated from their proper residence. Each monk attended for a week at a time to the cooking. The "vestiarius" was excused from ordinary labour. He carried on business for his convent with tailors, tanners, and shoemakers, and he also prepared their dresses for the novices.

Gaiters were worn by the monks as protection both against cold and wet. To such as had to do digging, weeding, and carpentry, the Prior distributed their tools, and himself often went forth with them to the fields or neighbouring granges, where arrived, he pronounced the "*Deus in adjutorium.*" The conclusion was determined by the hour for "terce," which was announced by the bell. Returning now to their cloister, they put

¹ "*Loquamur de Ordine nostro.*"

away their implements, and in due order proceeded to the church. This was followed on feast days by High Mass, to be succeeded by fresh meditation in cloister. At 11.30 a.m. the bell again called them to their stalls for "sext." The Prior left before its conclusion, in order to give the signal for sounding the dinner-bell, and to receive communications from the Guest-master and Infirmer.

"Each monk received a daily allowance¹ of a pound of bread (mixtum) and a measure (emina) of water, cider, or wine." During one half of the year, when there was more than one meal, a third of it was to be reserved for that. These and other precise limitations were doubtless unknown in the later centuries of the Order.

In the frater, or refectory, the Abbot's table was situated at the extreme end of the oblong panelled hall. The sides were occupied by long tables for monks and novices, and laid with white cloths, furnished with plates, double-handled cups, and knives. The Kitchener's assistants awaited the chanting of grace, and the Prior's blessing to the Reader (usually a novice), who now appeared in the hall and received it before mounting to the stone pulpit in the west wall.

After his first sentence the Prior tinkled his bell for the uncovering of bread, and in silence (uninterrupted save by the reading and service of the food) the hard-earned meal began. The ample fish-ponds assure us as to the use of that article of diet, in addition to eggs, vegetables, and a reasonable allowance of meat.

The meal finished, at a fresh signal monks and novices quietly withdrew in set order, after chanting the fifty-first psalm, thus leaving the frater to the Reader and servers, who now washed their hands. The former made their way to the church to render thanks. Meantime the Prior visited the infirmary. The juniors and novices may have been allowed to go and walk in the infirmary court, or "deambulatorium," east of the sub-dorter. During Lent, however (as Mr. Fowler shows), they continued at their field labours until 4 p.m., not breaking their fast until 5, and often saying "sext" and "nones" in the fields. This usage varied in different houses. After evensong—a rather long office—the last events were the "Collation," or reading of the "Collations" of Cassianus, or similar works. This took place in the cloister, and after it the books were returned to the cupboard. The monks then went into the church again for "Compline." And thus the evening and the morning were "the Cistercian Day"!

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¹ J. T. Micklethwaite in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

PROMONTORY FORTS IN THE "IRRUS," COUNTY CLARE.

PART II.—LOOP HEAD AND CROSS GROUP.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Read NOVEMBER 26, 1907.]

(Continued from page 47, supra.)

DUNLECKY CASTLE has in modern days acquired a reputation for being full of treasure, hidden by the Danes and other marauders who frequented it. The cave in which MacMahon used to land is shown. How far the legend of Dunlca, by Michael Hogan, "the Bard of Thomond," is genuine, which tells of this "Ceann Dubh," MacMahon's escape from his burning ship and pursuing enemies, I cannot discover. Tales are told of "a little grey man" appearing to a youth and saying, "If you knew where to go, you need never come to the castle again," and pointing to a place at the cliff where treasure was concealed. The grey man entered the tower, and the boy, following him, found no one there, got alarmed, and ran home. When, long afterwards, he ventured to search the headland, he found he had forgotten the spot indicated by his uncanny guide, and so lost the tide that led on to fortune. Another man is said to have come from England, saying he would dig at a spot some paces west from the gate "if he found rushes there." He found a single rush, and dug a pit, still pointed out, but got nothing.

There seem to be evident traces of an earlier entrenchment, a nearly levelled straight mound, 15 feet thick, running across the head; the castle wall forms a revetment outside; the fosse is well marked at the north cliff, but was evidently a mere continuation of a deep natural hollow, with a little stream running southward about the middle of the castle, as in the fosse of Dundahlin, hereafter described. The existing wall of Dunlecky is almost exactly 78 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches thick; the tower walls are from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 8 inches thick, and about 19 feet long over all, and 13 feet 2 inches inside.¹ The fact of the castle wall cutting into the mound, and of the occurrence of "Dun" as an element in the name, favours the view that the spot was a genuine Promontory Fort.

Driving along the cliff road southward, we see the great dark wreck of Illaunanearaun,² broadside to the land; it has a fine natural arch to

¹ Mr. Hewson's paper gives these as respectively 7 and 11 feet.

² So called from the red iron scum down its flanks. In the recent sale of Moveens this island (though opposite) was decided to form no part of that townland. It was

seaward, and traces of sheep enclosures on the summit. Beyond the picturesque creek and streams of Bealanaglas, or Gowleen, the coast again rises into a noble range of cliffs in the townlands of Knocknagarhoon, Trusklieve, and Tullig. Though nearly twice as high as those of Kilkee, rising from 200 to 300 feet above the waves, they have few projecting headlands, and so afford fewer sites for forts or vantage-grounds for extensive views. To the sea they present a magnificent rampart, with arches and caves of great height and grandeur. The summit of Knocknagarhoon, a hill 414 feet high, was crowned by an old Telegraph Tower, miscalled a "castle" on the maps. It looks out to Aran and Connemara northward, to the Killarney Mountains, and those from Tralee to the Blasquets southward, and far up the Shannon into County Limerick. The finest view of the cliffs is from the bounds of the two Trusklieves.¹ Farther on are the noble straight-walled creeks of Pouladav and Illaunaglas. The latter has a peninsula very suitable for a fort, but only roof-like ridges of rock make natural fosses across the neck, for nearly all the drift, and with it the green sward that gave the place its name, has been washed away by the huge waves. Gowleen Bay (the second so-called) has a fine rock stack, Duloughry's Island, and three great reefs jutting, in parallel lines, into the waves, for 900 feet, from which it is quaintly named "Little Fork"—Gowleen. Passing a deep gully, with pretty waterfalls, and crossing the moors for half a mile, we find a faintly marked ring-mound 9 feet thick, its garth 66 feet wide, near the end of a bold bay, and see on the headland the high mounds of a large promontory fort.

DUNDOILLROE (O.S. MAP 65).

Dundoillroe,² lying not far from the village of Tullig, derives the last part of its name from the *red* iron scum, oozing down the cliff, which has also originated several fort and other names in the district. Lisroe occurs in Tullig, Moveen, and Killeenagh, Tullaroe near Moyarta, and Knockroe, or the "Look-out Hill," near Kilkee. Standing 100 feet above the sea on a cliff, from which the country slopes southward to the Shannon, the earthworks are seen, rising boldly against the sky to beyond Doonaha, and out to Kilbaha and Ross. Below it, in the southern bay, is the picturesque stack called Gull Island, resembling in shape Duloughry's Island and Illaunawhilla, the last an equivalent to its name as well.

The neck rising northward, the mounds seem highest at that point, but are fairly uniform throughout; they are convex to the land, but

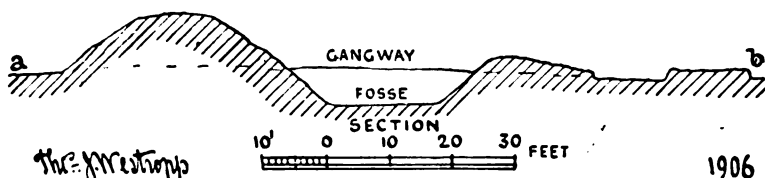
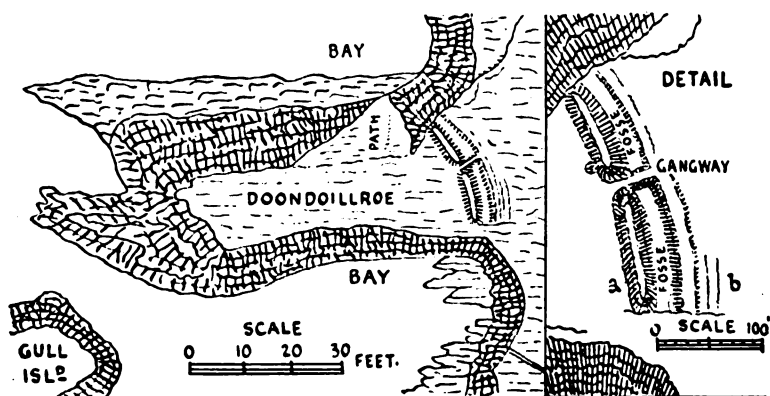
formerly used (like Bishop's Island) for sheep pasture, and some old folds remain on it. It appears to be perpendicular on all sides landward. There is a view of it and Dunlecky Castle in Mr. M. J. Hurley's "Through the Green Isle" (1895), p. 110.

¹ The sites of Doonegal, Farighy, Bishop's Island, Doonaunroe, Illaunadoon, and Dunlecky are clearly seen from it.

² Briefly noted in *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. vi., ser. III., p. 445.

nearly straight along the inner face. Just inside the northern horn, which abuts on a cliff, a long slope of sward and rock, trodden into steps, leads down to low reefs, and a beautiful natural cistern of pale green water refilled at every tide. There are no hut sites observable on the headland.

The earthworks consist of two mounds and a fosse; the inner mound, rising 15 feet or 16 feet over the fosse, 45 feet thick at the base, and 12 feet at the top; a fosse 14 feet wide, the northern reach filled in almost to the level of the gangway, the rest 6 feet to 8 feet deep below the field; the outer ring 7 feet high and 23 feet wide, the southern reach alone preserved. Outside of the last are slight traces of another mound, nearly levelled, 12 feet thick, and the same distance from the outer ring.



PLAN OF DOONDOILLROE.

The mounds are chiefly of splinters of shale and a little earth, and are as usual covered with a beautiful sward of velvet-like sea-pink. A gangway crosses the fosse at from 90 feet to 100 feet from the north cliff. The apparent weakening of these earthworks by a gap and gangway, where a drawbridge and ladders would be equally effective, has led to suspicion as to the antiquity of such features. However, the gangways left in the rock-cut fosses of Lisduff and Doon forts¹ in this very county show that such approaches were in certain cases ancient.

¹ The former is described in a paper on the Ring Forts of this district submitted to the Society in last February; the latter in the *Journal*, vol. xxvii., p. 126.

The earthworks are still 207 feet long, and about 40 feet of their lines at the southern end has been entirely dug away in recent times.

Legend only tells the monotonously common tale that an underground passage runs from Dundoillroe to another fort, and we hear that in spring a long green track across the moor marks the course of this tunnel. This may have been an ancient road leading eastward, but Mr. Marcus Keane says that at one place on the "track" a collapsed souterrain nearly filled with stones was once discovered.

CLOGHANSAVAUN (64).

The coast next trends south-westward, and, following it through fine scenery for about two miles, we find another headland, entrenched and once also defended by a castle. In the O'Brien Rental "1390" we find it as Cluan Sumain; it paid eight pence and an "unge" (ounce) of gold as headrent to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. The castle was built, probably late in the fifteenth century, by the MacMahons, and the place figures as Dunsamayn, Donesavan, and Done S:uane in the Elizabethan maps 1570-90. It was held by Torlough MacMahon in 1582, and, like the rest of the district, "Cloghansivan"² passed to Sir Donell O'Brien in 1624,³ and to his descendants the Viscounts of Clare. The "1675" Survey shows it as a tall, battlemented peel-tower three or four stories high, with a window-slit in each.⁴ In later times the name was evidently taken to be Clochan-sumain; but, as we see, this was not so at first, and though "Dunsavaun" may be a corrupt form of Clonsavaun, we suspect it to be a true fort name for the headland, as in the case of the seven cliff forts called "Dun" in the county. Tradition says that the castle fell in 1755,⁵ at the time of the fearful earthquake and tidal wave that destroyed Lisbon, and threw up the great loose slabs on the cliffs at Ross. Mason's correspondent, Mr. Graham, in 1816, says⁶ that the tower was blown down in a storm during the winter of 1802 or 1803; he notes that "Clahausevan" Castle was "situate in the same manner as Dunlicky," and "was once used for the dreadful purpose of decoying ships to this iron-bound coast, and certainly it might be readily and fatally mistaken by mariners for the Loop Head Lighthouse." Whatever degree of truth lay in this appalling legend we cannot say; but similar allegations in Charles Smith's "History of Kerry," made against the inhabitants of Kerry Head, were found by

¹ Hardiman's Deeds, *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xv., pp. 37-41.

² Hardiman's Maps (Trinity College, Dublin), Nos. 2 and 4. Speed's Map.

³ Letters Patent 1622 (Ireland), to Daniel O'Brien, of Moyartie, Knight. The lands had been assigned to Sir Dudley Norton by King's Letter, but he transferred them to O'Brien, November 27th, 1622. The list is very full.

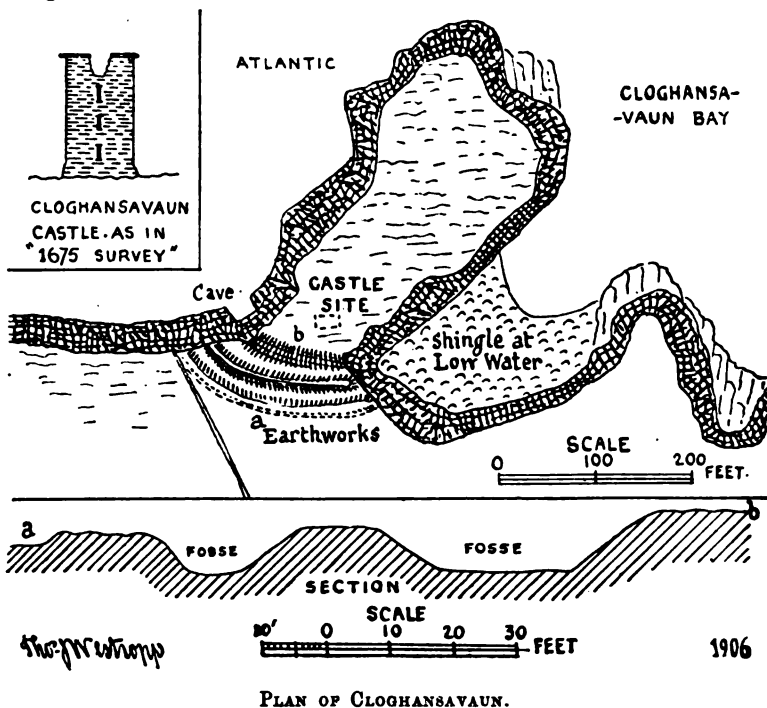
⁴ Edenvale Survey, p. 32.

⁵ Parochial Survey, vol. ii., p. 437. Date wrongly given as "1759."

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 443, says "winter of 1802," but (p. 497) November 4th, 1803, the latter as the more explicit date, and given in order in the "Annals," may be the actual one.

Miss Hickson to get no confirmation from the records in Dublin Castle. In 1835 Mrs. Knott records, as an "object of interest," "the foundation of the castle and outworks of Clahansevan (as most of the stones have been taken to build cottages, &c.) placed across the neck of a great headland with precipitous sides, similar to Doonlicka Castle."¹ She also notices the extraordinary bends and curves of the rocks.

The site is indeed a marvel of stratification;² "long lines of cliffs, breaking, have left a chasm," a small bay, nearly square, hemmed in at nearly every point by perpendicular cliffs about 180 feet high, full of recessed arches and lintelled cyclopean opes. Close to the fort, gapes a vast pit, Poulbrista, opening from the field to the green waves.



The castle, like the Scotch fortress in "Marmion," fenced a headland.

"On a projecting rock it rose,
And round three sides the ocean flows—
The fourth did battled walls enclose,
And triple mound and fosse."

¹ "Two Months at Kilkee," p. 222.

² See explanations of Sheets 140, 141, Geological Survey of Ireland (Clare, &c.), 1860, p. 12, views of "Grean Rock," Ross, and Loop Head are given. Bartlett, in the "Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland," gives inaccurate but picturesque views of Ross Bridges and a cove, and a view of Kilkee and Bishop's Island greatly condensed, vol. ii., p. 105, &c.

Of the walls only a few blocks remain; the earthworks of "Dunsavaun" are nearly intact. Three mounds and two fosses running east and west and convex to the land remain. If we may take the curved forts as the most ancient, then the forts below Dunlecky are older than those to the north near Kilkee;¹ but we have nothing to show that this is the case, so merely notice the alteration in type onward from Tullig cliffs to Loop Head.

We have first the scarped mound and glacis 10 feet high, then a fosse 21 feet wide, a mound 30 feet at the base, and 12 feet on top and 7 feet high, the outer fosse 20 feet wide; the outer mound 25 feet at base, 18 feet on top, rises 6 feet over the fosse, and barely 3 feet over the field. The sea has cut for almost exactly 100 feet behind the mounds to the west, leaving the neck about 95 feet wide, and a cave, as so usual, underneath. This cutting behind earthworks we have noted at Baginbun, Islandikane, and Annewtown, but it is not confined to Irish cliff forts, occurring at the forts of Llanunwas, Caer Fai, and others in Wales and elsewhere.² Some have supposed that the cliff was thus entrenched to cover a creek, but it usually is (as at Cloghansavaun) one absolutely useless for landing or shelter.

DOONMORE, OR HORSE ISLAND (71).

Though we have already noticed this remarkable site,³ we cannot omit it in a general survey, but give very brief notes to complete the series. Two miles to the east of Loop Head, on the low cliffs, beside the Shannon, the sea had at some early period hollowed out a concave fold of strata into a long bay. This was evidently filled with drift which when partially washed away left a natural gangway and made the rock a T-shaped peninsula. Early settlers seized on this natural stronghold: a few "finishing touches" alone were needed; they scarped the drift-neck to form a narrower approach, cut apparently a ditch, built a dry-stone wall on the upturned strata on the landward face of the "Island," and made a mound behind it. No trace of huts (for the hollows seen there are only pits for burning seaweed to make "kelp" for manure) can be found on the "Island," but middens of shells of limpet and periwinkles, with a few polished pebbles, remain near the entrance. The mound remains on the isolated east end of the rock; another arch has been cut near the western end, but has not yet collapsed. This, though no necessary mark of great age, is interesting

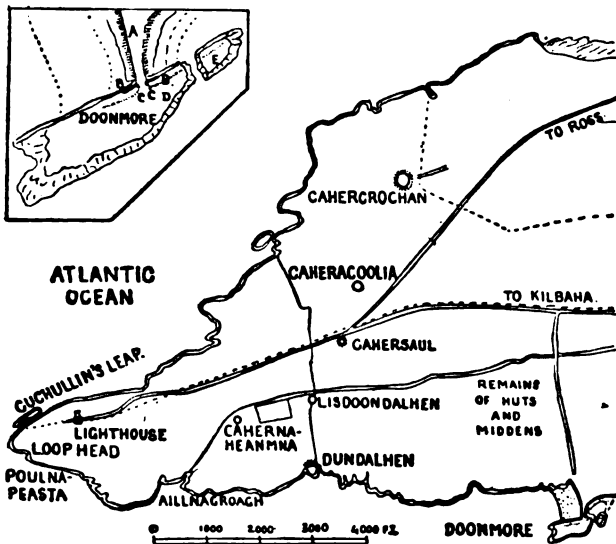
¹ The great forts of the Bailey (Howth), Dromanna, Baginbun, Dunabrattin, Westtown, Doonmore (Coomenooole), Doon (Cloghanecanuig) and Doonegal, are noteworthy examples of the straight works, as Caberconree, Dunbeg (Fahan), Island Hubbock, Lambay, Dunnamoe, Dubh Cathair, and Doonaunmore are of the curved type.

² *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. vi., ser. iv. (1875).

³ "Ancient Forts of Ireland," section 124; *Proc. R. I. A.*, vol. vi., ser. iii., p. 446, and *Journal*, vol. xxviii., pp. 409-412.

as marking the natural changes since the fort was made. Similarly in the Kerry Fort of Doon-Cloghanecanuig, on St. Finan's Bay, a long creek actually passes under the earthwork of a promontory fort, and two others cut up the garth into finger-like capes, covered still by the mound. It most probably once only enclosed a single space, but the rock may have been pierced by caves ere its entrenchment was made, and they may have since collapsed and formed the creeks.

Hut-sites occur on the hill facing Dunmore, and to the north they command a fine view across the estuary to the giant mountains of Kerry and to Kerry Head, the seat of the two fine promontory forts of Cahercarbery. Mr. Marcus Keane first told me of the huts, and while



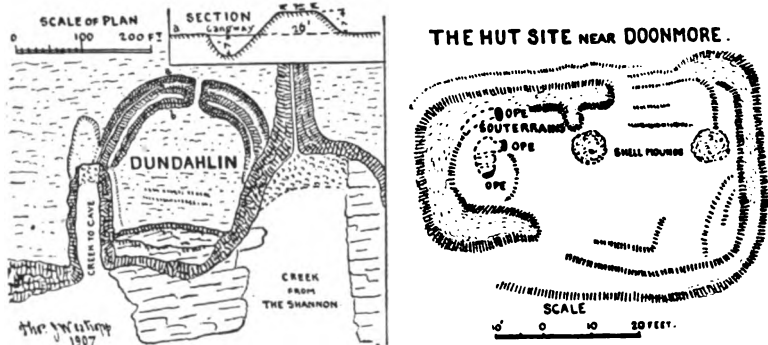
GROUP OF FORTS AT LOOP HEAD AND DOONMORE.

looking for them, I accidentally found the fort of Dunmore, previously unmarked and unnoted, though the remains and name told a clear tale. The hut site consists of an irregular earthwork 30 feet to 46 feet north and south, 57 feet to 60 feet east and west. Near the north-west are two small souterrains—one oval, 7 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, with an eastward passage $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. This and the south end of the main cell are open; the roof rests on three cross-bearers, rude, uninscribed blocks, with smaller stones across them. Another curved passage runs round the cell to the north-west. It was sounded by Col. O'Callaghan Westropp when making a sketch-plan; he found it at least 6 feet long, but, of course, it may be longer; it is inaccessible,

nor could I find more about it when making the appended revised plan with the help of Dr. MacNamara; two kitchen middens of shells and charcoal, and the trace of what may be a hearth, lie eastward in the enclosure; indeed shells are found everywhere about it and in the cells, with many traces of charcoal.

DUNDAHLIN (71).

About a mile westward from Horse Island, we find the most western of the Clare promontory forts, Dundahlin. It is briefly mentioned as "built of earth" in the Ordnance Survey Letters, but is not marked on the maps of 1839. The "Lisdundahlin" there marked is, I believe, an imaginary fort, as the site exhibits no trace of such a ring. The new maps mark but do not name the cliff fort; indeed the name only appears as that of the modern house of the Keanes; this is all the more strange as it is the only unmistakable and well-preserved fort seen at the Head from a centre of tourist resort.



PLAN OF DUNDAHLIN.

The site is very well selected, being on a low cliff beside the Shannon; two little streams flow down past it, one from the hill, the other (like those at Dunlecky and at Westtown fort in Waterford) wells out of the fosse itself, and falls into a deep gully to the west. The cleavage of the rock gives this gully a very artificial appearance, and it ends in a cave paved with rounded shingle, startlingly like human skulls in the gloom.

Across the neck of this headland was dug a deep fosse, convex towards the land (northward), the earth being thrown up to form a high inner mound. The main work measures 153 feet across from horn to horn. The recurved banks rapidly lower to a mound along either cliff a few feet high and thick; the western continues for 108 feet, only ending where the drift-bank breaks away to the south next the river. The main mound is from 21 feet to 26 feet thick at the base, 12 feet on top, its height being 6 feet or 7 feet above the garth, and 12 feet to 14 feet over the fosse; the latter being 10 feet wide. Measuring the garth

westward across the horns, the eastern is 15 feet thick; a gangway and gap occur from 72 feet to 81 feet, the western horn at 168 feet and is 12 feet thick, with a glacis of over 50 feet down to the stream. Northward from the edge of the drift-bank up the centre we find a low cross mound from 30 feet to 42 feet; the line of the horns is at 156 feet, the mound from 180 feet to 210 feet, the outer end of the fosse and gangway at 224 feet.

The flat rocks of the little headland project considerably beyond the drift-bank; and probably from the ridge visible at low water the rock extended at least twice as far to the south even in comparatively recent times, and has been planed away by the fierce mill-race of the tides, the current of the great river and the ocean storms.

This exhausts the Clare promontory forts so far as our researches, practically all round the Clare cliffs from Moher to Horse Island, have extended. We contribute this paper as a further section on those picturesque and interesting remains, which, like that far mightier and older fortress, "had the waters round about, whose rampart was the sea and its wall from the sea." Describing rather than explaining, we rather raise questions than set them at rest; for excavation, the only method of dating these structures, has not hitherto been attempted. One feels, when one has seen such inroads of the sea in little over thirty years, that the very headlands on which the entrenchments stand cannot be of such vast antiquity, yet, it may be, that their survival to our time implies solidity enough to reckon their age as thousands of years. If the brooch of Emania and the "gold find" of Moghane go back for many centuries before our era, should we be too ready to date all forts as medieval? Yet our evidence also shows the earthen ring-forts as still dug in the thirteenth century and in use long afterwards. The dry-stone ring-wall has been rudely built for "bull park," sheepfold, or plantation down to at least the middle of the last century; others more ancient resemble the dry-stone walls built at Lemeneagh about 1690. As for the subject of our paper, we see no means as yet of distinguishing such works as were counted the oldest forts of Ireland in the days of Triads from those that may have barely preceded or helped to strengthen the headland castles of the latest Middle Ages, till the excavator comes to our assistance to enable us to read the riddle of the forts.¹

¹ I have in this paper to thank Col. O'Callaghan Westropp, Dr. George U. MacNamara, and Mr. Louis Robinson for practical help upon the forts. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonnell of Newhall, Professor John Wardell, and Rev. J. F. Houlihan, c.c., of Carrigaholt, by their kind hospitality, and Mr. Marcus Keane and Rev. P. Glynn, F.F., by information as to the existence of certain monuments and traditions, have also laid me under obligations, and facilitated the completion of this paper.

ADDENDA, &c.

RUSSIAN FORTS, p. 31, *supra*.—Dr. Adrien Guébbard kindly calls my attention to the fact that the promontory forts on the Ural Mountains are in the province of Perm, *i.e.* in Russia, not Siberia. The same indefatigable antiquary reproduces¹ a group of six plans of Russian ring-mounds with apparently side annexes. These structures are called “Maidanes” in Russia, and, though yielding prehistoric remains, their purpose has not yet been fully elucidated. He also gives the Gorodistché of Raï Rayok, a low hill girt with three rings and fosses in a loop of the river Gloubokaia, described by Prince Poutiatin. It is stated that no ring-forts purely of stone have as yet been found in that country.

WATERFORD FORTS.—Since the publication (vol. xxxvi., page 256) of notes on the forts of Westtown and Garrarus I have been able to visit and plan these forts at my leisure. Westtown has a straight fosse 12 feet wide and 5 feet to 6 feet deep, fed by a little stream. The slight outer ring is 9 feet wide; the inner rises 6 feet or 7 feet over the field, and 11 feet to 13 feet over the fosse. It is 24 feet thick at the base, 15 feet at the field level. The whole is almost exactly 240 feet long. “200 feet” in the text is a misprint for 250 feet, as may be seen by the plan (p. 254).

GARRARUS is greatly levelled: the outer, or north, fosse is 12 feet wide and 90 feet long, with very slight trace of an inner mound. At 51 feet to the south is a second shallow fosse 10 feet wide, with a low inner mound 13 feet thick and 72 feet long; it appears to be very weather-worn, but may have been levelled like Kilfarassy in very recent times.

KERRY FORTS (*ibid.*, p. 242).—Add: Tonalassa (O. S. 4), in Bromore West. A straight earthwork about 210 feet long across a long headland. Illaunamuck (O. S. 8), near Dromnacarra, traces of entrenchment nearly levelled, about 40 feet long, the neck about 150 feet wide. Ballymore Point (O. S. 53), near Doonywealaun, at Ventry, and Minard (O. S. 54), are entrenched. The reputed Spanish Fort of Dunanoir, and the heads of Dunroe (O. S. 34) and Kilkeehagh (O. S. 63), may be perhaps included. We hope at no distant date to publish notes on the promontory forts from the mouth of the Shannon to Dingle Bay.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Society has in its collection photographs of the following antiquities in “Irrus.” Forts: Doonegall, Doonaunroe, Illaunadoon, Dunlecky, Dundoillroe, Cloghansavaun, Doonmore, and

¹ “Congrès Préhistorique de France” (1907), p. 1009.

Dundahlin. Castles: Dunbeg, Dunmore, Dunlecky, and Carrigaholt. Churches: Killard, Kilcrony, Kilcredaun, Temple an aird, Kilballyowen, and Teampull na naeve. Dolmen: Kilkee; and Miscellaneous Views: Bishop's Island, Illaunaglas and Cuchullin's Leap. I may note that, viewed from the cliff, the stone cell on Bishop's Island described as circular appears to be oblong; but few have ascended the rock in later years, so I am unable to contradict the older accounts definitely. The Geological Survey also possesses a complete series of the cliff views taken at the same time as those of the antiquities.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE OLD DUNDALK CHARTERS.

BY S. H. MOYNAGH. (COMMUNICATED BY WILLIAM TEMPEST, J.P.,
Member.)

[Read JULY 7, 1908.]

THE casual visitor passing through the town of Dundalk sees little evidence of the antiquity of the town, or any indications to show that it possessed a medieval respectability acquired by the attention it received in having charters bestowed upon it from the earliest times when such favours were bestowed on the towns in Ireland. It possesses no mayor, no aldermen, or city councillors. It can show no corporation loving-cups reminiscent of long-forgotten conviviality, no mace indicative of authority, nor musty tomes recalling minutes of meetings that would now be but memories; yet Dundalk possesses a long corporate history bringing us back to the days of the third Edward of England.

It is nowhere recorded what district forming the limits of jurisdiction of the ancient Corporation was included in the early charters; but from maps that exist, the earliest that we know of being dated 1665, it is surmised that the town was identical in area with what it now is.

There is no doubt whatever that Dundalk from the very earliest times possessed a charter of incorporation. We find it pleaded in an interesting case of *The King v. Page*, decided in the House of Lords in 1792 (which can be found in 2 Ridgeway's Cases in Parliament), that a corporation had existed in Dundalk "from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary." The jury also found it to be a borough by prescription, and that the borough extended upwards of a mile beyond the town on the north and south sides.

The first notice we find concerning the Corporation of Dundalk officially is a writ of Edward III. It is dated 1st May, 1343, in the seventeenth year of his reign, and is addressed to the provost and bailiffs of the town, commanding them to proclaim that none save merchants and their servants should quit Ireland without the king's special mandate.

A little further in his reign is found a Fiant of 24 Edward III, which states that it was agreed that the provost, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Dundalk should have murage and pavage of things coming for sale to the said town, so that the moneys thence arising should be expended on the enclosing and paving of the town, and not elsewhere; and letters patent were ordered to be issued to this effect, to hold good for six years.

The next charter is one of Richard II; and, curiously enough, the date is not preserved. It confirmed to the burgesses of Dundalk that the town should be a free borough for ever, the burgesses to have a hanse and guild merchant with the usual privileges, and no one not of his guild was to be a merchant unless with the consent of the burgesses. He granted them sok, sak, toll, theam, and infangthef; freedom from toll, lastage, passage, pontage, and tallage through all the king's dominions; to be tried for murder only within the franchises; to be free from duel on any appeal; to clear themselves from pleas of the Crown according to the custom of Dublin; no one to hold a lodging there by force or by licence of the Marshal; to hold their lands, tenures, securities, and debts within the town according to the custom of the borough or of Dublin; to plead in Dundalk for all debts contracted there; to have free ingress and egress to the port of Dundalk with their merchandise; to hold a hundred at Dundalk once every fortnight, and that no burgess should be fined therein beyond twelve pence; to elect whom they pleased as provost annually. The Common Council of the borough to elect as provosts two of the more lawful and discreet men of the borough in the presence of the King's Justices when they came to Dundalk to hold the Assizes, keep the pleas of the Crown, and see that the provosts do justice to rich and poor; that no one take anything of them by loan or by force without the consent of the burgesses; to have their fishing in the water of Dundalk as theretofore; that no foreigner shall sell wine or cloth by retail, nor export provisions without the consent of the burgesses; to bestow in marriage their daughters and widows according to their own pleasure; that the King's Justices, bailiffs, or officers should not act in the town; to elect a seneschal from amongst themselves who should see that the provost and other bailiffs of the town should do justice to the poor as well as the rich; that no foreign merchant should remain in the town more than forty days; that no burgess be compelled to replevin unless with his own consent; that no burgess should answer within the borough for any plea, unless for writ of right for any tenements within the franchises; that no merchandise be prevented from being brought into the town; that prise of wine be not taken except that brought for sale; that if a burgess be attached beyond the franchises, the seneschal and burgesses are to hold their court on him, and to administer justice as any Lord of Ireland holds his Court over his own men; and also to hold an annual fair for fifteen days from the Monday next after the feast of SS. Philip and James.

The Corporation was bound to pay the king ten marks yearly, and on the 16th January, 1411, Henry IV made a grant of that sum for ten years to Philip Kylbery.

Henry IV, by a charter of 24th June, 1412, granted for eighteen years the customs on a long list of articles, for the purpose of murage. Henry V further exemplified this in 1415; and Henry VI, in 1424,

granted an extension thereof for twenty-four years, which he afterwards (in 1445) extended for a further term of thirty years.

The Irish were becoming troublesome in this reign, and a statute was passed, 36 Henry VI, cap. 24, which provided that two men should be sent from every ploughland in the county to aid in carrying the seawater round the town to protect it from the Irish, on penalty for non-attendance, of fourpence per day for each man. No trace of this work, if ever carried out, remains.

In 1465, Edward IV confirmed all these previous charters, and an Act was passed by authority of a Parliament held at Trim and Dublin by the Lord Deputy, Thomas, Earl of Desmond, ratifying all his confirmations. In 1515, Henry VIII confirmed the Charter of Liberties of Richard II, and of the grants of customs by Henry IV, V, and VI, and the confirmation of them by Edward IV. Henry VIII further in 1535 granted to the bailiffs, burgesses, and commons of Dundalk the offices of customer and collector of the customs and subsidies within the port and creeks of Dundalk by land and sea, with the custody of the seal of the Cocket and the office of searcher, for the term of twelve years, at the same rent at which Thomas Stewyns held it.

In 1672, in the New Rules of Charles II, the Dundalk Corporation is specially mentioned, and the persons elected as Chief Magistrate, Recorder, and Town Clerk must be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

The next charter, which is the governing charter, was granted by Charles II, and is dated the 4th March, 1674. It recites that the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty have used and enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, immunities, and privileges, as well by the charter of Henry VIII and other charters granted by former kings and queens of England, as by reason of several prescriptions, customs, and usages in said borough and town, time out of mind used and enjoyed. This charter made provision for the selection of a bailiff, deputy-bailiff, recorder, and town clerk, and further confirmed all former rights enjoyed by the town on 22nd October, 1641, by force of any former patents, right, title, usage, and prescription. This is the last operative charter granted to Dundalk, as one granted by James II in 1687, to rectify judgments of the Court of Exchequer, was held to be unnecessary and inoperative, the judgments of the Court having been held void.

Besides these charters there are also several very early charters granting fairs and markets to many of the de Verdon family. The first is by John, earl of Morteyn, lord of Ireland, to Bertrand Nicholas de Verdon; the second granted by Henry III to Nicholas de Verdon, a fair for eight days on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Martin and five following days; and the third by Edward I gives to Theobald de Verdon one market weekly on Mondays, and extends the fair of St. Martin from eight to fifteen days. This is probably the origin of the weekly market that is still held on Mondays in Dundalk.

The question of applying for a fresh charter has in recent times occupied the attention of the people of Dundalk; and it was the consideration of the question quite recently by the present Urban Council that first suggested the collection of these few notes. The information contained in them has been derived from the labours of a Royal Commission that published its report in 1835.

MUSIC-PRINTING IN DUBLIN FROM 1700 TO 1750.

BY W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, Mus. D.

[Read MAY 26, 1908.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the multiplicity and variety of articles on various phases of antiquarian interest to be found in the pages of the *Journal* during the past sixty years, it is strange that no writer has taken the trouble to submit a paper dealing with early music-printing in Dublin. A few years ago, in a volume entitled "British Music Publishers," Mr. Frank Kidson, of Leeds, devoted some twenty pages to a survey of the musical works printed in Ireland from 1736 to 1836. As Mr. Kidson's notices were based on insufficient data, and, moreover, as he mostly dealt with the music publishers of the second half of the eighteenth century, namely 1750 to 1790, his treatment of Irish printers led to wrong conclusions. Indeed, the bibliography of Irish music in the new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" suffers not a little by reason of the fact that Mr. Kidson had not been able to obtain information as to the musical out-put of Dublin houses in the first half of the eighteenth century. As a result, readers of the new edition of Sir George Grove's monumental work (ably edited by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland) will take it for granted that the earliest definite record of the Neale family, the music-sellers of Christchurch Yard, Dublin, is 1742, when they had the business management of Handel's performances of the *Messiah*. Subsequently Mr. Kidson admitted that the Neales did issue some works "after 1734 or 1736," and, later still, in his article on Samuel Powell, he says that Powell did some excellent music-printing in 1731. No apology is, therefore, needed for a paper which it is to be hoped will stimulate others to pursue researches on the subject. I confine myself at present to an account of music-printing in Dublin from 1700 to 1750, leaving for another time the continuation of the paper as far as the year 1800.

As against the view that the Neales did not commence music-printing in Christchurch Yard till 1734 or 1736—a view based on advertisements of operas that were not performed till 1734—we have the express statements of Bunting and Dr. Petrie that Neale issued a book of Irish airs in 1721. Unfortunately no copies can now be traced of the two collections issued in 1721; but there is no reason to doubt of their publication. An examination of the files of old Dublin journals proves to demonstration that John Neale printed musical works in the years 1727–8, whilst it is not improbable that he began business in 1721.

Going back to the reign of King James II, we find Robert Thornton "at the sign of the Leather Bottle in Skinner Row" printing music in Dublin. An advertisement of his, dated 1686, announces "the choicest new Songs with Musical Notes, either for voice or instrument, fairly engraven on copper plates," and the price of same was but "two pence a song"—an early instance of cheap music. No example of Thornton's work has survived save a reprint of "A New Irish Song," published in London in 1684, and which had been sung in the *Triumphs of London* on October 29th, 1683.

The many psalm-books issued between the years 1692 and 1699 contain no music; and the Sternhold and Hopkins's Psalter printed by Andrew Crook, of Dublin, in 1700, is without musical notation. Samuel Lee, of Skinner Row, may have printed some music in the years 1695-99, but none of it can now be traced. Thus we arrive at the opening of the eighteenth century.

The first Dublin music-printer whose work I have examined is John Brocas, of Schoolhouse Lane. He issued several musical settings between the years 1704 and 1708. His best-known specimen is Barton's *Psalms*, "adapted to the Church tunes," published in 1706. This extremely rare book is now in the British Museum. The music was set in two parts—for treble and bass—and the melodies were the same as those to be found in the current editions of Sternhold and Hopkins. Thomas Smith was the editor, and he prefaced the book with "brief instructions for the understanding of the same." The music-type is very good, as was indeed all the typography of Brocas.

The production of *Arsinoë*, *Rosamund*, and other "operas," under Thomas Clayton, at Dublin Castle, during the viceroyalty of Lord Wharton, in 1709, gave a fillip to the musical life of the Irish metropolis. Early in 1710 John Sigismund Cousser was appointed Master of the King's Band of Music in Ireland (the State Music), and was also given the post of Master of the Choristers in Christchurch Cathedral. A taste for Italian music was further stimulated by the arrival of Nicolo Grimaldi Nicolini and his Italian Opera Company from the Haymarket, London, in March, 1711. As a result, it may fairly be assumed that music-printing was not allowed to lag behind, though, unfortunately, I have not been able to trace any specimens between the years 1709 and 1721.

John Neale commenced music-printing in Christchurch Yard in 1721, and, in 1723, he was elected President of the Bull's Head Musical Club, or the Charitable and Musical Society. As before stated, he printed two collections of Irish airs, and, no doubt, much popular music of the day between the years 1722 and 1727. He also issued a fine edition of Gay's celebrated *Beggar's Opera*, with the music, in March, 1727-8. In this connexion I may quote the following advertisement from the *Dublin Intelligence* of March 19th, 1727-8:—"This day (Tuesday) will be

published Namby Pamby's New Epilogue to the *Beggar's Opera*, by Mr. Gay, as it was spoken at the Theatre in this city. Printed by James Hoey."

John Neale followed up his musical edition of the *Beggar's Opera* by printing the vocal score of *Polly*, being the second part of that famous ballad opera. This work is thus announced in the *Dublin Journal* on May 6th, 1729:—"This day is published by Mr. Neale in Christchurch Yard the whole Songs and Music, set with Basses of the second part of the *Beggar's Opera*, carefully engraved on plates from the London copy. N.B.—Just arrived a choice parcel of English Fiddles."

It is remarkable that George Grierson, King's Printer, did not issue any musical works, although he published three Shakespearean plays in 1721, a work on *Conic Sections* in 1723, and Petty's "Maps of Ireland" in 1725.

Samuel Powell, of Crane Lane, printed music as early as 1728, and continued to issue many interesting publications, including seven sonatas for the violin, in 1729. Dr. Mahaffy has a rare Huguenot psalter, entitled *Les Pseames de David*, with music, printed by Powell in 1731. A new edition of this musical psalter appeared in 1735. Powell also issued, in 1748, a duodecimo sacred song-book, with music, for the use of the Huguenots in Dublin—"Cantiques Sacrez pour les principales solemnitiiz Chrétiennes."

George Risk, of Castle Lane, in Dame Street, printed the works of Allan Ramsay in 1724, and he issued a musical edition of Ramsay's *Tea Table Miscellany* in 1729. He also issued a pirated edition of Daniel Wright's *Aria di Camera*, the Irish airs of which had been supplied by Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's "History of Ireland." Some songs by Irish writers were included in Ramsay's *Tea Table Miscellany*, the tenth edition of which was printed by Sam Powell for George Risk in 1734.

The foundation of the Dublin Academy of Music on the lines of the London institution took place in 1728-9, and the members built the Crow Street Music Hall "for the practice of Italian Musick," which was formally opened on November 30th, 1731. Pilkington's Poems, including the *Progress of Music in Ireland*, were published by Faulkner in 1730. Faulkner, however, did not publish music till some years later. Richard Dickson is said to have printed some music in 1730, but he merely published the words of Dryden's *Alexander's Feast*. From an advertisement in the *Dublin Journal* it appears that the "Song in honour of St. Cecilia's Day, sung in St. Patrick's Cathedral on this Twenty-third Day of November, 1730," was printed by Dickson, and sold at the Globe Coffee House. It may be added that on the feast of St. Cecilia there was an annual celebration in St. Patrick's Cathedral, from 1726 to 1733, and the book of words was printed, as also the sermon.

About the year 1734—or perhaps earlier—John Neale took his son

William into partnership, and the catalogue of their music between the years 1734 and 1738 included the following:—

The Songs and Dances in Faustus.
 The Songs and Dances in Merlin.
 A Collection of Irish Songs.
 A Collection of English Songs.
 A Collection of Scotch Songs.
 A Collection of Country Dances.
 A Second Collection of Country Dances.
 A Collection of ye most celebrated
 Playhouse tunes with Basses.
 A Collection of English airs and Minuets.
 A Book of Irish Tunes.

In 1739, Peter Wilson, “at Gay’s Head, near Fownes’ Street, in Dame Street, published the vocal score of Lampe’s comic opera, *The Dragon of Wantley*, an opera that was most popular for years in Dublin.” This must have had a good sale, as I find the 15th edition advertised by Wilson on January 1st, 1742–3, as follows:—“This day is published the *Dragon of Wantley*, Musicke by Mr. John Frederick Lampe, and performed at the Theatre in Smock Alley—15th edition, with additions.” Wilson also published the vocal score of Carey’s ballad-opera, *Margery, or a Worse Plague than the Dragon*, which was performed at Smock Alley on December 13th, 1739.

I cannot trace any of Geminiani’s musical works as having been printed in Dublin during his stay in the city for over three years, from 1737 to December, 1740. Nor can I find any evidence that Handel’s *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, or *Coronation Anthem* was printed in Dublin, although these three works were performed at a cathedral service held at St. Andrew’s Church for the benefit of Mercer’s Hospital on December 1st, 1737. It has also been stated that a music-book entitled *Vocal Miscellany* was published by W. Rhames, of Capel Street, in 1738; but though such a work was printed, it contains no music. This rare song-book (of which I am fortunate in possessing a copy) was originally published in London in 1734, in two volumes, and Rhames, of Dublin, printed a third edition of it in 1738. Probably the error of imagining that it contained music arose from the fact that the *names* of the tunes to which the songs (813) were usually sung were given. I may add that the Rhames family were famous Dublin printers for 150 years, but their earliest musical works only date from the year 1755.

In 1739, Sam Lee opened a music shop on the Little Green, and in the same year Ferdinand Webber opened a music warehouse, for the manufacture of harpsichords, in Werburgh Street. John Neale, the founder of the Christchurch Yard music shop, died in 1737, and the business was taken over by his son William, who, however, gave up music-printing in 1740, though he kept on the shop for many years.

To William Neale is due the erection of the famous Music Hall in Fishamble Street (formally opened on Friday, October 2nd, 1741), where, on April 13th, 1742, was produced Handel's immortal *Messiah*, under the conductorship of Handel himself. The word-book of the *Messiah* was printed in Dublin in June, 1742, and a copy of it was discovered by Professor Dowden ten years ago. However, the music was not published till July 7th, 1767, twenty-five years after the production of the oratorio. Yet, it is of interest to note that Handel had the band parts of the score copied by Sam Lee of Dublin in his shop on the Little Green. Lee was appointed one of the "city music" in April, 1745, and in 1752 was appointed leader of the Corporation Band.

Sam Lee printed many sheet-songs between the years 1742 and 1749, including "Eibhlin a ruin—as sung by Mrs. Storer"; and in 1747 he printed a collection of O'Carolan's airs as noted down by O'Carolan's son. J. C. Walker, writing in 1786, says that "to this collection a short preface is prefixed, in which much fulsome praise is lavished on our bard." Lee also published the songs in Henry Brooke's ballad-opera, *Jack the Giant-Killer*, in 1749.

Although Samuel Powell printed five of Charles Wesley's hymn-books in 1747, not one of these five collections contains music. It was not until the year 1749 that Powell issued the interesting *Collection of Hymns and Sacred Poems*, edited by J. J. Lampe, then residing in Dublin. In this collection the term "Irish" occurs; and so rare is the book that only one copy—now in possession of Mr. Warrington, of Philadelphia—has survived.

James Hoey, "at the sign of the Mercury, in Skinner Row," printed some music between the years 1745 and 1750, including Lampe's *Ladies' Amusement*, in 1748 (a work described as: "A new Collection of Songs, Ballads, etc., with Symphonies and Thorough Bass"), and Dean Swift's cantata, "In harmony would you excel," set by Lampe.

In 1749, Samuel Powell printed the 3rd edition of *A Collection of Sacred Hymns*, by Rev. John Cennick, a Moravian minister, who had seceded from Wesley. Neither this little book, however, nor its sequel, *Hymns to the Honour of Jesus Christ* (1751), also printed by Powell, has any music. Here I end my notes, but I feel certain that a careful search would fill up many lacunae.

MOTES AND NORMAN CASTLES IN COUNTY LOUTH.

BY GODDARD H. ORPEN, B.A.

[Read JULY 7, 1908.]

IN this paper I propose to apply what is known as the Norman theory of motes to the county Louth, to see whether the historical and archæological evidence we possess touching that county bears it out. With this object I shall first give a slight account—drawn almost entirely from my own study of the original authorities—of the early Anglo-Norman settlement in Uriel, and then consider some important motes which, in the course of my inquiry, I have been led to regard as representing the castles of the principal early grantees at their baronial or manorial centres.

It is not my fault if members of the Society of Antiquaries do not know what a mote is, and are not acquainted with the theory as to the origin and use of motes which is now, I venture to say, rapidly gaining adherence among students of the subject. I cannot here pause either fully to describe a mote, or adequately to expound and defend the new theory concerning them. It must suffice to say that a mote is a flat-topped mound or hillock of earth, wholly or partially artificial, defended by an encircling ditch, and (generally) an earthen rampart, with (frequently) a base-court or bailey, similarly defended, at the foot of the mound; and the theory I hold as to the origin and use of motes in Ireland is that they were thrown up, or at least shaped, by the first Anglo-Norman invaders, as the earthworks of their early fortresses. It is believed that each mote bore on its summit a tower, at first made of wood, and that the earthen ramparts carried wooden palisades, though afterwards these defences were in many cases replaced by masonry. But whether the buildings were of wood or stone, the whole fortress in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries was often called in Latin *castellum* or *castrum*, in Irish *caislén* or *caistel*, and in French *chastel* or *mote*, later *motte*. Sometimes the central building or keep would be distinguished from the enclosing ramparts, and we have such expressions as *turris et castellum*, *teoh agus caislén*, *donjon e chastel*; while the word *mota*, *mûta* or *mote* was sometimes used to denote more specifically the mound or hillock of earth which bore “the tower on high.”

The history of the early Anglo-Norman settlement in Louth is veiled in considerable obscurity. This settlement seems to have mainly taken place in the years which immediately followed John’s first visit to Ireland in 1185, and this period up to the close of the century is one for

which contemporary authorities are almost altogether lacking. Giraldus Cambrensis deserts us, and few or no records survive. We have largely to reconstruct the history from inferences derived from the position of affairs at the commencement of the thirteenth century, when the veil is partially lifted.

Even before 1185 the English made some advance into the district. Thus in 1176 "Louth (*Lughmadh*, i.e. the cantred surrounding the town of Louth) was wasted by the foreigners," and Uriel was pillaged by Richard Fleming from his mote-castle at Slane.¹ Indeed the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen states that in this year "the English of Dublin marched to Slieve Fuaid, and even to the gates of Emain," . . . and "brought all the country from the Boyne to Slieve Fuaid under their subjection." This, however, is perhaps an exaggeration. At any rate, in this same year Richard Fleming and his castle were swept away, and probably no permanent hold was yet obtained over any considerable part of Uriel. Next year (1177) John de Courcy passed through Uriel in his wonderful raid on Down; and after he had established himself there we read of his battles, not always successful ones, against the men of Uriel. By these expeditions the way to a permanent occupation was at least prepared, but we cannot say how far it had as yet taken place.

When John came to Ireland in 1185, however, he brought in his train two men belonging to families who were for a long period associated with the county. These were Bertram de Verdun and Gilbert Pipard. Both had been trusted ministers of King Henry, and it seems clear that at this time or soon afterwards John made large grants in what is now the county of Louth to these followers of his, while retaining in his own hands another considerable slice. The charter to Bertram de Verdun² is partly quoted by Ware. He says that "about the close of the reign of Henry II, his son John, then called Lord of Ireland and Earl of Moreton, granted to Bertram de Verdun, seneschal of Ireland, 'four cantreds of land in Uriel, and a half cantred in Luva (Louth), being that part of it which lies towards the sea, to hold by the service of twenty knights.'" It is unnecessary for present purposes to determine exactly what these four and a half cantreds were, as they undoubtedly included *Machaire Chonaille*, called *Machwercunuille* in a charter by Nicholas de Verdun, to be mentioned presently. This was the level country lying about Dundalk. Bertram de Verdun witnessed several of John's Irish charters, and was left behind as seneschal of Ireland on John's

¹ Ann. Ulster, 1176.

² Ware's "Antiquities" (ed. 1653, p. 281; ed. Harris, 1764, p. 197). I have been unable to trace this charter. It may be preserved in some subsequent *Inspecimus*. In the time of Edward I, Theobald de Verdun owed 22½ services for Dundalk: Eng. Hist. Rev. (1903), p. 504; Pipe Roll, 31st Ed. I, 38th Rep. D. K. R., p. 72. The additional 2½ services may have been in respect of the half cantred of Ferrard.

departure.¹ His house just outside the walls of Dublin, or its site, was long known as the *Curia Bertrami*. He was appointed custodian of the castle of Drogheda, but how far he occupied or exploited his lands in Uriel is uncertain. He founded the hospital of St. Leonard, near Dundalk, for *Cruciferi*.² From Christmas, 1189, he was continuously in Richard's service. He accompanied him on his crusade, and died at Joppa in 1192. We know nothing about his son Thomas, who appears to have been his heir, and to have died in 1199.³ About his next son, Nicholas, we know something. In August, 1203, he was given the custody of the castle of Drogheda, "as it was in the king's hand, and a Nicholas's father [Bertram de Verdun] held it."⁴ Soon afterwards he was given seisin of his father's lands.⁵ Towards the close of John's reign he was disseised, "because he went against King John in the [Barons'] war," but on the 27th June, 1217, the justiciar was ordered to give him seisin of half the cantred de Ponte Ferrardi (Ferrard), retaining in the king's hand the vill itself de Ponte (Drogheda), and to restore to him the castle of Dundalk.⁶ His principal manors were Dundalk in the north of the county, and Clonmore in Ferrard.⁷ He died in 1231, and was succeeded by his daughter, Rohesia, to whom seisin was given in 1233.⁸ Under date July 6th, 1236, an entry in the Close Rolls is calendared as follows:—"Rohesia de Verdun having fortified a castle in her own land against the Irish, which none of her predecessors was able to do, and having proposed to raise another castle near the sea, for the greater security of the king's land, the king commands the justiciary of Ireland to cause her to have the king's service of Meath and Uriel for this purpose."⁹ The expression *firmare castellum*, here and elsewhere often rendered "to fortify a castle," means generally to build a castle, here presumably a regular stone castle. The Rev. Father Denis Murphy was probably right in supposing that the castle then built by Rohesia is now represented by Roch Castle, though he was certainly wrong in supposing that the name Roch or Roche was derived from Rohesia.¹⁰ It is simply the French *Roche*, a

¹ Gir. Camb., vol. i., p. 65. Bertram de Verdun also witnessed several of Adam de Feipo's charters, probably to be referred to this period.

² Ware's *Antiquitates* (ed. 1535), p. 301. The date given is towards the close of the reign of Henry II.

³ Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, vol. i., p. 66, note.

⁴ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 185.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Nos. 251, 267.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 790.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Nos. 1387, 1829. There is a mote at Clonmore: Ord. Survey Letters, MS., R.I.A.

⁸ C. D. I., vol. i., 2024.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 2334.

¹⁰ *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxv. (1895), pp. 321-2. Roche castle was built on a large outcrop of rock, hence the name. A trench cut in this rock separates the castle from an outer bawn, the walls of which can still be traced in places on the edge of the rock. The existing remains of the castle seem to date in the main from the latter half of the thirteenth century, but they may contain some of Rohesia's work.

common element in castle-names, and the castle is frequently referred to as the *castellum de Rupe* or *de la Roche* in our records. The statement that none of Rohesia's predecessors had been able to erect a castle previously, is very important, as being a clear indication that the previous castle of Dundalk, of which we have record, was of a different type, and was no longer considered worthy of the name of castle.

Rohesia de Verdun died before February, 1247, and her son and heir, John de Verdun, who, through his wife Margaret de Lacy, was already seised of a moiety of Meath, now succeeded to the de Verdun property in Uriel. John de Verdun died in 1274, and was succeeded by his son and grandson successively, both named Theobald. On the death of the latter in 1316, without issue male, his property became divisible between four daughters. In the "Abbreviate" of Patrick Finglas it is stated that these daughters "were married in England to the Lord Furnival and others, who dwelled still in England, taking profits as they could get for a while, and sent small defence thereto, so that within four years all was lost except certain manors within the English pale, which Thomas Baron of Slane, Sir Robert Hollywood, Sir John Cruce, and Sir John Bellowe purchased in King Richard the Second his days."¹ I have not attempted to verify this statement. Suffice it to say that in the time of Elizabeth we find a Sir John Bellew in possession of Castletown, and Christopher Bellew, "of the Roich, Co. Louth"; and in the time of James I, Sir John Bellew was seised of the manor of Roche, of which Castletown was then treated as a parcel.²

Gilbert Pipard, who also accompanied John to Ireland in 1185,³ and witnessed some of his Irish charters,⁴ seems to have stayed behind in Ireland with Bertram de Verdun.⁵ It is not certain, however, that he got a grant of the barony of Ardee. There was also a Peter Pipard, who was justiciar in 1194.⁶ But Roger Pipard, who appears to have been the brother of Gilbert and of Peter, is the first of the family we can now definitely connect with a grant of lands in Uriel. He founded the Priory of St. John the Baptist at Ardee, *circa* 1207. Early in the thirteenth century he witnessed two charters by Ralph de Repenteni, one of his feudatories, of lands in the barony of Ardee.⁷ In 1210 Roger Pipard accompanied King John in his expedition to Carrickfergus,⁸ and he was afterwards made seneschal

¹ Carew Calendar.

² *Fiaints Eliz.*, Nos. 3810, 4000; *Chancery Inquis.* (Louth), No. 6, Jac. I.

³ *C. D. I.*, vol. i., No. 81.

⁴ *Chart. St. Mary's*, Dublin, vol. i., pp. 85-87.

⁵ Along with Bertram de Verdun he witnessed some of Adam de Feipo's charters, *ibid.*, pp. 95, 96, 156.

⁶ *Chart. St. Mary's*, Dublin, vol. i., p. 144.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 38-40. These charters deal with lands at Cuillifan (Killany) and Drumcar. I shall refer to the former by-and-by.

⁸ *C. D. I.*, vol. i., No. 404.

of Ulster (while in the king's hands, owing to the dispute with Hugh de Lacy), and was given the custody of the castle of Rath.¹ In 1225 Roger Pipard died, and was succeeded by his son William Pipard.² The latter was dead in 1227, and seisin of his lands and the custody of his daughter and heir, whose name was Alice, was given to Ralph Fitz Nicholas, the king's seneschal.³ The pedigree now becomes rather obscure, and the obscurity is not altogether dispelled by the statement as to the family preserved in the Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas.⁴ I think, however, that Ralph Fitz Nicholas, who held the barony up to 1242, married his ward, the Pipard heiress, to his son Ralph fitz Ralph fitz Nicholas, and that the Ralph Pipard who came to Ireland "with his retinue and chattels under license from the king in 1265,"⁵ and was heir to all the Pipard property, was the son of this marriage.⁶ That he should have retained or adopted the name of Pipard is exactly paralleled by the case of his neighbour, John de Verdon, who was the son of Rohesia de Verdon and Theobald Butler. He seems to have been to a great extent an absentee; and in 1301 he surrendered to the king all his lands and castles in Ireland in exchange for lands in England.⁷

Not to pursue this inquiry in detail any further, I think I may say that we shall not be far wrong in regarding the primary distribution of English Uriel at about the close of the twelfth century as follows:—The de Verdun grant comprised a large tract about Dundalk, including probably the present barony of upper Dundalk. To this was soon afterwards added the eastern part of the barony of Ferrard. The Pipard grant probably comprised the present barony of Ardee and, as we shall see, the parish of Donaghmoynne in Farney, county Monaghan. The king retained in his own hands the present barony of Louth and the castle of Drogheda. From the above must be excepted the church-lands of Iniskeen, Dromiskin, Termonfeekin, Mellifont, and Monasterboice, which seem not to have been interfered with. The barony of Lower Dundalk seems to have been regarded as part of Ulster. The king at

¹ *Ibid.*, Nos. 407, 538, 611, 741. I may say here, what I hope some day to prove, that I suspect the Castle of Rath, about which there is much mystery, was no other than the well-known Castle of Dundrum in Lecale.

² *Annals, Laud. MSS.*, Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, vol. ii., p. 314.

³ *C. D. I.*, vol. i., Nos. 1541, 1554, 1580; cf. vol. ii., No. 42.

⁴ *Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin*, p. 103, where it is stated that Ralph Pipard was the son of Ralph Fitz Nicholas, by Alice, daughter of Werris de Peche. Ralph Pipard seems to have inherited Saltus Salmonum (Leixlip), &c., through his grandmother, Alda Pipard, sister of Stephen of Hereford, and probably wife of William Pipard, *C. D. I.*, vol. ii., No. 978.

⁵ *C. D. I.*, vol. i., No. 765.

⁶ Ralph Pipard appears to have been born in or before 1233, when there was a male heir to the Pipard property, whose custody was assigned to Ralph Fitz Nicholas, *C. D. I.*, vol. i., No. 2033. He was not yet of age in 1252: *ibid.*, vol. ii., No. 105; cf. No. 978. In the *Calendarium Genealogicum* I find (1 Ed. I) Radulphus Pipard filius domini Radulphi f. Nicolai junioris propinquior hæres est et est ætatis 28 annorum et amplius. This seems to be the man.

⁷ *C. D. I.*, vol. iv., No. 834; *ibid.*, vol. v., Nos. 149, 157.

first retained the castle of Carlingford; and Hugh de Lacy, earl of Ulster, granted Ballymascanlan to the monks of Mellifont.¹

In examining the mottes themselves, much assistance may be derived from their previous examination 160 years ago by Thomas Wright, as detailed in "Louthiana." Wright's speculations, indeed, are worthless, but he was a careful observer, and he has left us not only descriptions, but plans and perspective drawings, of most of the chief mottes of the county. These plans and drawings were taken prior to 1748, when the book was published, and show the mottes when they were much less defaced than at present. Features now obliterated, or hardly observable, are there clearly delineated. In many cases, with the aid of Wright's plans, traces of these features may still be detected, sufficient to prove his general correctness; and though some of his estimates, especially of height, were probably too great, we have good reason to conclude that he set down in his plans no feature which was not clearly discernible in his day.

I shall first of all consider the mote at Drogheda, for though I think it was originally linked with the Anglo-Norman settlement in Meath, it is a very instructive example; and as Drogheda, even on the Meath side, has long been reckoned part of Louth it will be useful, and not improper, to consider it here.

THE MOTE AT DROGHEDA.

I am well aware that the mound here, known as the Mill-mount, was supposed by O'Donovan to be a prehistoric sepulchral mound, and was identified by him with "the cave of the wife of Gobha," or the smith, one of the Tuatha Dé Danaun, stated to have been searched by the Northmen in the year 861. This plundering is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster in connexion with "the plundering of the cave of Achadh Aldai and Cnodhba, and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh."² The names Cnodhba and Dubadh are now represented by Knowth and Dowth, where there are prehistoric mounds, the sepulchral nature of the latter being well known, and that of the former reasonably inferred. The Four Masters, when embodying this entry, place the cave of Achadh Aldai in Cremorne, county Monaghan, and the cave of the Gobha's wife at Drogheda.³

O'Donovan considered the former allocation a mistake, and supposed the cave of Achadh Aldai to be New Grange; but he accepted the statement that the "cave of the Gobha's wife" was at Drogheda, and supposed the mill-mount to be the place intended. Assuming O'Donovan

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Chancery of Ireland, 12 James I, No. lxxii.

² Annals of Ulster, 862.

³ Four Masters, 861, and O'Donovan's note. In D'Alton's History of Drogheda, however, I find it stated that Amergin, the bard of the Milesian invaders, was buried under the mill-mount.

to be right,¹ the identification seems only to amount to this, that in the seventeenth century the mill-mount at Drogheda was believed to be the cave stated to have been searched by the Danes nearly eight centuries previously. Should, however, excavation some day show that the mound at Drogheda contains a chamber similar to that at Dowth and New Grange, it would, to my mind, only prove—what there are elsewhere some grounds for thinking—that the Anglo-Normans sometimes adopted a sepulchral tumulus for the purposes of a mote.

That the mound at Drogheda was used as a mote by the Anglo-Normans, and was the site of their castle here, I hope now to show. The earliest reference to a castle at Drogheda that I am aware of is dated the 21st August, 1203, when John gave to "Nicholas de Verdun the custody of the bridge of Drogheda, as it was in the king's hand, and as Nicholas's father held it."² That this entry refers to the castle is evident enough in itself, and is proved by subsequent references to "the castle of the bridge of Drogheda." Anyone standing on the present bridge, and looking up at the mound crowning the highest part of the river bank opposite, will easily perceive that the mound occupies the appropriate site for a castle to guard the bridge. The above entry, moreover, brings the history of the castle back to the time of Bertram de Verdun (1185–1192). Commanding as it did the road to his lands in Uriel, it was fitting that he should hold the key. Probably, however, we have not yet got back to the first builder. Hugh de Lacy, our first great castle-builder, could hardly have neglected so important a site. In his time "Meath from the Shannon to the sea was full of castles and of foreigners," and there can be little doubt that it owed its origin to him. At a later time, as we shall see, his son, Walter de Lacy, claimed the castle as against the king, and eventually the king, though he retained possession, admitted Walter's claim by paying him rent for it. The facts, so far, were probably as follows:—Hugh de Lacy built the castle, but at his death in 1186 his sons were minors,³ and John took the castle along with others into his hand, and committed its custody to Bertram de Verdun, and in 1203 to his son, Nicholas.

On the 8th August, 1210, King John stopped at Drogheda on his return from taking Carrickfergus and other Ulster castles from Hugh de

¹ It may be observed, however, that the mill-mount at Drogheda can hardly be said to belong locally to the New Grange group. It is on the opposite side of the river, and about five miles distant. Moreover, it is a strongly fortified mound, and differs entirely in style from the mounds of the New Grange Group.

² C. D. I., vol. i., No. 185. D'Alton (*Hist. of Drogheda*, vol. i., p. 92) refers to a grant by the Crown to Walter de Lacy in 1189, whereby various tracts of the surrounding country were restored to Walter, but "the Castle of Drogheda and all the land which de Lacy had in Drogheda were especially excepted; and the castle, as a royal and important fortress, was ordered to be committed to the custody of Richard de Tuyl." I cannot verify this, and I think the date, at any rate, must be wrong.

³ Walter de Lacy did homage to Richard in 1194 for his lands in Ireland (*L'Histoire Guillaume le Mareschal*, ll. 10291, *et seq.*), and does not seem to have been given seisin before that date.

Lacy the younger, Earl of Ulster.¹ The Castle of Drogheda may possibly have been restored to Walter de Lacy along with the land of Meath in 1207, but at any rate it was now resumed by the king. When in July, 1215, John agreed with Walter de Lacy for the restoration of his land, it was stipulated that the Castle of Drogheda, and all Walter's land in the vill of Drogheda, should remain with the king for three years at an annual rent of 30 marks. The question whether the castle belonged to the king or to Walter was to be ultimately decided by a jury.² When Henry III came to the throne, the castle was ordered to be temporarily restored to Walter, "to hold till the king's fourteenth year, in the same way as he held it when he was disseised by King John";³ but when, in 1220, Henry restored to Walter all his other lands and castles, he expressly retained the Castle of Drogheda, and Walter's vill there, for which Walter was to receive £20 a year.⁴ Rent for the castle was paid to Walter and his successors throughout the century, and up to the year 1306 at least.⁵ This claim to the castle by Walter de Lacy, and its ultimate recognition in the form of rent by John and subsequent monarchs, seem to confirm the conjecture that it was one of the many mote-castles built by Hugh de Lacy. It was on too important a site, however, to be left in private hands.

From 1220 onwards the castle is repeatedly mentioned as a royal castle. It is often called "the Castle of the Bridge of Drogheda," or "the Castle of Drogheda on the side of Meath." In one of the few surviving Pipe Rolls of Henry III (*anno* 1235) there is an allowance of 18*s.* expended in the repair of the chapel of Drogheda Castle.⁶ In the Pipe Roll of the 10th Edward I (*anno* 1282) there are payments allowed for "bringing the timber of the castle-bridge into Drogheda Castle, and for the purchase of four locks for the hall, chapel, chamber, and prison of the castle." By "the castle-bridge" must I think be meant the bridge from the bailey across the ditch of the mote, otherwise the timber would not have been carried "into the castle," i.e. within the enceinte; and I further think that the timber must have been intended for the repair or renewal of the bridge, though this is not actually expressed. Of the buildings mentioned the hall and chapel, at any rate, would be in the bailey. At this time the sheriff of Uriel usually had the

¹ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 407.

² Pat. Roll, 17th John; Report, Public Records, Ireland, 1810-15, p. 160; calendared C. D. I., vol. i., No. 596.

³ C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 743, 791, 808, 811, 835.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Nos. 953, 1022.

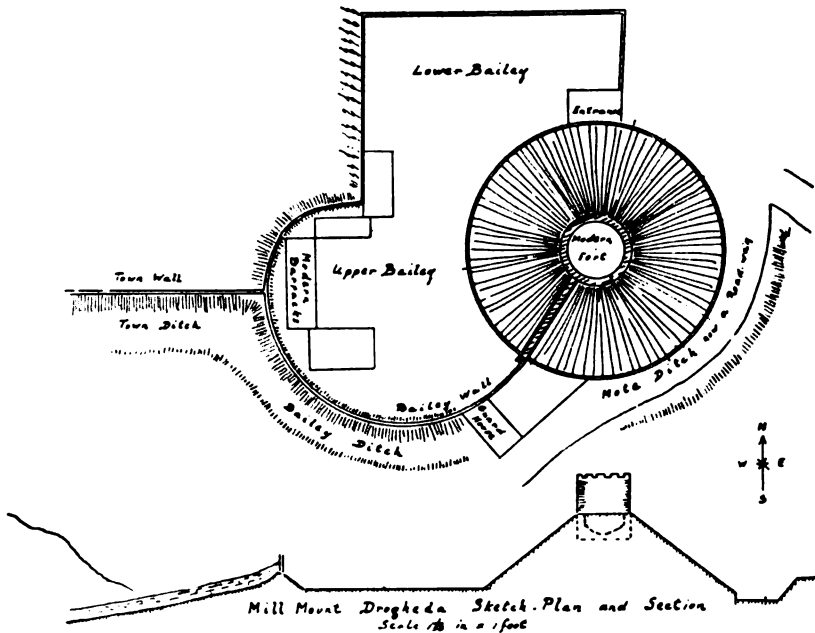
⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. v., No. 571.

⁶ 35th Rep., D. K. R., p. 35.

⁷ 36th Rep., D. K. R., p. 66. The original, kindly supplied to me by Mr. M'Enery, is (expanded): et eidem [Thomas de Memmys, sheriff]. v solidos vi denarios pro meremio pontis castri portando usque in castrum praedictum et in quatuor seruris emptendis ad hostia aule capelle camere et carceris in castro predicto. I have given above the rendering of the Calendar, which is literal, though somewhat obscure. At any rate, the small amount paid (5*s.* 6*d.*) is sufficient to show that the bridge over the river was not concerned.

custody of the castle, and was paid a small fee. There are frequent allusions to "the king's meadow near Drogheda Castle."

I do not propose to follow minutely the history of the castle. It probably became of less importance as the town grew in strength. The town was early incorporated; the part towards Uriel in 1229, and the part towards Meath in 1247.¹ Murage grants were repeatedly made from the year 1234. I have not seen transcripts of all these grants, but in 1318 licence was given to the good men of Drogheda on the side of Meath to levy certain tolls "in aid of enclosing the said town up to



PLAN AND SECTION OF MILLMOUNT, DROGHEDA.

the walls of our castle of the same town."² The town wall, as may be seen to-day, joins the wall of the upper court or bailey of the mote. This latter wall projects in a curve round the bailey, doubtless following the line of the original rampart, and runs up the mote, bearing the approach, some 7 feet wide, to the modern fort, which represents the keep, just as may be seen in many English mote-castles. If there should be still any doubt as to where the thirteenth-century castle of Drogheda was situated, this entry should set it at rest.³

¹ Hist. and Mun. Docts., Ireland (1172-1320), J. T. Gilbert, pp. 93 and 108.

² *Ibid.* p. 413, in *subsidiū ville predictæ claudende usque ad muros castri nostri ejusdem ville.*

³ In D'Alton's History of Drogheda I find the following:—"In Newcomen's map the Castle of Drogheda is distinctly marked as near the bridge on the south side of the

Outside the bailey wall may still be seen the scarped slope and ditch of the bailey. On this, the western side of the castle, the town wall, starting from the bailey, curves down the steep bank to the river: We may be pretty sure that the first wall built on the eastern side of the mote curved down in somewhat similar fashion, leaving the mote at the salient. At some later date, before 1649 at any rate, this was changed, and the wall was carried on in a southerly direction, and round St. Mary's church, so as to include it and a larger part of the growing town. This change left the castle in a re-entrant angle of the town wall, a comparatively weak position. No great stone castle, indeed, depending for its strength on its size, and the thickness of its walls, was ever built in Drogheda; and to the last the tower on the summit of the mote was the strongest place. Even in 1649, when "the great mercy was vouchsafed" to Cromwell, "divers of the enemy," he says, "retreated into the mill-mount, a place very strong, and of difficult access, being exceedingly high; having a good graft [ditch], and strongly palisadoed." Drogheda Castle is, in fact, a rare, if not unique, example of a mote-castle used throughout the centuries, with but little alteration in essentials from the time of Hugh de Lacy to that of Cromwell—or, indeed, seeing that it is still called a royal barracks, we might say to the days of King Edward VII.

THE MOTES OF LOUTH, CASTLERING, AND MOUNT ASH.

The motes in and near the town of Louth are four in number—one called "the Fairy Mount" now included in the glebe lands, another called "Castlering," about two and a half miles north of the town; a third not far off at Little Ash, and a fourth in the townland of Ash Big. I have fortunately been able to collect some early contemporary notices of these places, which throw a good deal of light on their connexion with the early Norman settlers. The town of Louth, as is well known, was an ecclesiastical centre of some importance at the time of the coming of the

town, and it appears to have been the fortress designed on the Corporate Seal. Not a trace, however, even of the foundations of this, or of the Castle of Blackagh, now remains to suggest their precise site, and during the lapse of centuries nothing worthy of historical notice is recorded of either" (vol. i., p. 100). I cannot undertake to correct all the errors in this passage, but it is easy to show that the castle or strong-house indicated in Newcomen's map, on low ground not far from the bridge, was not the Castle of Drogheda at all, but a building known as the "Castle of Comfort." This building is described in leases of the Corporation, dating from 1669, as "an old stone house lying on the Meath side of the town, at the foot of the hill, and commonly called the Old Tholsel, or Castle of Comfort, nearing to the way leading to the Bull-ring up the hill to the Duleek gate on the west, St. Nicholas's Church on the east, and the street called the Bull-ring on the north." If this description be compared with Robert Newcomen's map, 1657, preserved in the Town Hall at Drogheda (a reduced copy of which is given on p. 285 of D'Alton's work), it will, I think, be seen that the Castle of Comfort was the castle indicated there.

To face page 251.]



FAIRY MOUNT, LOUTH.
(Block lent by County Louth Archaeological Society.)

English. In 1176 it was wasted by the foreigners.¹ In 1196, Louth and its castle were plundered and destroyed by Niall MacMahon and the Ulidians.² Thus we have evidence that at this early date there was a Norman *castellum* there. On January 17th, 1204, Richard Tyrel (brother and heir of Roger Tyrel, bailiff of King John), was ordered to deliver the king's Castle of Louth to the justiciar, Meiler FitzHenry;

Fig. 1.

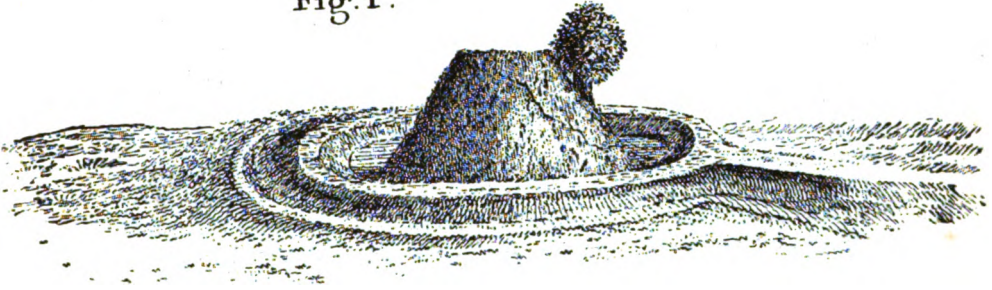
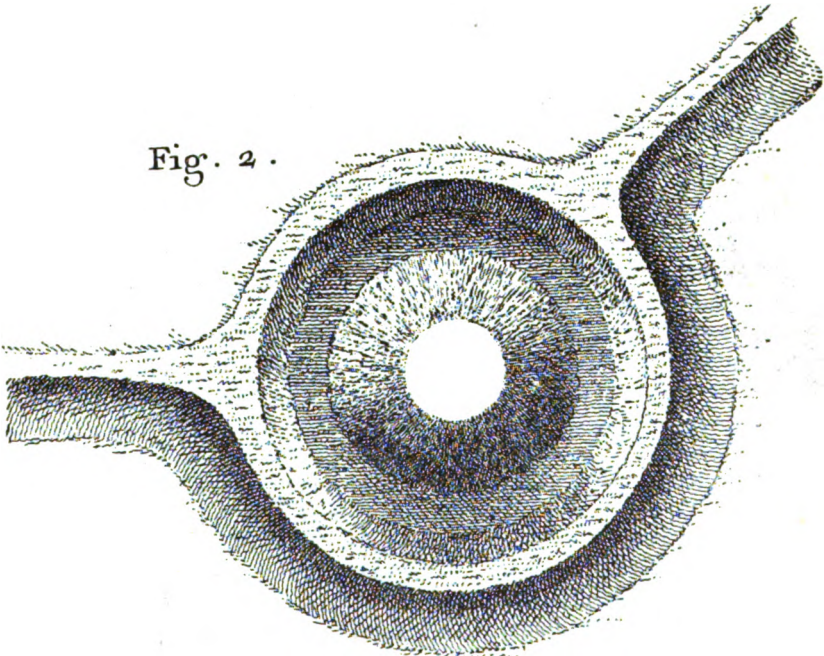


Fig. 2.



THE FAIRY MOUNT—VIEW AND PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

and on the 30th August in the same year the justiciar was ordered to take into the king's hand the city of Louth, and make what improvement he could in it.³ On the 7th July, 1210, John himself visited Louth

¹ Ann. Ulst., 1176.

² Ann. Innisfallen, R.I.A. MS., 1196.

³ C. D. I., vol. i., Nos. 196, 221.

on his way from Kells to Dundalk. As in many other cases the *castellum* was too small for John to hold his court in it, and his writs are dated *apud pratum juxta Luwet*, or *apud pratum subtus aquam quandam quae vocatur Strathe*.¹ Probably, up to this time at any rate, there was only a mote-castle at Louth, and it is very significant that the plan of the "Fairy Mount" given in "Louthiana" shows "the Old Town Trench" starting from opposite sides of the mote. Thus, the *castellum* was on the ramparts of the town exactly as at Drogheda. In 1221, a fair was established at the king's vill of Louth; and about the same time the bounds between the king's land of Louth and the land of Nicholas de Verdun in Dundalk were settled.² Long before this the king had, no doubt, parcelled out his land; but, significantly enough, the first actual grants which I have found recorded concern the very manors of Castle Frank and Aes, the *capita* of which I think I can identify with the motes of Castlering and Mount Ash. In 1234, the king commanded "Maurice FitzGerald, justiciar, to cause seisin to be given to Richard Carbonel of the land of Chastelfranc, extended at 40s., which he held when Richard de Burgh was justiciary (1227-1229), and whereof he was disseised by Maurice."³ Now the location of Chastelfranc, a name which occurs many times, and clearly points to a Norman *castellum* of very early date, puzzled me for some time, until I found from the Chancery Inquisitions of Stuart times that it was an alternative name for Castlering.⁴ We have, therefore, I think, good evidence that Castlering was an Anglo-Norman *castellum*, and the *caput* of the manor of Chastelfranc.

According to the plan in "Louthiana," the mote of Castlering bore on its summit a hexagonal building; and this, as I can testify, can still be distinctly traced. The side of the hexagon is about 15 feet. There is a small, nearly square, platform or bailey to the west, with a steep scarp down to a mill-race. A little beyond this is the river Fane.

The frequent occurrence in this county of remains of a polygonal shell on the top of the motes, often accompanied by the remains of an interior tower is, I think, in itself conclusive as to the use to which motes were put by the early Anglo-Norman settlers here. Besides the motes of Castlering, Castleguard, Donaghmoyne, and Killany, mentioned in this paper, the mote of Faughart bore a polygonal shell. The foundations of this wall, about 6 feet thick, and showing a batter on the outside, can still be seen rising above ground, where the mote is still unmutilated. The mote of Rathskeagh, which I was unable to visit, bore on top,

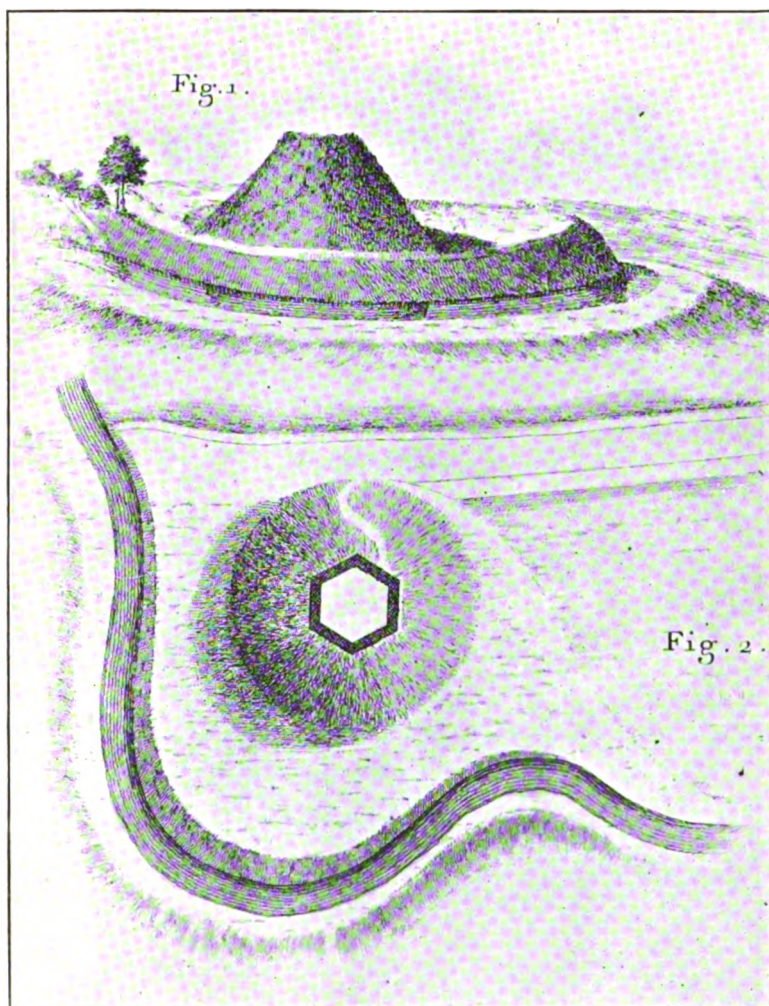
¹ Hardy's Itinerary. "Strathe" is probably the Irish *srath*, a riverside holm or inch, with the usual euphonic *t* inserted.

² C. D. I., vol. i., No. 1010, 1013; showing that the two baronies were then, as now, conterminous.

³ C. D. I., vol. i., 2127, cf. No. 1664.

⁴ Chan. Inquis., Louth, 4 Jac. I., 49 Car. I. The latter concerns the "*maneria de Louth et Castlering aliter Castlefranke, et villæ et terræ de Louthrath, Aishe, Castlering, much Aishe, litle Aishe,*" &c.

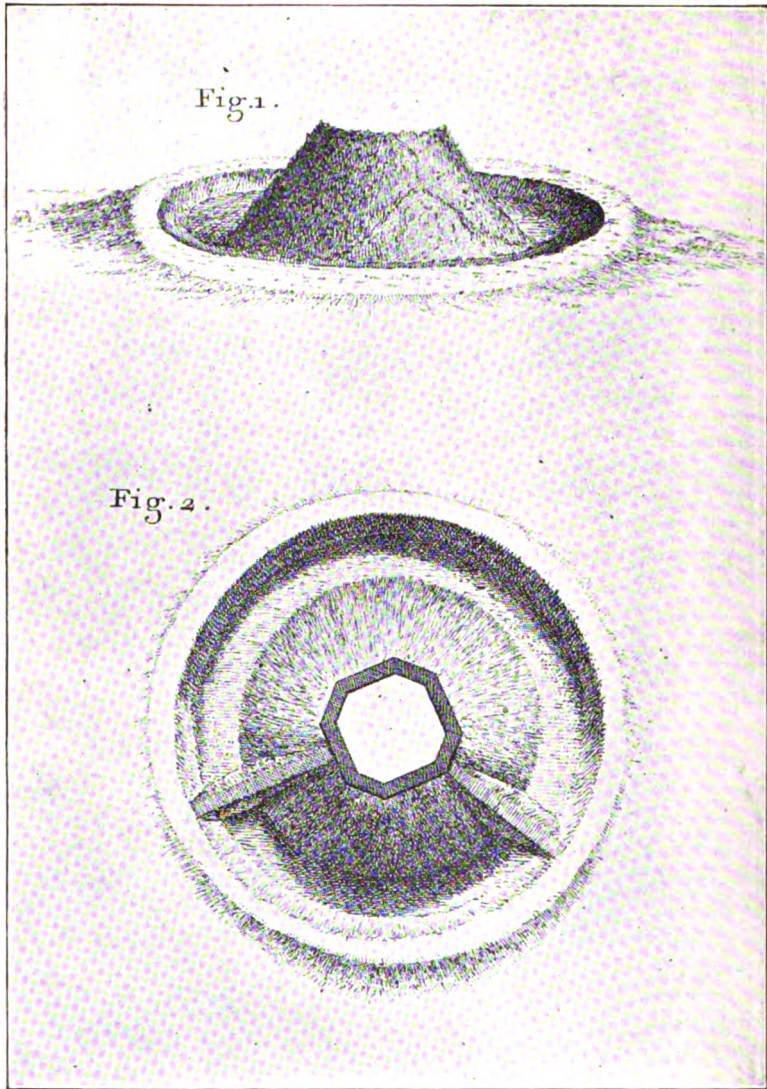
according to "Louthiana," an octagon shell, with a rectangular building, part of the walls of which were then remaining in the bailey. On the top of the mote called Mount Bagnall, traces of building may be detected.



CASTLERING MOTE—VIEW AND PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

In 1235, there was a grant from the Crown "during pleasure to Robert Cambiator that he might have for his maintenance the land of Aes in Uriel, which he held of the bailiff of King John, and afterwards at

the king's pleasure."¹ This name Aes is variously spelled Es, Ays, Ahys, and, in the Inquisitions above referred to, Aishe; and it is now preserved

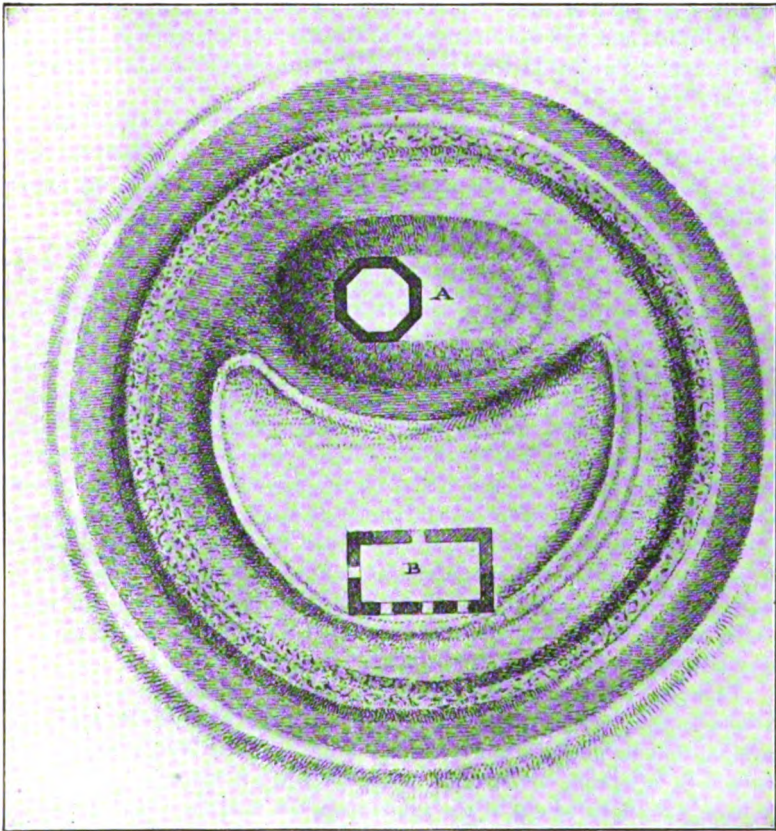


FAUGHART MOTE—VIEW AND PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

in a corrupted form in the townlands of Ash Big and Ash Little. The

¹ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 2259. The manor of Es was afterwards given to Richard Cook, le Cu, or Cocus: *ibid.*, vol. ii., Nos. 36, 197 and 291.

grant quoted above refers back to the time of King John, and it does not seem rash to infer that the mote, which still bears the name, was the *caput* of this early manor. The figure of Mount Ash in "Louthiana" shows an oval mote surrounded by a ditch and rampart, which are double for about two-thirds of the periphery. I had not time to visit this, but I learned that there were two motes, one at Ash Big and another at Ash Little.



RATHSKEAGH MOTE—PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

In 1256, "the manor of Lowethe and Castle Frank" was granted to Geoffrey de Lusignan,¹ the king's Poitevin half-brother, and we hear no more about it until the period 1296-1302, when Geoffrey de Lusignan's Irish lands were seised because "he was in ligeance of the king of France,"

¹ C. D. I., vol. iv., pp. 191, 192, 266, 307, 322, 377, 378; vol. v., pp. 24, 29, and 36.

and the "issues of Castle Frank and the Manor of Ays were accounted for at the Irish Exchequer.¹ From the account of John de Somerset for the period 1296-1300² we learn that "he expended £2 0s. 4d. for repair of Castlefrank"; and was "allowed £30 as fee for custody of the castle, and various sums paid to men to defend it against the hostile Irish, including 40s. paid to Obren M'Mahon to defend it against the Irish, all amounting to £69 11s. 6d."

From this we may infer that even at this date the castle was a "going concern" of some importance. In 1302, the manors of Louth, Castle Frank, and Ays were restored to Geoffrey de Lusignan;³ and early in the reign of Edward II they were again in the king's hand on Geoffrey's decease.³

I think the fact that the old name for Castleryng was Chastelfranc, which must mean "the castle of the French," is almost in itself decisive of the Norman origin of the mote. I could not find that any other castle-sites are known at either Louth, Castleryng, or Mount Ash.

MOTE AT CASTLETOWN, DUNDALK.

The following description of this earthwork, contained in "Louthiana," was written when it was much less defaced than at present:—"This is a very remarkable mount, situated upon an eminence near Castletown, and commands a full view of the bay and a great part of the country round about it. The mount A, or chief guard, appears to be all artificial, and is surrounded with a magnificent ditch. The height of the terrass-work in the middle, from the plane of the trench, is, in some places, 50 feet, and the circumference of the top is upwards of 460 feet. Upon the east and west side of it are two other forts (B and C) adjoining to the outward vallum of the ditch, as represented in the plan, which, together with the main mount A, cover all the summit of the hill upon which they stand, and for several miles to the north and south make a very formidable and grand appearance."

This plan and description point to an earthwork of the usual Anglo-Norman type. Since 1748 the bailey, or fort, marked B, has been levelled, but its position can be faintly traced. What Wright calls a fort marked C, adjoining on the west (more correctly north-west), appears to be merely a widening out of the rampart on the counterscarp of the mote-ditch so as to leave a lune-shaped platform on the top. This is a feature which may be observed elsewhere, for instance, at the mote of Donaghmoynne, to be presently mentioned. The land outside in this direction is

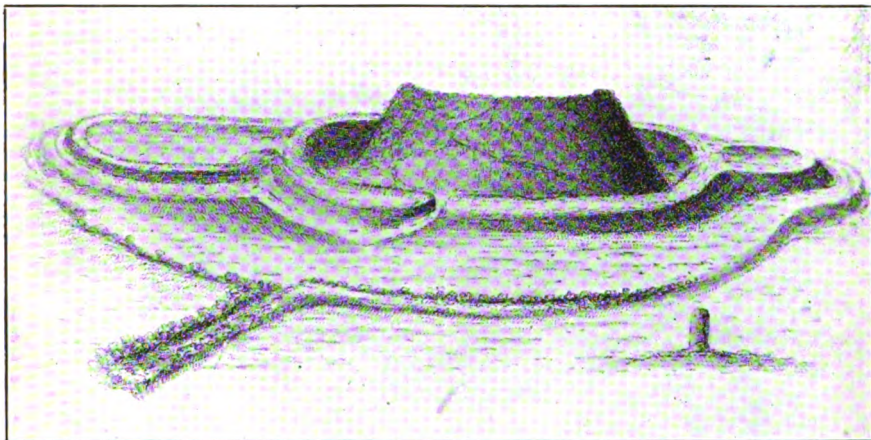
¹ Pipe Roll, 29 Ed. I, 38th Rep. D. K. R., p. 53.

² C. D. I., vol. v., No. 143.

³ Pipe Roll, 3rd Ed. II, 39th Rep. D. K. R., p. 29. In the 11th Edward III the manors appear as Louth, Castlefranke, and Dysshe: Cal. Close Rolls (Tresham, p. 43), while as early as the 14th Henry IV we find them written Asshe, Loueth, and Castleryng; Cal. Pat. Rolls (Tresham, p. 201b, and cf., p. 211). They then lately belonged to Sir John Darcy.

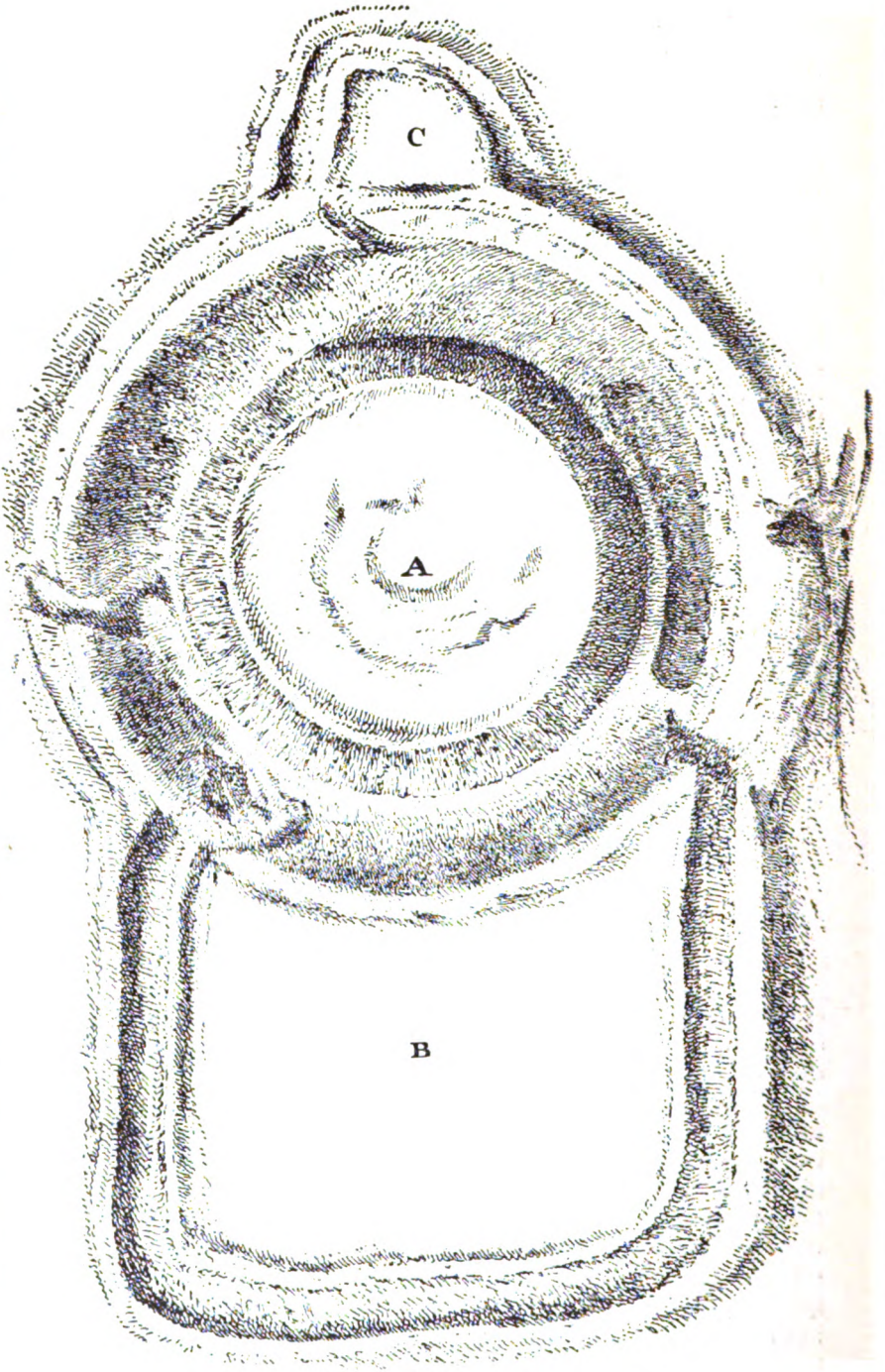
comparatively level, and some extra defence was probably deemed necessary. Both here and at the opposite quarter the counterscarp of the ditch is higher than at the remaining quarters, where the land outside slopes away more rapidly. A similar widening of the top of the rampart may be seen at each side of the entrance, no doubt for defence at this point. Since 1748 the mote has been disfigured by the erection of a house on the top, approached by a winding carriage drive, and its form obscured by a plantation of trees.

I am aware that this mote has been recently supposed to be Cuchulainn's *dún*, called *dun Delga*, but on what ground, except that it is an earthwork about a mile from the place where we should expect it to be, viz., Dundalk, I am at a loss to imagine. People who make these rash identifications never pause to inquire whether there is any



CASTLETOWN MOTE—VIEW FROM “LOUTHIANA.”

evidence that earthworks of this type were anywhere erected at the time supposed. No serious antiquary would now think of ascribing an existing stone castle or church to any particular individual, without first making sure that castles or churches of the type in question were erected at the period at which the supposed builder lived. Earthworks should be treated in the same scientific spirit, and not be lumped indiscriminately together, and assumed to be of any age. The writer of the Ordnance Survey Letter about the parish of Castletown, though sharing the belief that the *móta dhúin dealgain* was Cuchulainn's dun, honestly says:—“The people here do not retain by tradition that Cuchullin ever made this his *príomh arús* [chief abode]; they think that Finn Mac Cumhail had more to do with it. They would ascribe the erection of the mount to the Danes; nor in all our inquiry through the county did we meet



CASTLETOWN MOTE—PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

any person who knew that this was Cuchullin's habitation, except a few who read his story in MS."

Of course a position such as that of Castletown mote is one very likely to have been occupied in pre-Norman times by a fort of some kind, and those who like to believe that this was the site of Cuchullin's *dún* are free to indulge their fancy. The Ordnance Survey writer above referred to noted that a cave was said to exist on the west side of the mote. This cave or souterrain, built of dry stones, low down on the west side, was being opened at the time of the Society's visit, but only some three or four yards were then laid bare. When the excavation is completed, some further light may be thrown on the purpose of this souterrain,¹ and possibly on the history of the site, but it is not easy to see how it can alter the impression derived from the essentially Norman character of the fortress as it stands to-day, and as shown more fully in Wright's plan.

Apart from the Norman character of the earthworks, there are many indications that this was the site of the first Anglo-Norman castle of Dundalk. That a defensible site should be chosen some little distance from an existing town, and that the castle should nevertheless be known by the name of the town, can be easily paralleled elsewhere. A good example is Windsor Castle, where the keep is built on a mote two miles from Old Windsor. Indeed the statement that Castletown, and not Dundalk, was the *caput* of the de Verdun manor can hardly be contested. The well-preserved remains of the later stone castle stand at the foot of the hill not far from the mote, just such a slight change of site as we should expect. D'Alton quotes an enactment of a Parliament held at Naas, 19 Edward IV, which recites that "Richard Bellew Esquire has built a tower in the Castletown of Dundalk, and intends to build another tower anew in the said town, and enacts that he receive 12*d.* per ploughland in county Louth."² This may refer to the existing castle, though it looks hardly so old. That the first castle of Dundalk of which we have evidence was not a stone castle at all appears from the record of 1236, already quoted, with reference to Rohesia's castrum de la Roche, that none of her predecessors had been able to build a (stone) castle.³

The first actual reference to a castle at Dundalk is contained in a charter made by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, *apud Dundale*, whereby he gave to the abbey of St. Thomas the church of Dundalk, with the oblations and obventions of his castelry (*castellaria*) of Dundalk.⁴ This charter must be dated after May, 1205, when Hugh de Lacy was made Earl of Ulster, and before his exile in 1210, probably in the former year. The question arises, What had Hugh de Lacy to do with Dundalk

¹ It may, perhaps, be found to lead to the castle well.

² D'Alton's "History of Dundalk," p. 272. The castle was known as *Caislean Bheille*, or Bellew's Castle. Ord. Survey Letters.

³ *Supra*, p. 243.

⁴ Reg. St. Thomas, p. 9. This charter is witnessed by Richard de Tuit, who was killed in 1211, and William Parvus (Petit), who died in 1213.

and its castelry? and the answer seems to be that he laid claim to it, by virtue of his new grant of Ulster, as having belonged to John de Courcy. True, the claim was not sustained. As we have seen, the lands here had been granted by John to Bertram de Verdun, and just about a month after the formal grant of Hugh's earldom Nicholas de Verdun obtained acquittance of his fine for his father's lands, and was ultimately given seisin. Hugh de Lacy's charter became waste paper. Two charters from Nicholas tend to confirm this view. By the first he granted to the canons of St. Thomas the tithes, obventions, and benefices of "two knight's fees in the first castelry (*castellaria*) which he should establish in his land of Uriel outside the cantred of Machwercunvilla" (i.e. *Machaire Conaille* in which Dundalk was situated); and by the second he gave them "the benefices of five carucates of lands in his vill of Balibaldric" (now Ballybarrack, south of Dundalk).¹ These grants seem to have been made to compensate the canons for the repudiation of Hugh de Lacy's grant. The latter's claim to Dundalk was in fact overruled in favour of the king's grantee; but the fact that it was made suggests that the origin of Castletown mote should, perhaps, be ascribed to John de Courcy rather than to Bertram de Verdun.

As we have seen, Nicholas de Verdun got seisin of his father's lands in 1205. At some later time, probably between 1212 and 1215, he was disseised for opposing King John, but in 1217 his "castle of Dundalk" was restored to him. No ancient castle or castle-site is, I believe, known in the town now called Dundalk. In post-Norman times, but not I think previously, Dundalk is repeatedly called by the annalists *Sraddbhaile duna Delgan*, i.e., "the street-town of Dundalk," or simply *an tSradbhaile*, "the street-town." The editors notice that this term is used of "a town not defended by a castle." This is true, and important for us as confirming the belief that there was no early castle in the town of Dundalk. But furthermore the expression would most naturally arise by way of distinguishing a "street-town" from a "castle-town" of the same name. Thus we find in the Annals of Loch Cé (1218) that "the street-town of Athlone (*Sraddbhaile atha Luain*) was burned on the side of Meath," i.e., as opposed to the town with its castle on the Roscommon side. So in the case of Dundalk, the street-town was, I think, opposed to the castle-town of the same name not far off. But, indeed, we are not dependent on an inference from the use of Irish names. We have the direct evidence of a record that in 1280 Basilia, widow of Nicholas de Verdun, claimed dower out of (*inter alia*) "the new and old vills of Dundalk."² As happened more than once elsewhere, a new vill probably grew up in connexion with the castle of Dundalk, now represented by Castletown, and by way of distinction the old vill

¹ Reg. St. Thomas, Dublin, pp. 42-3.

² C. D. I., vol. ii. No. 1635. Similarly there was both a new and old vill at Kilkenny, and I think from a similar cause; *ibid.*, Nos. 107, 110.

came to be called the Stradbally of Dundalk,¹ though in the thirteenth century and later the simple name Dundelgan would sometimes be applied to both the one and the other.

Another indication that Castletown and not Dundalk was the original seat of the manor is, I think, to be found in the fact that the church living at Dundalk is a vicarage episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Castletown, forming the union of Dundalk. That the rectory should be at Castletown and the vicarage at Dundalk points to the former as the baronial seat. As long ago as the year 1297 there was litigation between the Prior of the House of St. Leonard of Dundalk and Theobald de Verdun as to the patronage of the churches of Dundalk, Oldcastletown, and Keen.² The Prior seems to have acknowledged Theobald's right, but the agreement was set aside on a technical point; and, as far as the Justiciary Rolls have been printed, it does not appear how the matter was decided. Theobald's claim, however, must have been as lord of the manor of Castletown and successor of Bertram de Verdun.

This early use of the name "Oldcastelton" is also very significant. A new (stone) castle must have been erected before this name, probably pointing to the abandoned mote castle, could have come into being.

All these various indications give us, I think, good grounds for regarding the mote at Castletown as representing the first Anglo-Norman castle at Dundalk.

CASTLEGUARD MOTE AT ARDEC.

About a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Ardec, the *caput* of the Pipard barony, is a lofty mote, "locally known as the Priest's Mount, and marked on the Ordnance Survey Map as Dawson's Fort, but whose real name is Castle Guard."³ This last name, by which it was known to Wright and Seward, is very significant. "Castleguard" or "Castleward" was a feudal term, denoting primarily a tenure or service requiring tenants within a certain distance to defend the lord's castle. It was also applied to the tax in commutation of that service, and to

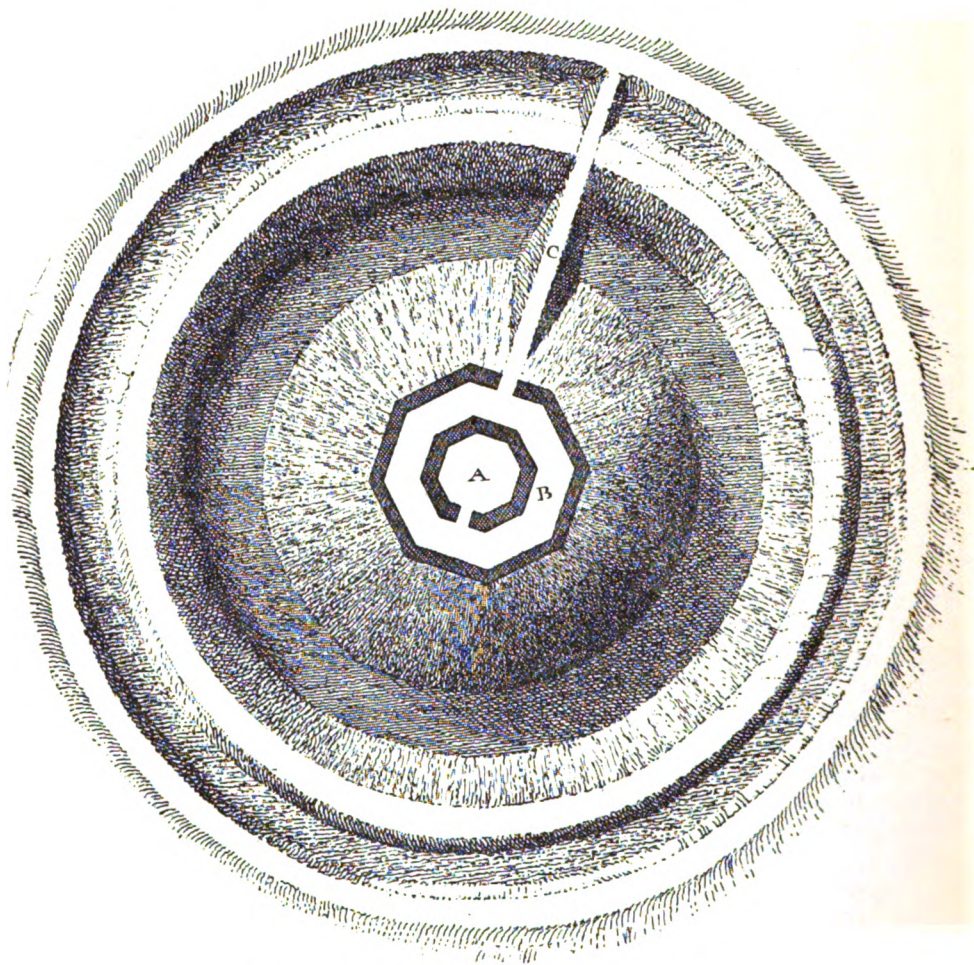
¹ Stradbally of Dundalk was probably the town which arose on either side of the road running northward from Drogheda. A much older name for Dundalk was *Tráigh Bhaile* or *Tráigh Bhaile mic Buain* (where Baile represents a man's name, famed in story). This name is believed to be preserved in a translated form in "Seatown," the more eastern portion of Dundalk. It is possible that "the new and the old vills" represent the *Sraddbhaile* and the *Tráigh Bhaile* respectively. Even if this were so, I think the *Sraddbhaile* got its name by way of contrast to the Castletown of Dundalk.

² Justiciary Rolls, pp. 112-114.

³ Journal Louth Arch. Society, No. 1. The writer equates Castle Guard with the Irish *Caiséal Guthaird*, i.e., "the stone fort of the high voice," where the Senchus Mor was composed in winter. It would be waste of space to discuss this derivation seriously. There is a townland in the barony of Coonagh, county Limerick, called Castlegarde, perhaps connected with the Honor of "O'Konach" granted by King John in 1215 (C. D. I., vol. i., No. 621), and another called Castleward, near Audley Castle, at the mouth of Strangford Lough. Castleguard, Ardec, is printed "le Castleyard" in Chan. Inquis., Louth, 6 Car. I.

the territory chargeable therewith.¹ The transference of the name from the territory to the castle itself would be easily effected.

This mote is described in "Louthiana" as "of amazing magnitude, and encompassed with a double ditch and vallum." It is said to have been



CASTLEGUARD MOTE—PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

nearly 90 feet high from the bed of its foundation, and the main trench to have been between 30 and 40 feet deep. Then follows this important statement:—"There appear to have been, from foundations yet remaining, two concentric octagonal buildings upon the summit: the one

¹ New English Dictionary.

a sort of castle, the other a kind of breastwork or gallery." These foundations are clearly shown in the plan in "Louthiana," which also marks an earthen wall or approach crossing the ditches and running up the mote. Another noteworthy feature is that the opening into the outer octagonal shell is shown directly in front of the approach, while the opening into the central keep is at the opposite side, so that persons who had forced their way into the outer work would be exposed to missiles while making their way round to the door of the keep.

This mote has been sadly mutilated. The vallum has been levelled, and the ditches filled up, but they can still be distinctly traced. The mound itself, though still about 35 or 40 feet above the level of the field, has perhaps been lowered and the foundation stones removed. But there is no reason to doubt the general correctness of Wright's plan. The walls indicated are exactly what we should suppose to have been built when the earlier wooden defences were replaced by stone.

Here, I think, we have all that remains of the first Pipard castle of "Atherdee."

DONAGHMOYNE MOTE IN THE BARONY OF FARNEY, COUNTY MONAGHAN.

I now turn to another Pipard castle about which there is more to be said: I mean the castle of Donaghmoyne. It is not now reckoned in the county Louth, but in the barony of Farney, county Monaghan, formerly part of Uriel. Its site was, however, probably included in the Pipard grant, and at any rate it belonged to Roger Pipard and his successors, and was ultimately surrendered to Edward I in 1302. It was erected in 1193,¹ the very year that the last O'Carroll, King of Uriel, was killed. There is a curious story preserved in the Register of Clogher concerning the building of this castle. The following is a translation of the passage²:—

"About the year 1200, Richard (?) Pipard baron de Atrio Dei [Ardee] at the coming of the English to Ireland began to build a castle (*castrum*) on lands of the Bishop at 'Donaghmajdeaden,' where now his castle is; and when the Bishop heard this, he came and denounced the new work. When the baron would not give up his undertaking, the Bishop robed himself in his pontificals, entered the ditch, and, lying on the ground, threw himself in the way of the diggers. When they were unable to work—for none of them would lay violent hands on the bishop—the baron himself came and with his own hands dragged the bishop out of the ditch. The bishop crying aloud cursed the baron, so that the baron was in the first place struck with leprosy and afterwards died, and on

¹ Ann. Loch Cé, 1193, where it is properly called *Caisslen Domnaigh Maighen*.

² Additional MSS. Brit. Mus., 4789, p. 109 (p. 3 of this piece). The original, in indifferent Latin, was kindly transcribed for me by Mr. Philip H. Hore, but is not worth reproducing here. The Register was compiled by Bishop Patrick Culin (1519–1534).

account of this, as is believed, none of his posterity possess or ever shall possess the said lands."

This story is of course of little historical value, except as plainly connecting a Pipard with the erection of the castle of Donaghmoynne, and perhaps as indicating the importance of the earthworks of these early castles. Now, in the records of the reign of Henry III we have several references to the castle of "Dunelamein" or "Donelamein," and from a later record this can be shown beyond all doubt to be the castle of Donaghmoynne.¹ William Pipard, successor and probably son of Roger Pipard, died in 1227, and seisin of his lands and custody of his daughter and heir were given to Ralph Fitz Nicholas, the king's seneschal.² Then in the years 1228-1234 we have several mandates granting to Ralph Fitz Nicholas the services of Meath and Uriel for forty days, to aid him in fortifying the castle of "Dunelamein," which he held by reason of the custody of the land and heir of William Pipard. This castle it is stated had been burnt down by the Irish (probably during the disturbances caused by Hugh de Lacy in 1224-6), and Ralph proposed to fortify "a stone castle" there.³ From the repetition of these mandates we may doubt if they were at the time fulfilled, more especially as about this time Ralph had a contention with the king.⁴ Finally, in 1242, we have a similar grant and mandate in favour of Ralph Fitz Ralph Fitz Nicholas at the instance of Ralph his father.⁵ Ralph Fitz Nicholas, as we have seen, had apparently married his ward, the Pipard heiress, to his son Ralph. In 1244, this Ralph Fitz Ralph got special leave to remain in Ireland, though previously summoned for the Scottish war.⁶ Now in this same year we have the following entry in the Annals of Ulster:—"The castle of Donaghmoynne was covered [i.e. cased or protected] with stone."⁷ Already one suspects that the castle of Donaghmoynne of the Annals is identical with the castle of Dunelamein of the Records, but the complete proof will come immediately. In 1265, Ralph Pipard came to Ireland "with his retinue and chattels under license from the king."⁸ He was heir to the Pipard property, which now embraced not only the barony of Atherde, including Donaghmoynne, but also the manors of Leixlip in county Kildare and Dysart in Westmeath. He seems to have been to a great extent an

¹ See below. The Irish words *Domhnall* = Donnell and *Domhnach* = Donnough or Donagh are often confused in Anglo-Norman versions of place-names.

² C. D. I., vol. i., No. 1541.

³ This mandate was first given in 1228, C. D. I., vol. i., No. 1632. It was virtually repeated in 1230 (*ibid.*, No. 1806), in 1231 (*ibid.*, No. 1885), in 1233 (*ibid.*, No. 29), and in 1234 (*ibid.*, No. 2090). ⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 2401. ⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 3574.

⁶ C. D. I., vol. i., No. 2720.

⁷ Ann. Ulster, 1244. The Irish is:—*Caislen Dhomnaigh Mhaighean do chumhdach do chlochaibh hoc anno*. In this connexion the phrase certainly does not mean "roofed with stone," as suggested by the editor. It must mean (if not literally "cased") "enclosed," "protected," or "fortified with stone," and points. I think, to work on a castle not previously of stone at all.

⁸ C. D. I., vol. ii., No. 765.

absentee; and early in the fourteenth century he surrendered and granted to the king all his lands in Ireland, including the manor and castle of Donachmayn or Dovenaghmayn, in exchange, apparently, for lands in England.¹ This is clearly the Donelamein of previous records.

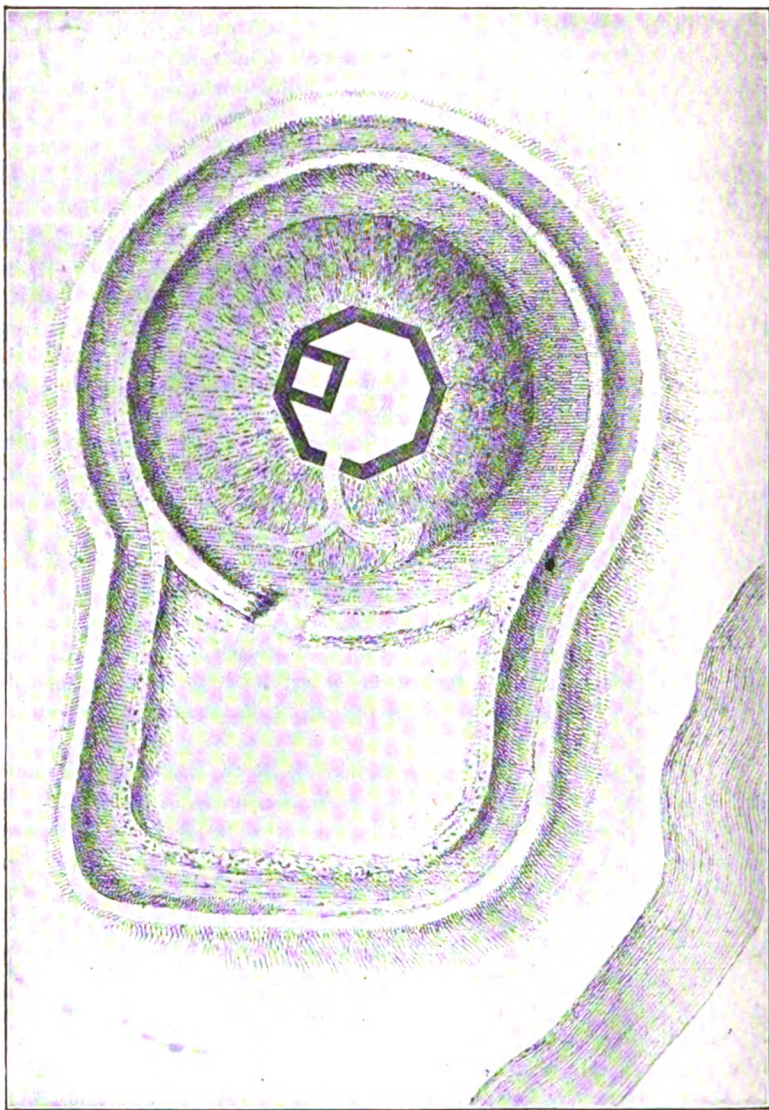
For later notices of Donaghmoyné manor and castle I may refer my readers to Shirley's "Account of Farney." The castle site is in the demesne of Donaghmoyné, about half a mile north-west of the old church, and is marked "Mannan Castle" on the Ordnance Survey map. I have recently visited the earthworks here, which are among the most stupendous and most elaborate I have seen. Unfortunately the place is so overrun with brambles and nettles (to say nothing of trees) that it is almost as impregnable as ever, and until these are cleared away it will be impossible to obtain a complete idea of the works. I shall first quote Shirley's description, and then add a few points that I noticed myself. "It is built near the centre of the barony . . . on the summit of one of the steep, round hills, so remarkable in the geography of Farney, and in a position well situated to command the surrounding country. Its remains consist of two circular enclosures divided by a deep fosse. On the keep or most lofty of the two are the ruins of a wall with a circular arch, and the foundations of what appears to have been a tower, divided into two square rooms; there are remains also of the wall which surrounded the castle above the fosse. The dimensions are as follows: diameter of circle in which ruin now stands, 81 feet from wall to wall; diameter of other circle, 120 feet from wall to wall; width of fosse where crossed by the bridge or wall which connects the two circles is 43 feet 6 inches. On the western side of this castle are three deep, circular ponds, apparently artificial; the lowest is still full of water, the others only marshes. Another pond on the opposite side is called 'the pool of sweet milk.'"

To this I may add that what Shirley calls the smaller and more lofty circular enclosure is a true lofty mote, surrounded by a deep fosse and massive rampart. This rampart on the counterscarp of the mote-ditch becomes very high, and widens out into a thin, crescent-shaped platform on the western side, exactly as at Castletown mote. Beyond this are a second ditch and rampart, and beyond this again a deep, marshy excavation or pond, this latter having been probably formed when obtaining the material for the mote. The "second circular enclosure" seemed to me to be an unusually high, roughly oblong, strongly fortified bailey. Beyond this again was a second bailey, wedge-shaped, of more ordinary height and appearance. Altogether it is a splendid example of a mote-fortress where the original wooden defences were afterwards—probably, as we have seen, in the year 1244—replaced by stone; and there can be no doubt that it is the site of the castle of Donaghmoyné.

¹ C. D. I., vol. iv., No. 834; vol. v., Nos. 149, 155, 157.

KILLANNY or KILLANY MOTE.

The mote here is situated low down by the side of a river near the north-western boundary of the barony of Ardee. According to



KILLANNY MOTE—PLAN FROM "LOUTHIANA."

"Louthiana" there was "a little camp or fort [bailey] adjoining to it, as shown in the plan, bordered by the river on one side, and the town-

wall on the other. Formerly there must have been some kind of building or other upon the top of it, as appears from the stonework yet remaining." The plan in "Louthiana" indicates a mote of the most usual Norman type, except that the ditch of the bailey does not communicate with the ditch of the mote, but was carried round the counterscarp of the latter, so as to form a second defence. Possibly this outer ditch was flooded with water from the river. The octagonal shell is clearly marked, with the foundations of a square tower joining one side. I recently paid a hurried visit to the spot, and was disappointed to find that, as at Castletown, the bailey had been levelled and cultivated. It was under a meadow, and I could not trace the lines. The mote would now be described as a "simple mote." The top is overgrown with thick brushwood, but I could distinctly make out the octagonal shape.

In view of the extreme paucity of early records I must consider myself fortunate in being able to identify this mote beyond all reasonable doubt with a recorded Norman *castellum*.

In the "Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey," Dublin, will be found a charter whereby Ralph de Repentini, one of Roger Pipard's feudatories, granted to the abbey "the church of Saint Ultan of Cuillifan with all its appurtenances, and with the ecclesiastical benefices of my whole fief about Cullifan, with the tithes of the mills and fisheries of the same fief, and with the land which lies on the other side of the river opposite the church of the land of *Leechach*, that is to say, in length from the road which leads to the *castellum* as far as the meadow [*pratum*], and in width from the river as far as *Ruffa mora*, by the boundaries there perambulated."¹ Now I first conjectured that Cullifan (also spelled Coyllifan, Cuillephan, Kulifan, Cuyliffan, and Culifan) represented the Irish *Coill a[n] Fán* or *Fánaidh*, "the wood of the hill-slope." This name through the aspiration of the *F* would, quite regularly, in course of time become anglicised Killány. I do not think this evolution is at all doubtful, but happily I am not left to depend on conjectural derivations, however probable. The name appears as Collenayth, or Collenaych, in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1306. Among the possessions belonging to St. Mary's Abbey at the time of its dissolution, 1539-40, is included under the heading "county of Louth," the *Rectoria de Kyllane*, which is evidently the Killany of modern times, and apparently the Cuillifan of the charter.² Moreover, when we turn to the other names in the charter, the proof becomes complete, and the position of the *castellum* ascertainable. *Ruffa mora*

¹ Chart. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, vol. i., p. 38. The first witness is Willelmus Parvus (Petit), who was justiciar, I think, in 1194, and died in 1213 (Laud. MS.), which gives an outside date to the charter. The other witnesses are Roger Pipard, Peter de Repentini (son of the grantor), Simon de Clinton, Geoffrey de Hadesore, Peter de Maupus, Robertus Mor, and William the chaplain, all, I think, connected with the barony of Ardee.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 77.

clearly means the "red bog"; and when I looked at the townland list, I at once found Redbog, a townland in that small part of the parish of Louth which lies in the barony of Ardee. Again "Lecchach" is evidently the Irish word now spelled *Leacach*, generally anglicised "Lackagh," but here, we may be pretty sure, translated into "Stone Town," the name of two townlands and a village in the same portion of the parish of Louth. If we turn to the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, we find that the boundaries mentioned in the charter can be approximately traced. Killany mote and church lie to the south of a tributary of the river Glyde. This tributary is the southern boundary. The townland of "Red Bog" marks the northern limit. The road leading to Killany from the north would be the western boundary, and even the *pratum* which marks the limit to the east is very probably represented by a small townland of 6A. 1R. 28P. called "Castletate," which lies to the south of the townland of Stonetown Lower (Leacach). To make assurance doubly sure, I find that the patron saint of Killany (as of Coillifan) is St. Ultan.¹ Finally, there is no castle-site at Killany other than the mote.

The mote-castle of Killany was destroyed on the eve of Tyrone's rebellion. In February, 1594, the Mac Mahons "burnt and brake downe the Howse and Bawne in Killany, and burnt all the churches in fferney, least any garrison should be laid in them."²

I have now, so far as my limited opportunities have allowed, examined the scanty historical facts which throw light on the nature and position of the principal *castella* erected by the first Anglo-Norman settlers in Louth. Of course the type of castle erected at this period cannot be determine by and examination of one county alone; and the full force of the argument cannot be appreciated by readers who are unacquainted with the previous literature of the subject.³ I have shown that at Drogheda and at Louth, both of which towns the king retained in his own hand, and at the two great baronial centres, viz. Dundalk and Ardee, there are motes which can with considerable confidence be regarded as representing the earliest Anglo-Norman castles in those places. I have identified also the *capita* of some important though subordinate early manors with the motes at Donaghmoyne, Killany, Castlering, and Ash. I have little doubt that there are motes at the *capita* of many other early manors in the county. Indeed I could mention several probable examples; but this paper is already too long, and I must leave their identification to some future time, perhaps to some future writer. I think, however, I have said enough to show

¹ Ordnance Survey Letters, Co. Louth, MS., R.I.A.

² See reference in Shirley's "Monaghan," p. 99.

³ See in particular my paper on "Motes and Norman Castles in Ireland," *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxvii. (1907), pp. 123-152, where references are given to previous writers.

that the scientific study of the mote-fortresses of Ireland promises to throw a good deal of fresh light on the early Anglo-Norman settlement in the country, and that, at any rate, the views here put forward cannot be contemptuously brushed aside by antiquaries, however learned, who approach the subject with preconceived ideas, and have never taken the trouble to examine and weigh the evidence adduced by writers who have studied the question.

The blocks for the illustrations of the Fairy Mount, and of the Plans of Castle-town and Castleguard Motes, were kindly lent by the County Louth Archæological Society.

DESCRIPTION OF A CARVED STONE AT TYBROUGHNEY,
CO. KILKENNY.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E.

[Submitted JULY 7, 1908.]

A CARVED stone of considerable interest may be seen in the old graveyard at Tybroughney (or Tibberaghney according to the Ordnance Survey); this place is close to the railway line between Carrick-on-Suir



FIG. 1.—CARVED STONE AT TYBROUGHNEY, COUNTY KILKENNY.

and Fiddown, but on the Kilkenny side of the county boundary, and is easily accessible, as a road passes it within a hundred yards.

My attention was directed to this stone by seeing it mentioned in the Transactions of the Ossory Archæological Society; and in the Rev. William Carrigan's "History of the Diocese of Ossory," in which it is described as carved with figures of animals in relief, and with a Celtic design of spirals, &c. Some additional details are given which are not altogether accurate. The author further states that it formerly stood in a socket, which remains close by, but covered by the soil. He also says that some people consider it to be part of the shaft of a cross, but that he does not agree with this opinion, because it has a smooth top, showing no sign of fracture, or of a fastening to hold another stone.

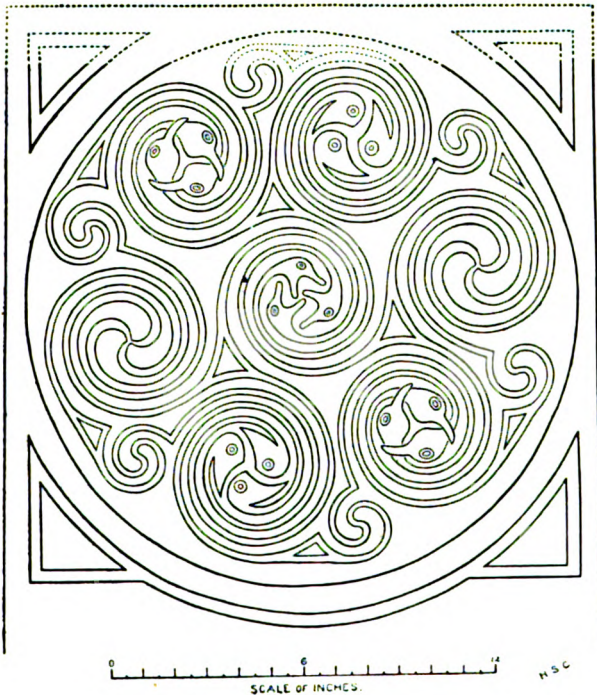


FIG. 2.—SPIRAL PATTERN ON STONE AT TYBROUGHNEY, COUNTY KILKENNY.

From my examination of the stone, of which fig. 1 is a photograph, I cannot think that the present upper surface is the original one, as, though fairly smooth, it is not at right angles to the front and back, but slopes towards the south (as the stone stands at present), thus cutting off part of the elaborate design carved on that side; which was certainly not the maker's intention. (See fig. 3.) It appears more likely that part of the top was broken off, and that some one appropriated the stone to mark his family burial-place, and got the fractured surface dressed

smooth to improve the appearance; in doing so he would cut off as little as possible to avoid further encroachment on the carvings, and this would account for the slope of the top. There is also the chance that the stone may have broken smoothly along a natural flaw or cleavage plane.



FIG. 3.—SPIRAL PATTERN ON STONE AT TYBROUGHNEY, COUNTY KILKENNY.
(Untouched Photograph.)

It is of course impossible to say with certainty whether the monument ever had a cross-head fixed on it; it would be complete enough if a piece about 3 inches deep at the south side, and thinning off to nothing at the north, were restored to it:¹ and it would then somewhat resemble

¹ Two or three inches more would be required in the height, if we suppose that the spiral pattern had a circular arc above it similar to that which remains below; but in that case this pattern would extend to a greater height than the others.

certain cross-slabs in Scotland, which are decorated with figures of animals. There are, however, several circumstances which suggest that the original height was greater. The proportions, 19 inches by 10½ inches, are similar to those of many cross-shafts, while if the stone was not intended to be higher, we should expect a thinner and broader slab to have been used. The broader sides also taper slightly, which is usual in early cross-shafts; and the socket mentioned before would scarcely be necessary for a monument standing no higher than 4 feet.

The monument is carved out of a rather coarse brown sandstone, like many ancient crosses, and the carvings occupy the upper parts of the sides, and extend 18 or 19 inches below the present top. The south side bears an elaborate and finely executed trumpet or spiral pattern (fig. 2), consisting of six sets of spirals arranged in a circle, with a seventh of the same size in the centre; all these are interlocked in threes, that is adjacent pairs are connected with each other and with the centre one. In addition there is a smaller spiral between and connecting each pair of the six. At first sight it seems strange that the large spirals are not placed symmetrically on the stone, that is with one pair horizontal or vertical; but this is caused by the fact that the essential element of the design is a C-curve, consisting of a large and a small end connected by a straight line; and that it is these straight lines which are placed symmetrically, those at the top and bottom being horizontal.

The centres of the six sets of spirals are the same in opposite pairs; those which occupy a nearly horizontal position on the stone have the spiral lines simply running in to the centre, and ending in the usual pear-shaped bulbs; and these spirals are sunk in the form of cups, the centres being about an inch below the surface of the stone. The centres of the other four spirals, as well as that of the middle one, are so much worn away that there is considerable difficulty in making them out; they appear, however, to consist of birds' heads in various positions, and I have shown them as such in fig. 2. I am confident that they are correctly drawn; but in order to give further information as to the state of the design, I add fig. 3, which is an untouched photograph. Spiral patterns with similar heads may be seen on the crosses at Ahenny or Kilclispeen in the same district; but they do not show sets of three coils radiating from central points as this does.

The other sides are carved with sunk panels containing symbolic figures of animals, probably taken from the "Physiologus" or "Bestiary"—a book which suggested the designs ornamenting many ancient monuments and buildings.

On the east side the upper of the two figures is easily seen to be a stag; it is, in fact, a very spirited representation of the animal, with which the carver was no doubt familiar. The stag was said to have a great enmity to serpents, and to destroy them by stamping on them;

it was therefore held to be an emblem of Christ. The lower figure is as clearly a lion, known by his form and his "great thick, hairy neck," a prominent feature in the old descriptions. The principal story told about the lion was that the cubs were apparently dead for three days from birth, after which the old lion came and revived them by breathing on them: the lion was therefore a symbol of the resurrection.

On the north or broad face are carved three animals, the lower of which, larger than the others, represents a centaur holding an axe in each hand: this is a figure which occurs on several Scottish monuments, and may be seen illustrated in Mr. Romilly Allen's "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland." The centaur being a compound, half man and half beast, was considered a type of the contest between good and

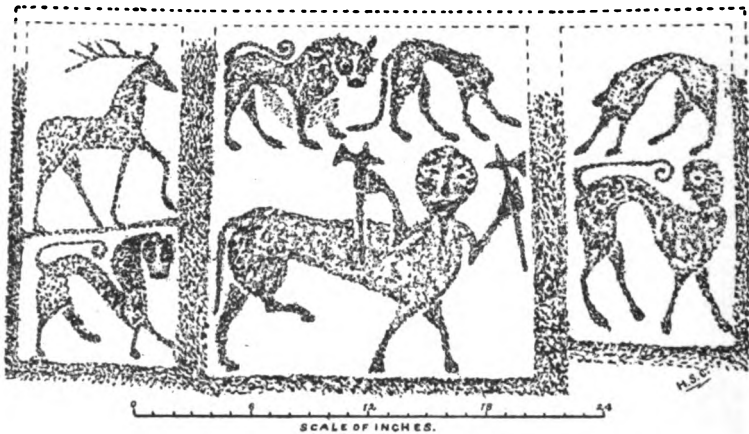


FIG. 4.—RUBBING OF THREE SIDES OF STONE AT TYBROUGHNEY.
(Showing Symbolic Animals.)

evil. Above the centaur are two animals, one of which appears to be another lion or, perhaps, a bull; in this case the tail is curled upwards instead of downwards, which may have marked some distinction. The other has had its head broken off, and it is doubtful what it represents; the shape, however, looks like some member of the cat tribe, and the tail is long and stretched out behind.

The west side corresponds with the east in displaying the forms of two animals, the lower of which is, perhaps, the most remarkable of any on the stone; there can, I think, be little hesitation in identifying it with the *manticora*, fabled to have the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the feet of an elephant; and to live on human flesh, on account of which it was held to be an emblem of death. The upper figure on this side has been greatly damaged, and its head and tail are missing.

Perhaps, however, we may conjecture it to be a hyena, which, being said to entice men and devour them, was considered to represent the devil. If the figure be that of a fox, the meaning would be much the same.

We should then have the emblems of Christ and the resurrection on the right side of the stone, balanced by those of the devil and destruction on the left, while between them is the centaur, typifying the contest between the forces of good and evil.

I cannot, however, suggest a meaning for the figures over the centaur; but from analogy with the other sides I presume it must be closely connected with that of the latter animal.

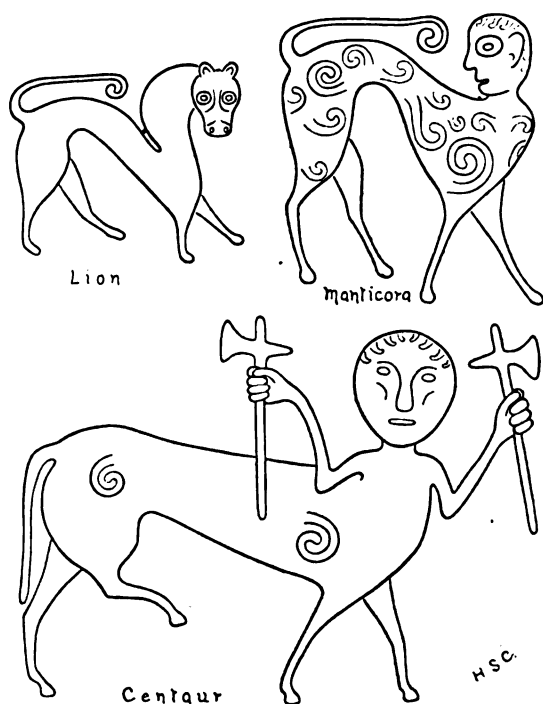


FIG. 5.—THE MORE INTERESTING ANIMAL FORMS, DRAWN FROM THE RUBBING.

The sculptor evidently intended to represent the hair of the various animals; but as the stone is weather-worn, it is not easy to make out the details, except that the manticora is certainly covered with long curls. I have, therefore, given in fig. 4 an illustration of the rubbing, which shows the surface texture to some extent.

Some of the high crosses exhibit symbolic animal figures, but not, I think, in so prominent and isolated a manner as this stone; and, though there are several representations of a centaur with bow and arrow, I

know of no other in Ireland which is shown as carrying two axes. Similarly I do not know of any other representation of a manticora.

Further information about animal and other symbolism will be found in Mr. J. Romilly Allen's books, "Christian Symbolism of Great Britain and Ireland," and "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland"; in Mr. E. P. Evans' "Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture," and in the article, "Physiologus," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; also in the "Mélanges d'Archéologie, d'Histoire, et de Littérature," written by the Revs. Charles Cahier and Arthur Martin.

NOTE ADDED IN THE PRESS.

ON one of the crosses at Iniscaltra is a panel containing the figure of an animal somewhat similar to those already described from Tybroughney, in county Kilkenny. This is the cross which Mr. Macalister has noted in his paper on the "Inscriptions of Iniscaltra,"¹ as bearing undeciphered inscriptions on its edges below the arms. It appears to be cut from a flagstone, and the base, which extends to the same width as the arms, evidently fitted into one of the long narrow sockets which are seen about the island.



FIG. 6.—SYMBOLIC ANIMAL ON A CROSS AT INISCALTRA.

The animal is carved in a panel about 12 inches long by 9 inches high, on the left side of the base. It does not present any very striking characteristics, except that the tail is turned up over the back, and the

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 310.

end hangs straight down in front of the body, instead of having the more usual curl. There are no traces of the spirals often seen carved on such figures to represent folds of skin or curls of hair. An object protrudes from the mouth, and has been drawn as a tongue in the Board of Works Report for 1879-80. I, however, believe it represents a human leg. The latter was often used as a symbol to clearly indicate a carnivorous animal of whose true appearance the artist was ignorant. We cannot be quite sure what animal is intended, but I think a hyena—the emblem of the devil, or of death. In that case the panel to the right, now unfortunately broken away, would have contained a stag, the emblem of Christ, or, possibly, a lion, to denote the Resurrection, thus presenting a striking contrast, and impressing observers.

Miscellanea.

Ogam Stone at Lackareigh, County Kerry.—Having learned from Dr. Cochrane that he had received a communication relative to this stone, I availed myself of the first opportunity of visiting the place and examining it.



OGAM STONE, LACKAREIGH, COUNTY KERRY.
(From a Photograph by Dr. G. Fogerty.)

The stone is on the farm of Mr. Daniel Daly, Lackareigh, townland of Bawnaglanna, about seven miles east of Farranfore Railway Station

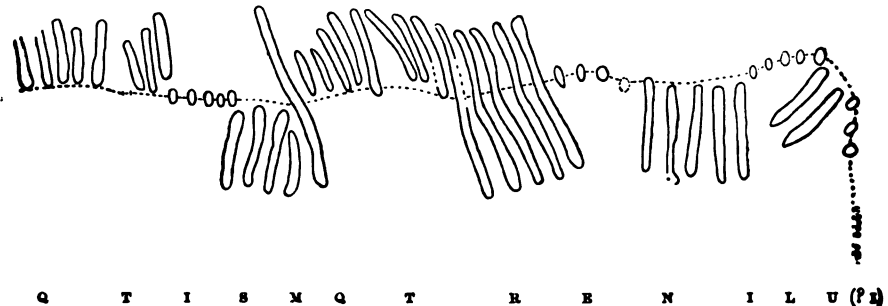
—Ordnance Sheet 49. It had recently been utilized for filling a gap in a stone fence; previously to this it lay on the field.

It is a block of sandstone, of a shaly nature, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 13 inches on one face, by about 12 inches on the other. The original stone was longer; the fracture is clean at the base and shows no signs of exposure. It was stated to me that it is believed the stone formed a lintel in a ruined farmhouse standing close by; this may explain the condition of the fracture. I made a search for the other portion, but without success.

The inscription runs along one angle, and for a short space around the top. The consonants have deep well-cut scores, but, from the friable nature of the stone, the angle is worn, so that the vowels are very indistinct. There are about twelve inches of the stone remaining below the first score, but it is a shaly fracture, and the inscription angle is gone.

The first letter appearing is Q; the usual MA, with the preceding portion of the inscription, were, it is to be presumed, on the missing portion of the stone. There is no appearance of a vowel after Q, but the space would admit of A, but not of the usual I. There are two distinct indentations—fine as a single line (see marks on drawing), but I cannot think that these are portions of the inscription. The next letter is T; then I S M, and, again, Q and T, with a vowel-space, between same spacing as before, but no marking visible. The next letter is R, very distinct, then three vowel-points, and most probably four, very faint; E, as the spacing permits of it, but it cannot be said to be clear; then follows N. The vowel points for I are carried round the corner of the stone, and the letter L is scored from the angle of top, followed by three vowel points U; the stone is weathered at this angle, and the concluding vowel may have been one of five points, or I. There appears a faint depression as of a fourth vowel-point. This vowel finished the inscription.

At first sight the inscription would read:—



but, of course, it is only when studied by the authorities on ogam inscriptions that a satisfactory interpretation may be expected.

There are many raths and some cahers in the vicinity. There is a small circular enclosure, probably sepulchral, in the next field, and from this the stone may have been removed to serve as a lintel.

I have to thank Mr. Murphy, the teacher of Kilsarcon School, for his assistance in locating this stone, and Dr. George Fogerty, *M.A.*, for his kindness in producing the very clear photograph, which is even more helpful than the rubbing.—P. J. LYNCH, *Fellow*.

The Mote of Knockgraffan, Tipperary (its Legend).—Readers of T. Crofton Croker's "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland" (ed. 1862, p. 10) will remember the story of the humpback of Aherloe, resting at "the old moat of Knockgraffan," pleasing the fairies by his addition to their song, and being relieved of his hump. The legend concludes by telling how a less tactful neighbour, disturbing the song of the supernatural inhabitants, has his predecessor's hump added to his own.

Croker cites an identical legend from Spain, the song being a repetition of the names of the days of the week, and the foolish hunchback offending the fairies by singing the name Sunday. I do not, however, recall that anyone has pointed out a Japanese equivalent unmistakably identical. Mr. A. B. Mitford ("Tales of Old Japan," ed. 1890, p. 191) tells it under the title of "The elves and the envious neighbour." A man overtaken by darkness among the mountains seeks shelter in a tree. He sees a company of elves singing, feasting, and dancing, and joins them, pleasing them by his merriment. They take a large wen or lump off his head; and when an envious neighbour similarly afflicted goes to them at the haunted tree, so far from his being relieved, the elves stick his predecessor's wen on to his own. "A good lesson to people who cannot see the good luck of others without coveting it for themselves." It is interesting to find this beautiful mote having not only structural equivalents near the Ohio and the Danube, but its legend represented in the most eastern island kingdom, as well as occurring in the most western of the old world.—T. J. WESTROPP.

Carved Stone found in a Crannog.—Eight years ago James Moran, of Coolnaha, near Ballyhaunis, in the county of Mayo, excavated in the crannog in Lough Caheer for timber for roofing a house. About 4 feet deep in the crannog-stones was a carved stone, which he took to balance his boat, and afterwards built into the wall of an outhouse. It appears to be the upper part of a Gothic window, ogival in type, according to the description and rough sketch sent to me. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 1 foot.

This island is midway between the ancient church sites of Kilmannin and Kildorrach, and is marked in the 1-inch Ordnance Survey Sheet No. 76.

The finding of such a stone marks a late occupation of the crannog, at a time when a disused church was treated as a quarry.

It has been placed at my disposal by the present owner, and I should be glad to give it to the Museum if thought worthy of a place therein; but, perhaps, a note of the find, if recorded in our *Journal*, would be sufficient, in case anyone should ever undertake careful examination of this and other crannogs in that neighbourhood. Apart from the place of finding, it seems to possess no feature of interest.—H. T. Knox.

Correction ("An Account of some Early Christian Monuments discovered at Gallen Priory," by E. C. R. Armstrong).—Page 62, line 9, should read "brother-in-law," not "son-in-law."

Ancient Merchant Mansions of Kilkenny.—In a back court, entered by an archway or penn, off the High Street leading to Kilkenny Museum, I came upon a fine picturesque ancient draw-well in complete preservation.¹ It bears a Latin inscription, nearly complete and legible, as follows:—

"1604"

"Orate pro animabus
Johannis Rothe, Mercatoris,
Et uxoris ejus Rosae Archer qui
Fontem hunc et hec aedificia fieri fecerunt."

"Pray for the souls of John Rothe, merchant, and his spouse, Rosa Archer, who caused this well and these buildings to be erected."

The edifice to which the well is attached is an oblong, roofless shell, internally 48 by 18 feet, with walls 3 feet thick, and it has in the south gable of the ground-floor (being the kitchen or cooking apartment) an arched chimney of the great width of 12 feet. The walls are all of their original height, and the house was of three stories, apparently, from the corbels projecting from the walls for bearing the beams of the floors. It was entered off the court by an arched doorway, 7 feet by 4 feet, and the windows built up still show the remains of a single mullion. It has no sculpture, but on the wall against which the well is built is a stone panel with the sculptured initials J. R. and R. A., and dated 1610 (being the

¹ This well, and the front of Rothe's House, are illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. xxix., pp. 30, 31.

initials and the arms of the said John Rothe impaled with those of his said wife Rosa Archer). The stone dates presumably from the erection of these edifices. Another featureless building in a similar condition of ruin is attached to its west. The well seems to have been erected six years earlier, but the panel and arms may have been put up in 1610, after the completion of the house.

The appearance of the completed building can only be conjectured, but in the street adjoining Lord Ormonde's castle grounds is a quite complete, although small, mansion,¹ gabbling to the street (now used as a granary or store), with the usual mullioned windows of the English or Tudor type. It contains a panel with armorial bearings, and an esquire's helmet as crest. Another relic of a medieval merchant's mansion remains, fronting a street in the Irish quarter, also with a heraldic panel, and popularly named the "Bull House."

Probably Rothe's father was the Robert Rothe, who in 1578 received a lease of the Dunbell fishery for thirty-one years from Nicholas Barron, Abbot of Jerpoint Abbey, and a further lease of sixty years of the Kilrea fishery, in 1523. That both John Rothe and Rosa Archer were of influential families is evidenced by the numerous repetitions of their arms on the more important tombstones in St. Canice's Cathedral.

In a work of 1897 ("Old 'Ludgings' or Town Mansions") I record conclusions arrived at in perambulations of our Stirling lanes and courts for interesting specimens of ancient town architecture. They may be briefly summed up as follows:—The richest types of these structures have always been erected between the middle of the sixteenth and the end of the seventeenth centuries (James VI (Scot.) and Charles I), and such formed the residences of our old burgess merchants, even the noblemen's town-houses or "ludgings" (a Scottish term) being inferior structures; and also that an epoch of great commercial prosperity, enriching the merchants, had then existed. Commerce and trade had increased, and whilst the power of the high feudal lords was then visibly in decay, the middle classes had risen in importance and wealth.

The English Ambassador, Killigrew (1574), on his return to the Scottish Court, expresses, in his report, astonishment at the flourishing condition of commerce and manufactures which he then found, notwithstanding the disturbed condition and distractions of Mary's reign in Scotland. This wave of commercial enterprise clearly had passed over to Ireland, and Kilkenny had participated in the general prosperity of that time. This prosperity, in the unchallenged evidence of stone and lime, has come down to us in the present existing remains of these ancient merchants' residences.

As an analogous specimen, but showing the difference of type between the *Irish* merchant's mansion, and that of a *Scottish* burgess merchant

¹ This is the building known as the Shee Alms-house, which has been illustrated and described in the *Journal*, vol. xxiii., pp. 81, 299.

of the same period (1610 and 1633), I may notice a residence in Stirling with windows containing respectively the initials and monogram of John and Alex. Cowan, and of later date, 1697 (a restoration), the initials of John Short who married a Cowan, and the Short arms.

The type of architecture is in the Scottish baronial style, viz., high-pitched roof and gables, with corbie steps and dormer attic windows, and it has no counterpart in Ireland that I have yet discovered. It had also, like Rothe's example, a well, but it is open and in the kitchen, an unusual feature in town-houses.—J. S. FLEMING, F.S.A. (Scot.), Stirling.

Mahony, or Ô Mahony Family.—I should be glad to know of any painting or engraving of Count Daniel Ô Mahony (the hero of Cremona), known in France as "Le fameux Mahoni." He died in January, 1714, at Ocana, in Spain, and was then a Lieutenant-General, Count of Castile, and Commander of the Military Order of St. Jago. He married as his first wife Cecilia Weld, daughter of George Weld, and had issue by this marriage two sons—(1) James (baptized as Joseph, November 5th, 1699, at the old chapel of the castle, St. Germain-on-laye), a Lieutenant-General in the Neapolitan service, Knight of San Januarius, and a Count of France, married as his first wife Maria Magdalena Manso de Zuniga, Condesa de Hervias, and as his second wife Anne Clifford, eldest daughter of Thomas Clifford, by the name of James Joseph, on the 22nd December, 1739, at the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris. They had issue an only child, Cecilia Carlotta Francesca Anna Mahony, born 27th December, 1740, who married, 18th May, 1757, Prince Benedetto Giustiniani (see family of Earl of Newburgh in Lodge's and Burke's Peerages). (2) Demetrius Ô Mahony, Count of France, Conde of Castile, and Ambassador of Spain at Vienna, *obt. s. p.*

Count Daniel Ô Mahony was appointed a Lieutenant in the Earl of Lichfield's Regiment, September 25th, 1688. (See "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xlii., p. 165.) He married, secondly, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Honourable Henry Bulkely, and widow of Charles Ô Brien, fifth Viscount Clare.

Any further information as to the ancestry of Count Daniel Ô Mahony would also be welcome.—PEIRCE GUN MAHONY, Cork Herald.

Proceedings.

DUNDALK MEETING,

JULY, 1908.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held in DUNDALK on Tuesday, July 7th, 1908, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m., in the Town Hall (by permission of the Urban District Council):

THE MOST REV. DR. DONNELLY, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President for Leinster*,
in the Chair.

Addresses of welcome were received from the Urban Council and the County Louth Archæological Society.

Mr. James M'Court, J.P., Chairman Dundalk Urban Council, said, on behalf of the Urban Council, he had to give those present a hearty welcome to Dundalk, and anything that he or the other Urban Councillors could do to make their stay there a pleasant one would be done. There were many subjects in County Louth which he was sure would interest their very old-established and important society. He then called on the Town Clerk, Mr. Comerford, to read the address of welcome from the Urban Council as follows:—

“MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“On behalf of the residents of Dundalk and County Louth, we gladly welcome you, the members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, on this your first visit to our district.

“While fully appreciating the honour of your visit, we hope that during your stay amongst us you may find much to interest you in the exploration and investigation of the many antiquities our county possesses.

“Of the interest your Society takes in the preservation and research into the history of the ancient monuments—Christian and pre-Christian

—of Ireland we are well aware; and while extending to you a hearty welcome, we wish your patriotic Society many years of usefulness and extended prosperity in its all-important work.

“ Dated this 7th day of July, 1908.

(Signed),

“ JAMES M'COURT, J.P., *Chairman.*

“ THOS. F. M'GAHON, *Vice-Chairman.*

“ BERNARD HAMILL, J.P.	JOHN NORTON.	MICHAEL M'COY.
STEPHEN H. MOYNAGH.	PETER HUGHES.	EDWARD GOODMAN.
JOSEPH HAMILL.	J. M. JOHNSON.	MICHL. F. O'NEILL.
BERNARD FINNIGAN.	THOS. CORMICK.	JAMES GOSLING.”
JOHN O'CONNELL.	J. P. M'GINITY.	
CHAS. J. M'GAHON.	BERNARD M'GUINNESS.	

The Chairman, in reply, said—Gentlemen of the Urban District Council, it is with sincere pleasure that we of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, when visiting the different centres of Archæology through the country, feel that we are welcomed as friends; and this pleasure is very much enhanced by the fact that on this night a welcome is extended to us in a very hearty manner by a municipal body such as yours. I know very well that the objects of our existence are rather different and widely apart. You are devoting your attention to the actual living present; we of the Antiquarian Society have to concentrate our attention on the long-buried past. But still, from the fact of your giving this kind welcome to Dundalk, we feel that you wish to express your sympathy with our work, and also to express a hope that in that work many incidents and epochs of our history will be cleared up, and many of the dark places made bright, so that we may be able to look back with pride to the exploits and feats of our forefathers. We are very grateful, therefore (I speak, of course, on behalf of the Society), for this very kind welcome; and at the same time I think I ought to express the feelings of the members of the Society by saying that we feel a great gratification in meeting, for the first time, in this centre of genuine industry and pronounced progress, and sincerely hope that this progress and prosperity may continue to the material well-being of the people. We wish all prosperity in the future to Dundalk and its citizens.

Sir Henry Bellingham said it fell to his lot, as President of the County Louth Society, to welcome his Lordship and members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries to Dundalk. Before reading the address he had to mention that the Archbishop of Tuam, who had half promised

to come, had at the last moment been unable to attend, and he wrote regretting this fact. They were also disappointed in Sir Wm. Butler, who could not attend either. He then read the following address:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

“On this the first occasion of your Society meeting in Leinster (outside of Dublin, its home, and Kilkenny its birthplace), we cordially welcome it to the County Louth, and Dundalk, its capital.

“It has been the fate of our small county to be the battlefield of opposing monarchs—Irish as well as English. You have to-day come from the historic site of the Boyne, where in this very month one of the decisive battles of Europe was fought by kings who both crossed the sea to make this their fighting-ground. To-morrow you are to visit Ardee, whose name embodies the fame of the most memorable combat in Irish history, when it was emerging from the age of myths and legends. There the representatives of Irish provinces met in deadly combat. Here, to-night, Ulster joins hands with Leinster, and under the auspices of your Society unites in friendly rivalry in peaceful projects.

“We recognize with peculiar pride that your Society, now the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom, had its beginning in Kilkenny, a provincial city, which, though still enjoying the dignity of a Bishop and Parliamentary representative, can scarcely claim a greater share of prosperity than our own county’s capital, and no greater historical importance than Drogheda, which, once a county in itself, is now included within our county, for centuries known as ‘Comitatus Lovidiae.’ We have lately had amongst us one of your members, the Mayor of that sister city, Kilkenny. He was welcomed both as an exponent of the ancient language and the modern industries of Ireland, and as associating our old nobility with modern municipal energy.

“We have noticed the efforts which, partly prompted by your late President, Mr. Garstin (who is also one of us), your Society is making to obtain from Government that countenance and support which have been afforded by them to many similar but smaller societies in London and Edinburgh. We observe that, not only has your Society been honoured by signal marks of royal favour, but that the Lord Lieutenant has ‘in the strongest manner possible’ supported its modest claim to be supplied by the State with suitable head-quarters, where, in a manner racy of the soil, they would have no rent to pay. We still hope that the Government may over-rule the Treasury, and let right be done.

“We regret that your President, Dr. Joyce, whose name and work are known to Irish scholars throughout the civilized world, does not feel equal to the strenuous work which your week of meetings and excursions would entail; but we welcome with pleasure his deputy, Dr. Donnelly, Assistant Bishop of Dublin. Though coming from the province and metropolis of Leinster to this region, which still bears

allegiance to Armagh, we receive him gladly, and feel convinced that no distraction, civil or ecclesiastical, shall mar his enjoyment of our more Northern atmosphere.

"Our county prides itself on being, though the smallest, not the least in Ireland, and it is especially rich in ancient remains, such as delight the antiquarian heart. Our Archæological Society, though young, is in a state of healthy vigour, as its publications testify; and it rejoices to meet the Royal Society of Antiquaries, which it looks up to with feelings of filial regard.

"Signed on behalf of the Society,

"HENRY BELLINGHAM, Bart., *President*.

"J. QUINN, C.C., *Secretary*."

The Chairman, in his reply, said he had first to explain his position there. They learned from the address that Dr. Joyce was unable to attend, and he (the speaker) was honoured by being permitted to take the chair. In receiving an address from the County Louth Association he appeared to be receiving an address from himself, as at an early stage of the Association he was tempted to join it, and he yielded to the temptation. He did not regret that act, or if he ever did forget it he was faithfully reminded by an indefatigable treasurer. He was not speaking as a member of the County Louth Association, but as the Vice-President—or one of the Vice-Presidents—of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. They were deeply gratified to receive such a welcome from the County Louth Association; and to the Association—young and healthy as it was—they sincerely wished long years of useful life and prosperity. They had in their midst in County Louth the archdruid of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Garstin—so that they were bound to succeed, and it would progress and prosper equally as well as the town of Dundalk, if it did not surpass it. The Royal Society of Antiquaries would look on its progress with paternal pride.

The following were elected Members of the Society:—

- Deane, Freeman W., Ashbrook House, Sallymount-avenue, Leeson Park, Dublin :
proposed by H. A. Cosgrave, M.A., *Member*.
de Gernon, Vincent, 19, Clarinda Park West, Kingstown, Co. Dublin : proposed by
the Rev. D. Monahan, F.P., *Member*.
M'Elney, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick : proposed by the Rev. W.
T. Latimer, M.A., *Fellow*.
Maguire, John, Moore Mount, Dunleer : proposed by J. R. Garstin, D.L., *Past
President*.
Mills, Dr. John, B.A.O., B.CH., Resident Physician, District Asylum, Ballinasloe :
proposed by Thomas B. Costello, M.D., *Member*.

- Quinn, Augustine, The Beeches, Liscard, Cheshire : proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Fellow*.
 Ryan, Frederick W., 13, Clyde-road, Dublin : proposed by the Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D., *Member*.
 Ryan, Rev. Patrick, St. Patrick's College, Thurles : proposed by the Rev. James J. Ryan, *Member*.

The following papers were read and discussed, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “The Cistercian Day,” by St. Clair Baddeley, *President*, Bristol and Gloucester Archl. Soc. (Communicated by Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., M.A., D.L., *Fellow*.) (See p. 215.)
 “Some Motes of the County Louth,” by Goddard H. Orpen, B.A., *Member*. (See p. 241.)
 “Uisneach as a Royal Residence,” by F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 “Fore Abbey, Co. Westmeath” (with drawings), by F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 “Notes on some of the Old Dundalk Charters,” by S. H. Moynagh. (Communicated by William Tempest, J.P., *Hon. Local Secretary*.) (See p. 232.)

The following papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “Dromiskin and Greenmount, Co. Louth,” by the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., *Member*. (See p. 306.)
 “Description of a Carved Stone at Tybroughney, Co. Kilkenny,” by Henry S. Crawford, B.E., *Member*. (See p. 270.)
 “Notes on Ardee, Co. Louth,” by Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., *Member*. (See p. 205.)
 “Ancient Inscriptions in Irish in County Louth,” by John R. Garstin, D.L., F.S.A., *Vice-Pres.* R.I.A.; *Past-Pres.* Roy. Soc. Ant., Ireland.
 “Early Inscriptions in Dundalk and Drogheda,” by John R. Garstin, D.L., F.S.A., *Vice-Pres.* R.I.A.; *Past-Pres.* Roy. Soc. Ant., Ireland.
 “Another Greenhill Ogam,” by Professor Sir John Rhys, D.LIT., *Hon. Fellow*. (See p. 201.)
 “Dromore No. 2 Ogam, near Villierstown, Co. Waterford,” by Michael Beary, C.E., *Member*.

A number of interesting objects were exhibited by Mr. J. R. Garstin, D.L., including Illustrations of Inscriptions in Irish, and an Ancient Seal of the Metropolitan Court of the Primates, said to have been found at Drogheda; also Illuminated Charters, and Maps of Louth County, amongst those of the “Down” Survey, from the originals in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, reproduced by permission of the French Government.

- At Drogheda the Civic Insignia were shown, by permission of the Mayor; and Dr. Bradley showed an interesting eighteenth-century map of the town.
 At Castle Bellingham, Sir Henry Bellingham had a varied collection of objects of much interest.
 At Ardee, Mr. Dolan exhibited in the Castle some local antiquities.

The Society fixed on Dundalk for this Meeting on the invitation of the County Louth Archæological Society, conveyed through Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L., *President*; and the Rev. James Quinn, C.C., *Hon. Secretary*.

The following is the communication received from the Honorary Secretary of the County Louth Archæological Society:—

COOLEY,

CARLINGFORD,

December 29th, 1907.

DEAR SIR,

At a Special Meeting of the County Louth Archæological Society held in the Town Hall, Dundalk, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

RESOLVED—“That the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland be cordially invited, when fixing the place of their Annual Excursion for the Summer of 1908, to come to Dundalk, and, if possible, to make that town their headquarters.”

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES QUINN, C.C.,

Hon. Sec.

R. COCHRANE, Esq., LL.D.,

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY,

ROY. SOC. ANT., IRELAND,

DUBLIN.

At a Meeting of Council held 9th January, 1908, it was unanimously resolved:—

“That, having considered the courteous invitation of the County Louth Archæological Society, this Council recommend the Summer Meeting for 1908 be held in Dundalk.”

This recommendation was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, held on 28th January last.

290 ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

The Local Reception Committee appointed to carry out the objects of the Meeting were as follows:—

Chairman.

SIR HENRY BELLINGHAM, Bart., D.L.
(*President of the Louth Archæological Society.*)

Hon. Secretary.

WILLIAM TEMPEST, J.P., V.P. L.A.S., Dundalk.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BELLEW, H.M.L.

BLAYNEY R. T. BALFOUR, D.L., High Sheriff.

P. DREW, Mayor of Drogheda.

P. HUGHES, J.P., Chairman, Louth County Council.

JAMES M' COURT, J.P., Co. Co., Chairman, Dundalk
Urban Council.

J. HALPENNY, J.P., Chairman, Ardee Urban Council.

ARMSTRONG, J. N.

BRADLEY, W., M.D.

DIXON, SIR THOMAS, BART.

DOLAN, JOS. T., M.A., V.P. L.A.S.

FILGATE, W. DE SALIS, D.L.

FOSTER, SIR A. VERE, BART., D.L.

FORD, REV. CANON LOCKETT.

GARSTIN, J. RIBTON, D.L., V.P.

R.I.A., Ex-Pres.

GOGARTY, REV. T., C.C.

GUINNESS, COL., R.F.A.

HAMILL, B., J.P., Co. Co., Chairman
Harbour Board and Free Library.

HAMILTON, REV. R. S. G., M.A.

HEALY, T. M., K.C., M.P., V.P.
L.A.S.

JOHNSON, J. M., Sec. Free Library.

JONES, COLONEL.

LEDoux, REV. PREBENDARY.

LESLIE, REV. JAMES B., M.A.

LOUTH, LORD, D.L.

LYONS, REV. FR., C.C.

MACARDLE, T. CALLAN, J.P.

MACDONNELL, HERCULES, M.D.

MASSEREENE & FERRARD, VISCOUNT,
D.S.O.

MOYNAGH, M. C., LL.D.

PATTESON, MISS, Treas. L.A.S.

PENTLAND, GEORGE H., J.P.

QUINN, REV. M., Adm.

QUINN, REV. J., C.C., Sec. L.A.S.

RODEN, THE EARL OF

ROGERS, VERY REV. CANON, P.P.

RUSSELL, J. J.

SWAN, ALAN.

TEMPEST, HARRY.

TURNER, JOHN W.

WALSH, R. W., J.P.

WHITWORTH, MRS., V.P. L.A.S.

WOOLSEY, MAJOR-GENERAL, D.L.

The following is the Programme and Time-Table of the Meeting and Excursions as prepared and carried out :—

TUESDAY, JULY 7th, 1908.

10. 0 a.m., .. Assemble at Drogheda Railway Station ; walk round the town.
 12.30 p.m., .. Lunch at the White Horse Hotel.
 1.30 „ .. Drive in brakes to Termonfeckin, &c., visiting the Ancient High Cross, Stones with Irish and Latin Inscriptions, Torfeckin Castle, sites of Oliver Plunket's and Archbishop Ussher's dwellings, Beaulieu ; afternoon tea at Beaulieu, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson ; thence drive to Drogheda.
 5.58 „ .. Train from Drogheda, arriving in Dundalk at 6.40 p.m.
 8.30 „ .. **Evening Meeting** in Dundalk Town Hall (by permission of the Urban Council) ; Address from the Urban Council welcoming the Society to Dundalk, presented by the Chairman, James M'Court, Esq., J.P. ; Address of Welcome from the County Louth Archaeological Society, through the President, Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart. The business of the Meeting was proceeded with—election of Members, and the reading and discussion of papers.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th, 1908.

- 9.30 a.m., .. Assemble at Town Hall ; visit places of interest—Dundalk Demesne ; St. Nicholas's Church, with its Ancient Tower and Wooden Spire (copper-sheathed), Ancient Tombstones, 1536, &c. ; St. Leonard's and Graveyard ; the Gray Friary Tower (Franciscan) ; the Rampart River.
 12. 5 p.m., .. Leave Dundalk Station (G. N. R.) for Ardee ; visit St. Mary's Churches, the Castles (two), scene of the Fight of the Ford, Castle Guard.
 1.30 „ .. Lunch, in two parties, at Brophy's and Campbell's Hotels.
 2.30 „ .. Start from the Castle ; drive through the Demesnes of Lisrenny and Louth Hall (by permission of Captain Filgate and Lord Louth) to Louth Abbey, St. Mochta's House, the Fairy Mount ; thence by Ard Patrick, Darver Castle, and Manfieldstown to Braganstown, where Mr. and Mrs. Garstin will have afternoon tea for the party ; drive or walk from Braganstown to Castlebellingham Station (1½ mile) to Dundalk.
 6.27 „ .. Train from Castlebellingham to Dundalk, arriving at 6.40 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 9th, 1908.

- 9.30 a.m., .. Assemble at Town Hall ; drive to Dundalغان (Cuchulainn's Mount), Castletown Castle and Graveyard, passing Bellew's Bridge, Killin (Cnoc Chein Mhic Cainte), the Stump ("One Night's Work"), Castle Roche (the Frontier Castle of the Pale) ; return to Dundalk.

THURSDAY, JULY 9th, 1908—continued.

1. 0 p.m., .. Members lunch at their respective Hotels, &c.
2. 0 ,, .. Starting from the Town Hall, drive (through Clermont) Park to Dromiskin, Round Tower, Cross, and Churchyard; on through Castlebellingham and Kilsaran to Greenmount; thence return to Castlebellingham (the Castle), where Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Bellingham have a garden party to meet the Members and Associates of the Society; afterwards drive to Dundalk (ten miles).

FRIDAY, JULY 10th, 1908.

- 8.58 a.m., .. By L. & N. W. Railway to Greenore, from Quay-street Station, or from the Junction at 8.38 a.m., passing through Cooley, by Ballug Castle, &c.
- 9.45 ,, .. Arrive at Carlingford; visit King John's Castle, Taaffe's Castle, the Abbey (Dominican Priory), the Tholsel, &c.
- 12.37 p.m., .. Leave Carlingford for Greenore.
1. 0 ,, .. Lunch at L. & N. W. R. Hotel.
3. 0 ,, .. Leave Greenore by rail, returning as far as Bellurgan Station; thence drive to Ballymascanlan; visit Proleek Cromleac and Giant's Grave; thence to Mount Pleasant (Aghaboys), where Mr. and Mrs. M'Neill have afternoon tea for the party; thence to Faughart.
- 4.45 ,, .. Faughart; visit site of Bruce's Grave, St. Bridget's Well, Faughart Mount (site of battle), distant view of Moyry Pass, Kilnasaggart, Slieve Gullion, Feede, &c., returning to Dundalk.

For a description of the places visited on July 7th, see Mr. Orpen's paper, p. 246, *ante*, containing an account of Millmount, Drogheda, &c.

The places seen on July 8th are described at p. 300, and in Mr. J. T. Dolan's paper on Ardee, at p. 205.

The places seen on July 9th are referred to by the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., on pp. 306-8; and by Miss Comerford on p. 300.

There is a short account given of the places seen at Carlingford on p. 310.

For further detailed descriptions of some of the places visited, see an account of the Antiquities of Dromiskin in the Society's *Journal*, vol. xxvii., page 101, by Major-General Stubbs, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; also a paper on "Faughart, County Louth, and its Surroundings," by Mr. Stanley Howard, *Fellow*, vol. xxxvi. (1906), p. 59.

See also the volume by the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., on the "History of Kilsaran, County Louth." Price 7s. 6d. To be had from Mr. William Tempest, Publisher, Dundalk; or Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd.

The "Journal of the County Louth Archæological Society" (of which four numbers have been issued, price 2s. 6d. each) contains many valuable papers relating to the History and Antiquities of that county, and of the places visited at this meeting. Copies to be had from Mr. William Tempest, Publisher, Dundalk.

The principal Topographical books are Wright's "Louthiana" (London, 1748, '58), and the Histories of Drogheda (two vols.) and of Dundalk, by D'Alton.

The Ordnance Survey MS. "Letters" (in Library R.I.A.), and the Name-books in Mountjoy Barracks, embody a mass of local lore of 1835-6, but these are not by John O'Donovan, though often described as his; he only wrote the Carlingford portion, and the rest is by O'Keeffe and O'Connor.

The large collections made by Major-General Stubbs, R.A., with a view to a History of the county, are now in the possession of Mr. Garstin at Braganstown, where the members had an opportunity of inspecting them. Also a considerable collection of MSS., formerly belonging to Bishop Reeves, P.R.I.A., and, at present, the collection of the late Col. Vigors for a History of Irish Church Plate.

DROGHEDA.

(TUESDAY, *July 7th*, 1908.)

THIS town has been visited more than once by the Society, and notices have appeared in the *Journal*. The ancient and curious monuments in the churchyard of St. Peter's have been described by Lord Walter

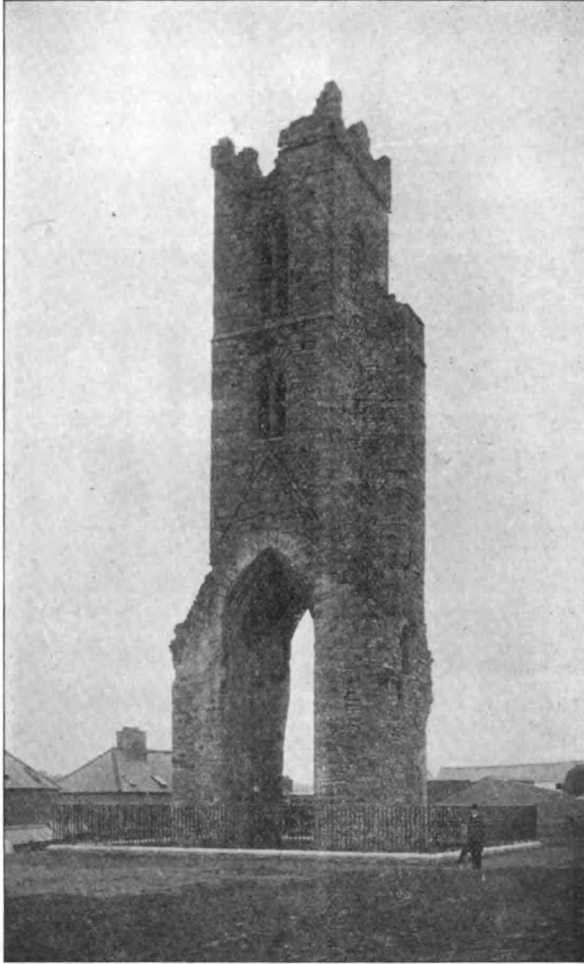


ST. LAWRENCE'S GATE, DROGHEDA.

(One of the Gates of the Ancient Town Walls of Drogheda. Restored and rebuilt by the Corporation of Drogheda, probably during the last quarter of the eighteenth century.)

Fitz Gerald in the *Journal* for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead; and the splendid sword and mace presented by William III to the

Corporation were illustrated and described in a paper by Mr. J. Ribton Garstin, published by the Arts and Crafts Society. The church plate and registers are exceptionally ancient and well preserved.



MAGDALENE TOWER (DOMINICAN PRIORY), DROGHEDA.
(Block lent by County Louth Archæological Society.)

The Rev. Prebendary Ledoux described the Registers, and read several curious entries, some dating from the Commonwealth period, when marriages were celebrated by the civil magistrates.

He also exhibited the fine double set of Communion Plate, with maker's mark, J.S., and date-letter, f. Mr. Garstin explained that this



TERMONECKIN CROSS.
(East Side.)



TERMONECKIN CROSS.
(West Side.)

was the second of the only four now known of the second cycle, and represented 1663-4.

Mr. Garstin described the Goulding skeleton and other tombs in the churchyard, and stated that, though many Primates were buried here, there is no monument which can with certainty be attributed to any of them. He pointed out the tomb of the Earls of Drogheda, which, however, has no inscription.

The Magdalene Tower is the only remaining portion of the old Dominican Church of Drogheda, founded in 1224 by Luke Netterville, Archbishop of Armagh, under the title of St. Mary Magdalene's. This Archbishop was buried here in 1227. In 1394, Richard II received the submission of four Irish kings in this Priory. At the abolition of the monasteries it was surrendered by its last Prior, Peter Lewis, in 1540, and granted to two Drogheda merchants, Walter Dowdall and Edward Becke.

The tower has lately been enclosed by a neat railing.

Cartown is a very interesting old house, formerly a seat of the Plunkett family, whose arms, impaled with those of Hussey, are over the dining-room chimney-piece, dated 1612.

TERMONFECKIN. &c.

The antiquities here were to have been described on the spot by the Rev. T. Gogarty, c.c.; but in his absence were described by Mr. G. H. Pentland and Mr. Garstin.

Some account of Termonfeckin and the notable Irish inscription there, now built into the wall of the church porch, will be found in the second volume of "Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language," published by the Society, 1872-'8, p. 69.

The fine Cross in Termonfeckin churchyard is one of the four fully described in the *Trans. R.I.A.*, Vol. xxxi., Part 13, 1901, by the late Miss Margaret Stokes, in her "Notes on Irish High Crosses," edited by T. J. Westropp, v.p. r.s.a., pp. 560-6, with six full-page plates of photographs. A Latin inscription was noticed in the "Account of Primate Octavian del Palatio," by Bishop Reeves, in our *Journal*, but it has yet to be fully deciphered. It lies outside the church tower.

The Archbishop's Palace and Castle have not been yet adequately described.

The adjacent sandhills at Beltray contain kitchen-middens and many rare plants. The so-called "Tara" brooch was found close to this.

BEAULIEU.

Beaulieu was the original seat and residence of the Plunkett family from the eleventh century till 1641. The Louth, Fingall, and Dunsany Plunketts all came from it. It was forfeited after 1641, and came into the possession of Sir Henry Tichborne, Governor of Drogheda, one of the Hampshire Tichbornes, during the siege of 1641. He built the present house from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and it remains almost as he left it. It contains a beautiful hall, and some splendid wood carvings, powdering closets, a curious old painting of Drogheda, and other objects of interest. The Tichborne family obtained the title of Ferrard, which became extinct in that family. Beaulieu, or Bewley, passed from them to the Montgomerys, who still own the fee.

Here Mr. and Mrs. Jameson welcomed the party and hospitably entertained them. After examining the church, &c., with its curious monuments, the party drove back to Drogheda along the northern bank of the Boyne, and proceeded by rail to Dundalk in time for the evening meeting.

DUNDALK.

WEDNESDAY, *July 8th*, 1908.

ON Wednesday the party inspected the ruins of the Franciscan Monastery in Seatown, the remains of St. Leonard's Priory, the ancient castle in which tradition states that Edward Bruce was crowned King of Ireland, St. Nicholas' Church and its ancient graveyard.

The party left by train for Ardee, where Mr. Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., had on view in the old Castle there, now the courthouse, a very interesting collection of antiquities, including the minute books and two silver maces of the old Corporation of Ardee, some relics of the Volunteer period, pikes found in Ardee bog, where the broken remnant of the Wexford insurgents retired after the battle of Crossguns, in '98. They also visited Ath-Fherdia, where Cuchulain defended the province against the troops of Maeve in the famous cattle raid of Cooley; Castle Guard, and the site of the ancient Trinitarian Abbey. Leaving Ardee, they drove through Lisrenny and Louth Hall demesne to Louth, where they visited the ancient Franciscan Monastery, St. Mochta's house, and the Fairy Mount, and then drove by Ardpatrik and Mansfieldstown to Braganstown, where Mr. and Mrs. Garstin most hospitably entertained the party to afternoon tea. The rain having fallen continuously during the day, the rest and refreshments provided at Braganstown were most acceptable. The weather afterwards cleared as the party drove to the station to take the evening train for Dundalk.

ST. LEONARD'S.¹

This monastery was founded in the year 1160 by Bertram de Verdon, and was a priory for cross-bearers, so called from their habit—a long white robe with a red and blue cross on the right breast. They followed the rules of the regular canons of St. Augustine. De Verdon granted them some lands for their support, and his son and grandson continued this endowment.

In 1270 O'Scanlon, who was a member of the Dominican Order and Bishop of Raphoe, afterwards promoted in 1261 to the archbishopric of Armagh, died here.

In the year 1287 Theobald de Verdon, continuing the work of his predecessors, granted to Richard, Prior of St. Leonard's, benefices in Dundalk, Oldcastle, and Kells, with 23 acres of land in Dundalk and

¹ The notes on St. Leonard's and Seatown Castle are contributed by Miss Comerford, *Librarian*, Dundalk Free Library.

Ballybarrack for a yearly rent of 17½ marks, in consideration of which Richard was to give De Verdon £100 in silver. Notwithstanding this help, the cost of keeping up the hospital was much too heavy on the resources of the monks; they were unable to pay the yearly rent, and were obliged to borrow money from the Archbishop of Armagh.

In 1298 a writ was issued to the Archbishop of Armagh to levy the sum of £100 due to Theobald de Verdon. The Primate made answer to this, that the income of the priory was insufficient to support the monks and the sick and poor of the hospital, and further that the Prior was indebted to him for a certain sum, which debt he would levy before any other. A further writ was issued shortly after, authorizing the Primate to levy the sum of £51 before St. John's Day. This the Primate did not do, and De Verdon finally accepted the sum of £40 in full settlement of his claim.

After this the monks acquired property in Lurgangreen, near Dundalk, and, with the aid of the charitable gifts of the people, were able to carry on their work to a larger extent.

From this until the year 1403 there is very little information as to the history of St. Leonard's. In that year Prior Houth obtained a license to pass over to England without incurring the statutable forfeiture of the revenue of his benefice during the interval.

In 1423 John Myleard was Prior of St. Leonard's.

In 1539 the Prior of St. Leonard's was removed to Ardee, and he was succeeded by Prior John Galtrym, who surrendered to the Crown the monastery and its possessions in 1540. The whole property was granted by the Crown to Henry Draycot, of Mornington in the county of Meath, for a yearly rent of £11.

Mary came to the throne in 1553; but Draycot did not surrender St. Leonard's or its possessions until 1556, when the hospital was again opened, and the monks resumed their works of charity.

During the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560, Draycot again obtained possession of St. Leonard's, and it seems to have remained in the family until the year 1640. In 1639 John Draycot died possessed of the dissolved Priory of St. Leonard's, twenty messuages, 240 acres of land of Rath near Ballybarrack, called the Maudlins, Little Lurgan, and Priors-land (so called from the fact that it belonged to the Prior of St. Leonard's), also the Rectory of St. Nicholas' Church. Tithes and altarages of Haggardstown, tithes of the Lurgan, and land beyond the Bridge of Dundalk, of divers closes and of messuages in Dromiskin, all of which were parcels of St. Leonard's property.

Later the Draycots joined the Confederation, and their lands were confiscated. The Dundalk property was retained by the Crown, and granted in 1667 to Marcus Trevor, Viscount Dungannon.

In 1725 Viscount Limerick erected a free school on the site of the monastery; and, in consideration of a release to him by the Burgesses

and Commonalty of Dundalk of certain bogs and common lands near Dundalk, granted a yearly rentcharge of £50 for the support of one or more schoolmasters to teach the English and Latin tongues within the borough of Dundalk for ever. Viscount Limerick acquired from Viscount Dungannon in 1728 the interest of the site, on which he had built the free school.

This Lord Limerick (James Hamilton) was in 1756 advanced to the Earldom of Clanbrassil. By the marriage of his daughter and eventual heiress, Anne, in 1752, Dundalk passed to the Jocelyns, Earls of Roden.

This school was known as the Dundalk Endowed or Grammar School, and continued as such until the year 1895, when, owing to the small attendances, and the buildings having become dilapidated, there being no funds available for repairs, the Endowed Schools Commission decided to apply the endowment to the promotion of Intermediate Education, and to offer the buildings for sale, giving to the Earl of Roden the first offer, and after him to the Town Commissioners.

About this time the Free Library Committee were looking out for suitable premises, as the rooms in the Town Hall, in which the Library was housed, were becoming too small for their requirements. A deputation of the Town Commissioners waited on Lord Roden, and asked him to waive his right of pre-emption in their favour, as they considered the site of the Grammar School would be a suitable place for the Free Library. This Lord Roden very kindly consented to do. The premises were valued at £600, and the Town Commissioners became the purchasers.

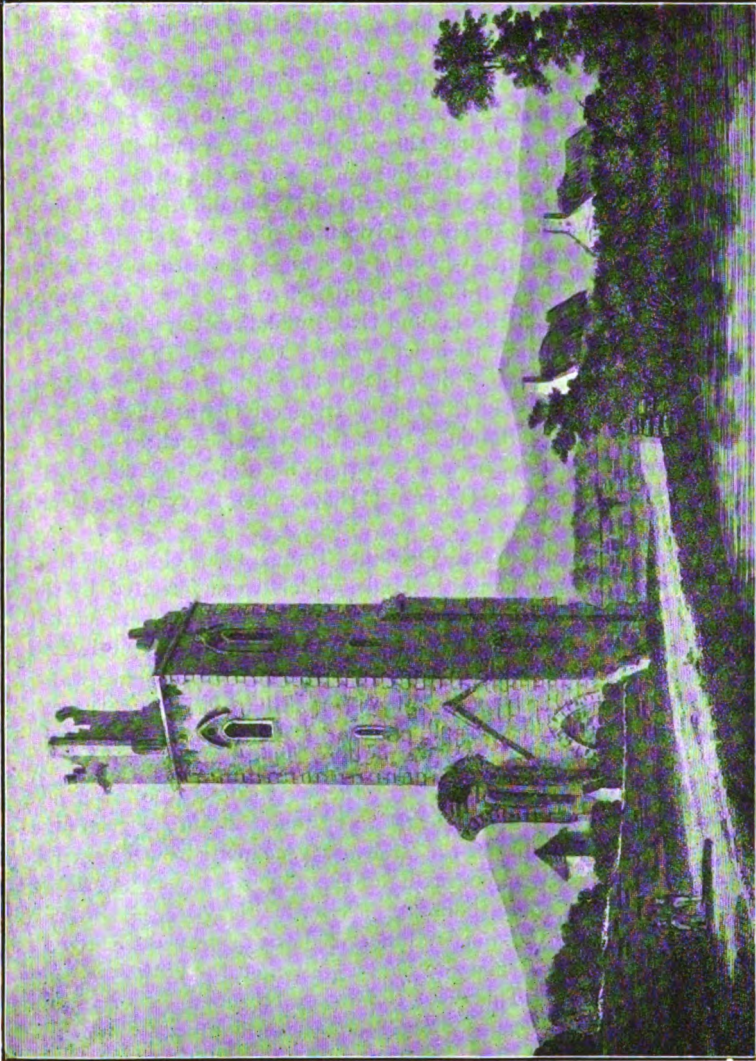
The Commissioners then borrowed a sum of £1650 from the Board of Public Works, and the present building has been remodelled from the old Grammar School.

Nothing remains of the old monastery but a large arched ruin to the rear of the present library buildings, and a small portion in Seatown Graveyard adjoining.

THE FRANCISCAN OR GREY FRIARY, COMMONLY CALLED SEATOWN CASTLE.

This Friary was founded by John de Verdon, about the year 1244. Unfortunately, there is little known of the history of this monastery. It was very extensive, and stretched from Chapel Lane down to Mill Street (the tower). It comprised a church, belfry, and dormitory, with other buildings.

In 1246, Pope Innocent VI ordered the Warden of the house, together with the Prior of the Dominicans of Drogheda, to cite to Rome a certain person who had been irregularly elected to the Archdeaconry of Armagh, and to summon those who had elected him. In 1282, a Chapter of the Irish Franciscan Order was held here.



TOWER, FRANCISCAN MONASTERY, DUNDALK, NOW CALLED SEATOWN CASTLE.
(From a Block lent by the County Louth Archaeological Society.)

This monastery was one of the first in Ireland suppressed by Henry VIII, and in 1542 the possessions of the Friary were granted to one of His Majesty's favourites, James Brandon, at the annual rent of 6d. They comprised an orchard, park, two gardens, another park, afterwards called Brandon's Park, and a rood of land, all of the annual value of 10s.

Father Donough Mooney, Provincial of the Irish Franciscans, visited Dundalk in 1616. He found John Brandon, grandson of the grantee, in possession; but even at that time the whole monastic buildings, with the exception of the tower still standing, had been swept away.

After the suppression, the Franciscans left Dundalk, but as soon as the laws began to be less rigorously enforced, they returned, and then commenced a fierce controversy between the Franciscans and some Carmelites who had come to Dundalk as missionaries. The Franciscans opposed the Carmelites, on the ground that Dundalk being a poor town, was unable to support more than one order. On the 11th December, 1633, an inquiry was held which lasted three days, and was then adjourned until May 14th, 1634. The decision arrived at was that one order was sufficient for Dundalk, and that the Carmelites had no right whatever. This decision was confirmed by Rome in 1638. The Franciscans remained in Dundalk until 1650, when they were forced to leave.

In 1667, Marcus Trevor, Viscount Dungannon, obtained from Charles I a grant of the monastic lands, which were forfeited by the Brandons during the protectorate of Cromwell. The Trevors parted with their interest to the Hamiltons in the reign of George I, and through them it had descended to the Earl of Roden, the present owner.

The whole of the monastery buildings seem to have been swept away, even as early as 1616, with the exception of the tower still standing, the east window of which is said to be particularly admired for its curious and elegant workmanship. On the west side of the tower is a Gothic window, over which is a projecting stone cut into a grotesque head, and the terminations of the arch are ornamented with carving. In Grose's "Antiquities" an engraving of this tower is given, and shows the river coming up to where the houses are built to-day.

There was formerly an old well near this monastery dedicated to St. Peter, and it was customary to hold a station on the 28th June, the eve of St. Peter's Day. This well is now to be found either in the gardens in Mill Street, owned by Mr. Tempest, or in the kitchen of the dwelling-house attached to the Brown Milling Company's premises in Mill Street. The patron of Seatown is held on the 29th June.

CASTLETOWN, &c.

THURSDAY, *July 9th*, 1908.

THURSDAY's itinerary included a visit to Dundalgan, or Castletown Mount—the reputed birth-place and early home of the famous warrior, Cuchulain—Castletown Castle, which, is in an excellent state of preservation, thence by car and brake to Killin Hill, and on to Castle Roche, the frontier fortress of the Pale, whence the return to Dundalk was made.

After luncheon the party drove (through Clermont Park) to Dromiskin, visiting the Round Tower, Cross, churchyard, ruins of Franciscan Monastery, and the site of the summer palace of the Primates, afterwards proceeding through Castlebellingham and Kilsaran to Greenmount. In this mound is a chamber in which the only Runic inscription discovered in Ireland was found. They returned to Castlebellingham, where Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Bellingham had a garden party to meet the members.

CASTLE ROCHE.

This castle was formerly one of the frontier castles of the English Pale. It is said to have been built by Rohesia or Rose Verdon, an heiress of the English Pale, who married into the Bellew family. It



CASTLE ROCHE.

is said to have been called Rose Castle after her name, now corrupted into Roche Castle; but that name is more probably a variant of "de Rupe," from the rock on which it is situated. The history of the castle was narrated by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, whose paper

will be found on page 241. It was partly demolished by Oliver Cromwell in 1649. Like Castletown it belonged for a long period to the Bellevs.

CLERMONT.¹

Driving from Dundalk through the demesne of Clermont, which was formerly a residence of, and gave a title to, the Fortescue family, and which has lately been sold to the Estates Commissioners for applotment among cottiers and evicted tenants, was passed the modern Church of Heynestown (built A.D. 1827), an ancient parish, or chapelry, dedicated to St. Nicholas the Bishop, in the gift of the Primates, known as La Felda, of which we find a Rector—Richard de Norhaton—as early as 1263. The ruins of the old castle are beside the church.

DROMISKIN.²

The road to Dromiskin is along a level stretch of land at one time covered by the sea, more recently a commonage, through which the River Fane flows into Dundalk Bay at Lurgangreen, which was drained and enclosed at a huge cost in the early part of the last century in accordance with one of the last Acts passed by the Irish Parliament. It was the scene of some highway robberies in the coaching days. Dunmahon Castle ruins may be seen to the right, and further on the remains of Miltown Castle, formerly the seat of the Gernons, which passed from them to the Fortescues.

Dromiskin is remarkable for its ancient round tower, very well preserved, and the ruins of an ancient church, of which now only the east window—showing two dates of architecture within each other—remains. These ruins are believed to be on the site of the monastery founded here by St. Patrick, which for a few centuries was one of the most important ecclesiastical establishments in Louth. In the graveyard is the head of an ancient Celtic cross, and also the fragment of a spiral pillar, both used as headstones.

The most celebrated of the Abbots of Dromiskin was St. Ronan (*ob.* 664 A.D.), one of the patron saints of the parish, whose relics were held in high veneration up to a late date, and whose staff or crozier was taken by the Normans from the Irish at the capture of Downpatrick in 1176. Other abbots were :—Muirchu (*ob.* 827); Tighernach mac Muiredach, bishop (*ob.* 876); Cormac mac Fionamhail (*ob.* 827); Muiredach (*ob.* 908); Maenach (*ob.* 976).

¹ The notes on Clermont, Dromiskin, Castlebellingham, Kilsaran, and Greenmount, are by the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., *Member*.

² For illustrations of Dromiskin Round Tower, its Doorway, and the Cross at Dromiskin, see the *Journal*, vol. xxvii., p. 101.

Aed Finnliath, Monarch of Ireland, the great opponent of the Danes, died at Dromiskin in 879, and is believed to have been buried there. The monastery was on several occasions sacked and burned by both Danes and Irish.

The Primates had a palace in Dromiskin for several centuries. Here Primate Prene took ill of the sickness whereof he died at Termonfeckin. Here Primate Sweetman died and was buried. The Primate's palace, with the see-lands at Dromiskin, was leased to Sir Faithful Fortescue, the founder of the Irish branch of the Fortescue family, about 1600 A.D. The site of the palace is believed to have been on the grounds of Dromiskin House, now occupied by Mr. H. P. Loftie, J.P.

St. Margaret, to whom the modern church beside the tower is dedicated, and St. Catherine, were also patron saints of the parish.

CASTLEBELLINGHAM.

Castlebellingham, through which the party drives on the way to Greenmount, was formerly known as Gernonstown. It is a pretty and well-kept village, owned by the Bellingham family, who settled here, succeeding the Gernons, in the seventeenth century. Its brewery is well known.

The members of the Society had the opportunity, through the kindness of Sir Henry Bellingham, of examining the antiquities in the castle, including the well-known "Bellingham Diary." The castle is built on the site of another burnt in 1689 by the troops of King James. Colonel Thomas Bellingham—the writer of the "Diary," which gives a vivid account of the Battle of the Boyne—was King William's A.D.C., and entertained him in Castlebellingham the night before the battle.

Among things to be noted in the village are the Crucifix, erected near the castle entrance to the memory of Lady Constance Bellingham; the Widows' Houses, founded by Sir William Bellingham; the Church, which contains many monuments to the Bellingham, Woolsey, M'Clintock, and Thornhill families; and in the churchyard of which lie buried Dr. Charles Guither—a celebrated medico of the seventeenth century, who introduced frogs into Ireland—and (it is believed) James Napper Tandy of '98 fame, as well as many members of the Bellingham family in the vault under the church. The Communion Plate dates from 1696. A photograph and description will be found in Leslie's "Kilsaran."

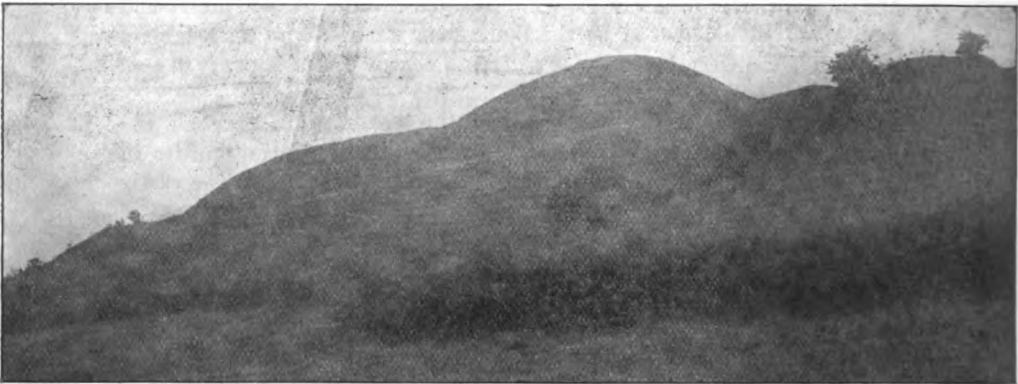
KILSARAN.

On the way to Greenmount we pass through what is called the village of Kilsaran, with the ruins of the ancient church to the right. Only a small portion of the walls remains, into one of which is built a

monument to the Stanley family. Close by is the Roman Catholic Church, built in 1814, which contains several interesting memorials. Kilsaran was the seat of a celebrated preceptory of the Knights Templars, long since razed to the ground.

GREENMOUNT.

A few hundred yards beyond Kilsaran we reach the mote of Greenmount to the east, close to the road, very uninteresting to look at, but a more ancient monument than any yet seen by the party. Like the great mounds of Dowth and Newgrange, it belongs to pagan and prehistoric times. The mound has evidently suffered much at the hands of the improving agriculturist and the treasure-hunter, as it can scarcely be recognized from the plate which Wright reproduces in his *Louthiana* of 1748.



GREENMOUNT, COUNTY LOUTH.

The mound was excavated by Major-General Lefroy, K.C.M.G., in 1870, and he gave an interesting account of his work and its results, which was published in our *Journal* for 1871, p. 471. He found that the tumulus covered a chamber 18 feet below the summit, and 5 feet by 3½ feet in extent, which had previously fallen in. A bronze axe and a bone harp-peg were found; but the most important discovery was a bronze sword-plate with the only Runic inscription found in Ireland, which translated runs: "Domnal Sealshead owns this sword." This was presented to the Royal Irish Academy by Lord Rathdonnell, and is now in the National Museum, Dublin.

Members are advised to consult on Dromiskin an interesting paper on "The Early Monastic History of Dromiskin," by Major-General Stubbs, *Fellow*, in *Jour. R.S.A.I.*, vol. vii., Ser. v., June, 1897; also *idem*, *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. ix., Ser. iv.; and Tempest's "Annual," 1891; Rev. G. H. Reade, *Member*, in *Jour. Kilk. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iv., 1862-3, pp. 199, 200.

On Greenmount, paper by Major-General Lefroy, in *Jour. Arch. Inst. Great Britain and Ireland*, No. 108, reprinted in our *Journal* for 1871, pp. 1 + 71 *et seq.*; also see paper by Rev. G. H. Reade in vol. xi., *Jour. R.S.A.I.* Mr. Westropp's references to it will be found in the *Jour. R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxiv., Part 4, pp. 319, *et seq.*; and *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi., Part 14; see also paper by Mr. Henry Morris, in *Louth Arch. Journal*, 1906, pp. 21-23.

Rev. J. B. Leslie's "History of Kilsaran" (Tempest, 1908) treats of all the places named herein. A list of the Antiquities at Bellingham Castle will be found in the *Louth Arch. Journal*, 1907, p. 104.

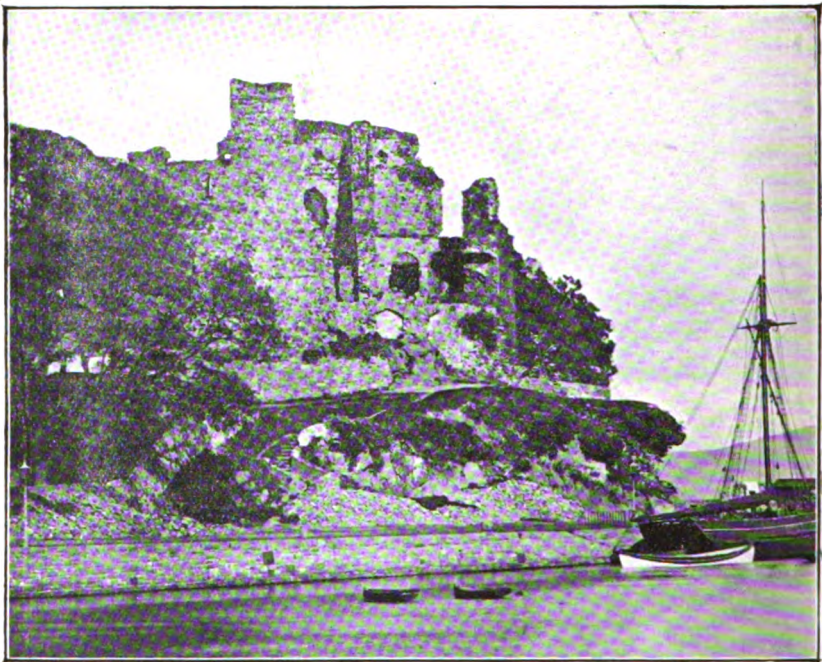
The *Diary of Thomas Bellingham, an Officer under William III*, 1688-'90, has been lately published in *extenso*, with ample illustrations and notes by Anthony Hewitson. 4to. Preston, 1908. pp. xxv + 161. Subscription price, 12s. 6d. Another version was printed in the *Dublin Review*; and extracts relating to the Co. Louth were printed in the *L. A. Journal*. An exact transcript made by Mr. Garstin, F.S.A., is at Braganstown.

CARLINGFORD.

FRIDAY, *July 10th*, 1908.

KING JOHN'S CASTLE.

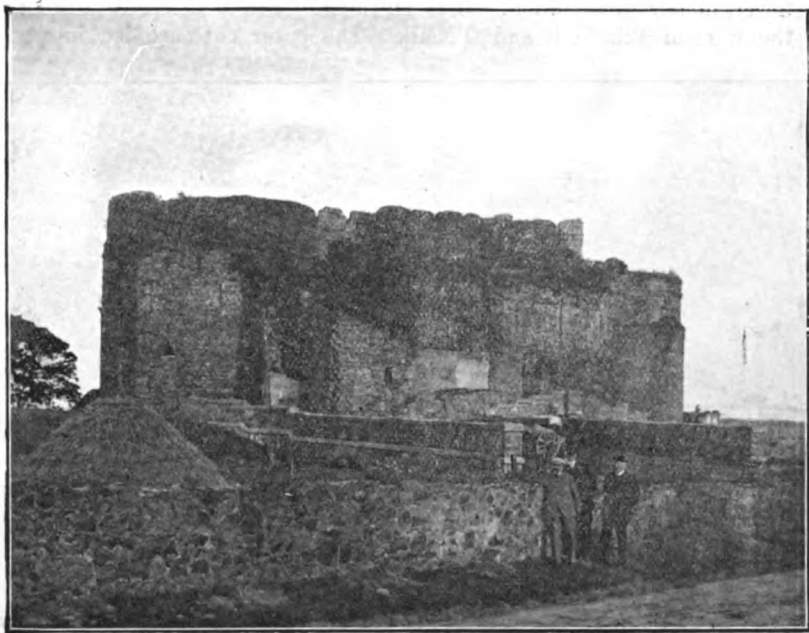
CARLINGFORD owes its origin chiefly to the early English adventurers. It was a walled town; and vestiges of the old walls are still to be seen. Previously it was recognized as a favourite landing-place for the sea marauders; and Norseman and Dane often made it a stepping-stone for their incursions.



CARLINGFORD CASTLE—FROM THE SEA.

In the twelfth century it was important as a seaport, and John de Courcy granted the fees and dues arising from the "ferry of Carlingford" to the Abbot of the Priory of Downpatrick (1185).

In 1210 King John's Castle was erected; the foundation is on a solid rock, the base of which is washed by the sea; and some of the walls are 11 feet thick. At the time of its erection, it must have been somewhat isolated, being described as "moored on a rifted rock," the sides of which are laved at the east by the sea, while to the inland is a narrow pass overhung by wild and lofty mountains. To command this pass the building appears to have been erected, and its form was necessarily adapted to the natural circumstances of its site, enclosing various halls and apartments, a courtyard surrounded with traces of galleries and accessories, &c. There the earlier settlers in the Pale flocked



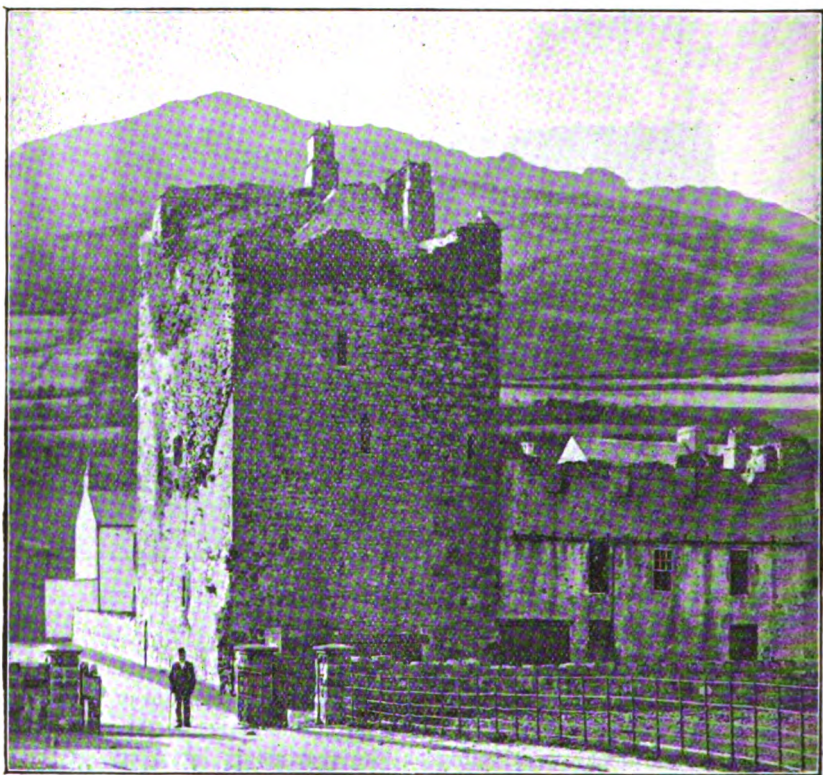
CARLINGFORD CASTLE—REAR VIEW.
(From a Photograph by Mr. A. Kirk-Brown.)

to seek a refuge under its protecting wing. Its form is irregular and unshapely; with arched recesses at each loop-hole, capable of holding four or five archers. It is said that there are underneath the strongly arched ground-floor several dungeon-like apartments hewn out of the solid rock. The fortress commanded the entrance to the harbour, and the narrow pass between itself and the lofty mountain, 1850 feet high, which here terminates that mountainous chain which guards the frontiers of Ulster—from Carlingford to Moyry Pass. This imposing martial pile had no occasion for the ramparts, mounds, moats, draw-bridges, portcullises, and all the other ponderous methods of defence in

vogue in other ancient fortresses to keep out the hostile neighbours whom such massive buildings were constructed to repel ; nature supplied all these in the isolated rock upon which the fortress stood. It is still an imposing and well-preserved ruin, notwithstanding that for nearly 700 years it has been subject to the "hostile assaults of time, and the war of the elements." It is said to have been the first building of note in Ireland "erected to further and carry out the original policy of Henry II."

TAAFFE'S CASTLE.

Taafe's Castle, facing the railway station, is a large quadrangular tower, in fair preservation. It is supposed to have been erected during the wars of Elizabeth and O'Neill. The outer entrance led into a



TAAFFE'S CASTLE, CARLINGFORD.

chamber, out of which was a passage that led to the ascent by a winding stair, with an opening at every floor or landing-place, by a square hole, popularly called a "murdering hole," where a few armed

men, with muskets, could dispute the passage with hundreds. The walls are of considerable thickness and great strength. It was roofed with large flags, several of which remain perfect. A new slated roof was put upon the main tower some years ago. "The King's Seat" affords a fine prospect.

The castle has a growth of ivy and other destructive vegetation which, while it adds to the picturesqueness of the building, is injuring the masonry of the castle badly. The steps leading to the summit are broken and dangerous, and the arched roof of the principal chamber is broken. There is a vaulted roof or ceiling over the ground-floor apartment, which is used as a coal store.

The structure seems to have been injured by fire at some time, as many of the stones, including the granite lintels, are cracked, giving the walls a ruinous appearance.

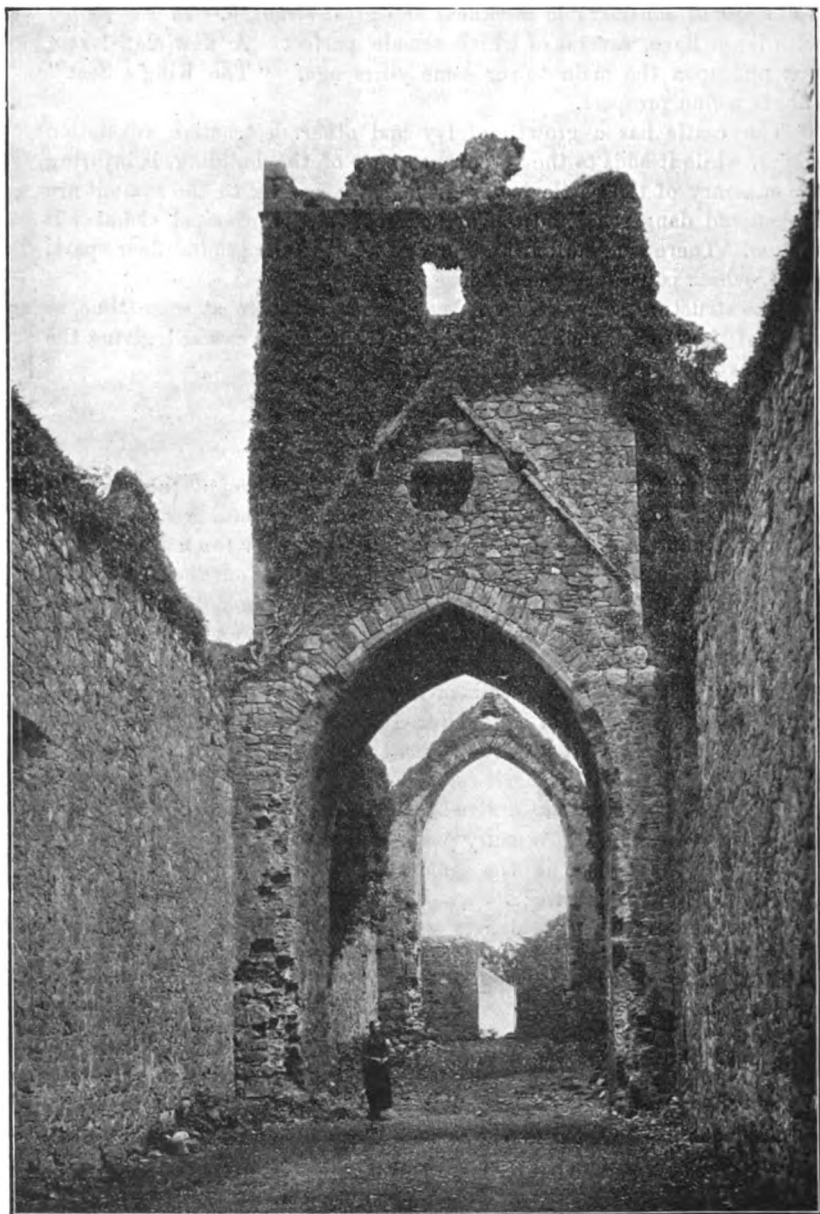
THE "THOLSEL."

On the road leading from Carlingford to Greenore, at the southern end of the village, stands the Tholsel, a small, rude building, capable of holding about twelve or fifteen persons, arched over the narrow street. Little terror or dignity as it carries in its look now, it once accommodated a sovereign and twelve burgesses, who ruled the commonalty of the town and borough of Carlingford, and gave laws to three counties—Louth, Armagh, and Down. It now looks like one of the old watch towers which formerly flanked the walls of the town.

The arched gateway of the "Tholsel" is said to have been one of the gateways of the ancient town. One of the few architectural features it possesses is the trace of a small round-headed window in one of the walls. The structure has been modernized to such an extent as to deprive it of much of the interest it originally possessed.

At a little distance in the same narrow street are the remains of a square building or castle; its windows have somewhat of an ecclesiastical character; the sandstone of which they are formed is curiously ornamented, with carvings of serpents and other animals, human heads, and patterns of an intricate character.

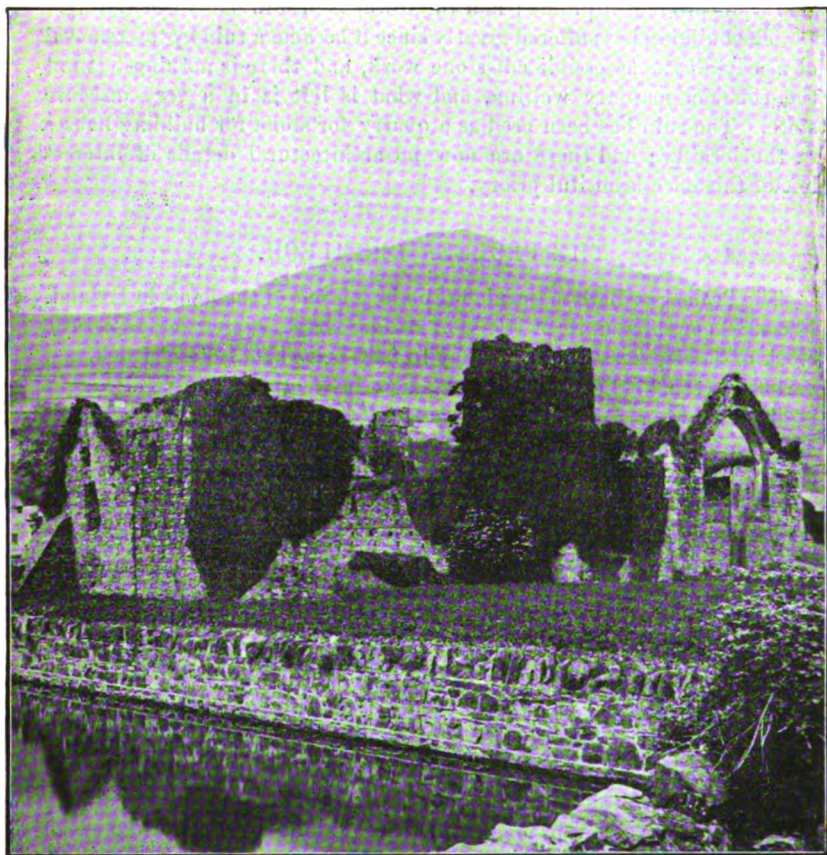
The house was in three stories, a fortified structure of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are no floors left now. The windows facing the street have carving of a Celtic character in the heads. These windows are late, but show the strange survival of Celtic patterns in a curious and not very artistic manner. Only the four walls without floor or roof now remain.



DOMINICAN PRIORY, GENERALLY CALLED "CARLINGFORD ABBEY."
(From a Photograph by Mr. R. Welch, M.R.I.A.)

DOMINICAN PRIORY, GENERALLY CALLED CARLINGFORD
"ABBEY."

The "Abbey" of Carlingford is a picturesque ruin. It was a very extensive pile. This fallen shrine was a Dominican monastery founded in 1305 by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, under the invocation of St. Malachy. Its architecture was chaste and beautiful. The only



DOMINICAN PRIORY, CARLINGFORD.

parts that still remain are the long nave and chancel and central belfry, with the immense pointed windows, and part of the exquisite Gothic arch which formed the large eastern window."

These remains at present consist of a nave and chancel, divided by a tower 50 feet high. The whole length of both nave and chancel is 125 feet, and the width 23 feet.

The east and west gables, with the side walls, are standing. The walls have the appearance of having been plastered internally, and the openings of doors and windows in the side walls have been built up. The chiselled stone quoins of the doors and windows, and of the walls of the lower part of the tower, have been removed; but the outside of the western doorway, now built up, retains most of its cut-stone work.

The arch of the east window is in a very dangerous condition: the side walls are out of plumb; and the tower is also in danger of falling.

The building has suffered greatly since it became a ruin by the removal of nearly all the accessible cut-stone work, and there is nothing left but the common masonry walling, and what is left is in a very insecure state. The ruin has been used as a quarry for stone for building houses in the locality; and there are now no architectural details of interest left of this once beautiful priory.

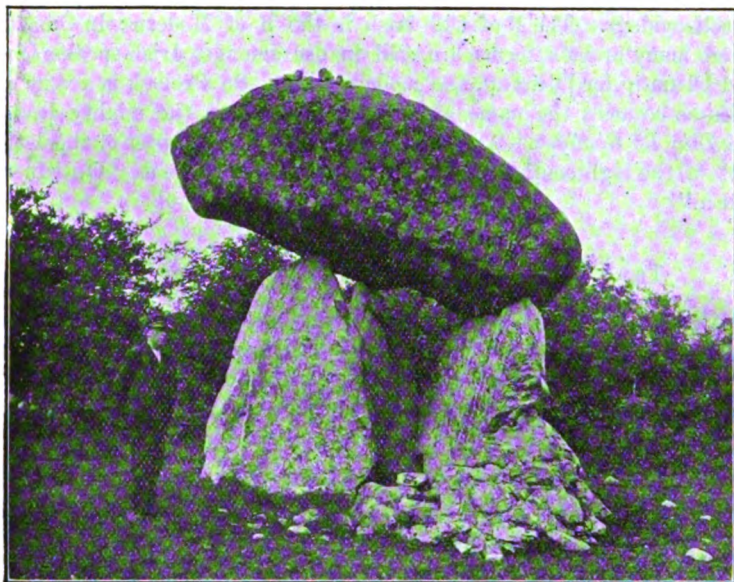
THE PROLEEK CROMLECH.

The Proleek or Ballymascanlan Cromlech is one of the finest in Ireland. It consists of three upright stones of slender shape, supporting an erratic block of basalt, measuring 15 feet by 13 feet, being about 6 feet thick, and variously estimated at from 30 to 60 tons in weight. The total height is about 12 feet. Megalithic monuments exist in the greater part of Western Europe, some parts of Eastern Europe, in Western Asia, and in the North of Africa. They are characteristic of the later Stone Age.

The Rev. James Quinn, c.c., Hon. Sec., Louth Archæological Society, read a paper contributed by the Rev. Nicholas Lawless, r.p., descriptive of Faughan and Proleek, from which we have been permitted to make the following extracts:—

Regarding Proleek, two remarks may be permitted. The Cromlech and Giant's Grave being so close always suggested to me that the Giant's Grave is the common pit where the rank and file who fell in some battle of the Tain were buried—the Cromlech being the grave of a chief. Is not that the state of things that would be found after a battle in our own days?

The name Proleek seems still to puzzle people. Yet a very simple account of it was given me thirty years ago by a resident who spoke only English. He said *Bro-attna* (the adjoining townland) is the "fort of the whins"—*brúg-acinne*—*acinne* being the oblique (Northern) form of *acéann*, "whins" or "furze"; and *Proleek* is the "fort of the stones"—*brúg-lice*—*lice* being oblique form of *leac*, "a flagstone." *Bro* and *Pro*, he said, are the same word. Lately I have been assured by a great Irish scholar that my old friend's explanation is so true as to



PROLEEK CROMLECH.



GIANT'S GRAVE AT PROLEEK.

be self-evident. The P of Old Irish is the B of Modern : in Omeath, where many archaic forms are still in use amongst Irish-speakers, we find *Blamár* for *Plámár*, the modern form. So Proleek is a very old form, as becomes the name of a place where sleep the mighty dead of the *Táin Bó Cuailgne*. Art Mac Bennett, an Armagh poet of the latter part of the eighteenth century, refers to Proleek stone as “*Oallán na Cána*.”

THE CONCLUDING LUNCHEON, FRIDAY, *July 10th*, 1908.

ON the return of the party from Carlingford, lunch was served in the large coffee-room of the L. & N.-W. Railway Company's Hotel at Greenore, and nearly eighty of the party partook of it. Mr. John Ribton Garstin, *Past-President*, occupied the Chair, and at its conclusion he spoke as follows :—

“ Our indefatigable General Secretary, Dr. Cochrane, who has proved on so many occasions a most skilful and far-seeing General of our forces, tells me that we have some time to spare. Time and tide proverbially wait for no man; but we are obliged to wait half an hour for the train. In fact, we have to kill time, which will ultimately kill us. So, though I had no intention of addressing you, and I abstained from doing so previously, I avail myself of this opportunity to make a few remarks.

“ In the first place, I must congratulate you on this being one of the largest gatherings of our archæological excursionists since our Society first organized visits to the Provinces.

“ You will probably like to have some information about the present party. The names of the Fellows, Members, and Associates who joined have been printed in a leaflet inserted in the extended edition of the printed guide. They number in all 101, of whom about half are ladies; of these forty were sufficiently energetic and enterprising to enter for all the events in our programme. As regards the several excursions, the Castlebellingham day heads the list with sixty-seven, influenced perhaps by the attractions of Lady Bellingham's garden party. The Ardee day, which proved so uninviting on account of the weather, came next with sixty-one; while the extreme ends of the county—Drogheda and Carlingford—figure, almost alike, for fifty-eight and fifty-seven. Of course these numbers do not include members who joined in motors or otherwise, and we usually attract some camp-followers, who revel in independence.

“ As regards the luncheons, I am proud to find that Ardee, in my own poor barony, heads the list with sixty-six at duplicated lunch at the two hotels, and I heard that these were very good, perhaps owing to the friendly rivalry of those establishments. The old town on the Boyne, with its famous salmon, fed more than the even half-hundred who had entered their names; and here, in the embrace of that

great octopus, the L. & N.-W. Railway Company, the original number of entries was fifty-nine, which has been largely supplemented.

"As one of those who had a hand in organizing the meeting, I wish to direct your attention to the remarkable composition of the Committee formed to ensure to the Society a worthy reception. It embraces everyone of high official position in the county, from His Majesty's Lieutenant of Louth and the High Sheriff (lately one of our Society's Council), to the Chairmen of the District Councils. It includes every nobleman resident in our county, and all the local personages of light and leading. But the members of this notable Committee were not content merely to lend their names, but many of them, following the example of Lord Bellew, the head of our magistracy, and of Sir Henry Bellingham, the President of the Louth Archæological Society, filled their houses with our unknown explorers, and afforded abundant hospitality, not only to their guests, but in some cases to the whole party. We were received with open arms, and welcomed with friendly addresses.

"But it is not alone to these kind hosts that our thanks are due. We had a bountiful supply of papers, and indeed could have spread them over more meetings, perhaps to the consternation of the local press, if not of our own members.

"We were under a great obligation to those who provided the local Illustrated Guide for the meeting. It was somewhat late in arriving, and the supply was almost immediately exhausted, so it may be well to advise each of our party to invest sixpence in a copy as soon as procurable. It forms a pamphlet of over fifty pages, with about two dozen excellent illustrations, including seven whole-page ones. It is edited by Dr. Cochrane, with some help from our new Secretarial recruit, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, M.B.I.A., and it includes papers by the Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., and Mr. Joseph T. Dolan, M.A., who kindly guided us on some of our excursions. I believe that a second issue will be forthcoming, and will provide a pleasing souvenir of the meeting.

"But there are other guides to whom our thanks are due. On the first day we were admirably taken care of by Dr. Bradley and Mr. Pentland; and the Mayor of Drogheda favoured us with his genial company, and had the splendid civic insignia, charters, etc., admirably displayed for our inspection at the Town-hall. On the other excursions we had many kindly guides. They were so numerous that I am unable to mention all; but I cannot resist naming my old friend Mr. William Tempest, J.P., the Hon. Secretary of the Reception Committee, and his son, Mr. Harry Tempest, because on them fell the brunt of the burthen of preparing and organizing the local arrangements for our party.

"In one respect this year's excursions differ from previous ones. It has been usual to visit in turn the Irish Provinces with the exception of Leinster. That province has had a visit from us every year at Kilkenny, in recognition of that city being the cradle of the Society's infant years

some sixty years ago; and all our Dublin meetings, with a minor annual excursion, afford Leinster a fair share of our attention: but this plan has hitherto left out of range the rest of Leinster. This year came the turn of Ulster for our autumnal excursion, and the Council decided to hold its principal outing in the County of Louth!

"I can imagine some churlish critic saying, 'Oh, how truly Irish!' but let me remind any such that there is archæological fitness in this, because, previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the County of Louth formed part of Ulster, and to the present day it is in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh—not of Dublin. And in this very promontory where we are now assembled there still linger traditions of incursions from Ulster with which some of the earliest literature of our land has long been associated. The adjacent territory of Cooley is famed in story as a region of primeval cattle-driving. Besides, we are bound by no rigid rule. On one occasion we coasted all round Ireland, and on others we invaded Wales and Scotland. Perhaps, in some future year, we may pay a long-contemplated visit to Brittany, and so annex France to the lands of our wanderings.

"Leinster has no cause of complaint, and less still has little Louth; and if any pilgrim from Ulster pines for his native air (or the smoke of Belfast), let me remind him that, at the present moment, the shores of Ulster are within a long stone's-throw and form part of the glorious prospect which here surrounds us. A brief run across Carlingford Lough would quickly relegate any discontented Ultouian to his more northern home. But I see no one stirring.

When this county was first suggested as the scene of our summer excursion, some misgivings were suggested on account of Louth having an Archæological Society of its own which might regard us as interlopers; but a cordial invitation conveyed by its President, Sir Henry Bellingham, and its Secretary, soon dispelled any apprehensions on that score, and the success of our meeting is largely attributable to the local Society.

"With the exception of the day of the Ardee and Louth excursion, the weather was propitious; and perhaps on that occasion the shelter of my house was not less welcome. The recollection of Bellingham Castle will not quickly pass from your memory; and this afternoon we shall not only have a rich antiquarian treat, but shall enjoy the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. MacNeill, and realize how appropriately their delightful dwelling has been named Mount Pleasant.

"Our chief outing of 1908 has combined most happily the study of the memorials of the past with healthy enjoyment in the present; and let me conclude with the hope that our next year's meeting may prove no less instructive and attractive."

On the proposal of Mr. Wm. Grove White (Leinster) and Mr. Robert Young, M.R.I.A., Belfast, votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to the several persons mentioned in the Chairman's address.

The party then proceeded by rail as far as Bellurgan station, whence they drove by Ballymascanlan to visit the cromleac at Proleek, and the adjacent "Giants' Graves," where several descriptive papers were read.

They then drove on to Mount Pleasant, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. MacNeill. Those who had time inspected some prehistoric remains in the demesne, hitherto undescribed. Some of the party drove on to Faughart, returning thence to Dundalk. This terminated the series of excursions, which was successfully carried out from beginning to end.

On the day following extra trips were made to St. Brigid's well and stream, to Kilnesaggart, and through the Moyry Pass to Moyry Castle.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Fellows, Members, and Associates who joined in the Dundalk Meeting and Excursions. (Those marked with an asterisk (*) came as Associates):—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Mrs. | Fitzmaurice, Arthur, Esq., J.P. |
| Beattie, Rev. A. Hamilton. | *Fitzmaurice, E. B., O.S.F. |
| Berry, Major R. G., M.R.I.A. | FitzPatrick, S. A. O., Esq. |
| Bellingham, Sir Henry, Bart., M.A., D.L. | Fleming, James S., Esq., F.S.A. (Scot.). |
| *Bellingham, The Honourable Lady. | *Fox, Mrs. Milligan. |
| Bigger, F. J., Esq., M.R.I.A. | Garstin, J. Ribton, Esq., D.L., M.A.. |
| Boothman, C. T., Esq. | <i>Past President.</i> |
| *Bradley, Dr. W. | *Garstin, Miss A. |
| *Brown, Arthur Kirk, Esq. | Gould, Mrs. Ellen L. |
| *Brown, Mrs. A. Kirk. | Guilbride, Francis, Esq., J.P. |
| Burtchaell, G. D., Esq., M.A., M.R.I.A. (<i>Athlone Pursuivant</i>). | *Guilbride, Miss. |
| Butler, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B. | Joynt, Richard Lane, Esq., M.D. |
| Carolin, George O., Esq., J.P. | Kearney, J. P., Esq. |
| *Chester, Miss. | Long, Mrs. J. |
| Cochrane, Robert, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., <i>Honorary General Secretary.</i> | *Macardle, T. Callan, Esq., J.P. |
| Coleman, James, Esq. | *Macardle, Michael J., Esq. |
| *Coleman, M. J., Esq. | *MacNeill, Telford, Esq., J.P. |
| *Collier, Mrs. | M'Ternan, Miss M. |
| *Comerford, Miss S. | *Maddison, Rev. Canon. |
| *Daniel, Miss J. | *Magrath, Redmond, Esq. |
| Dolan, Joseph J., Esq., M.A. | *Maguire, Mrs. |
| *Dolan, Joseph T., Esq. | Mayne, Thomas, Esq. |
| *Dolan, John, Esq. | *M'Cormack, Miss M. C. |
| Donnelly, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Canea, <i>Vice-President.</i> | M'Elney, Rev. Robert, M.A. |
| *Duffy, Mrs. C. A. | Milligan, Seaton F., Esq., J.P., <i>Vice-President.</i> |
| Falkiner, Rev. William F., M.A. | M'Knight, J. P., Esq. |
| Fausset, Rev. Charles, B.A. | *M'Knight, Mrs. |
| *Finegan, Miss. | Mullen, Frank, Esq. |
| *Finegan, Miss L. | Murphy, James E., Esq. |
| | *Murphy, Thomas, Esq. |
| | *Neary, Owen P., Esq. |
| | Nolan, Dr. M. J. |

*Nolan, Mrs.
 *O'Connell, Daniel, Esq.
 *O'Grady, Miss S. H.
 O'Leary, Rev. E., F.P.
 *O'Reilly, George, Esq.
 O'Reilly, P. J., Esq.
 Orpen, Goddard H., Esq., B.A.
 Orpen, Miss.
 Parkinson, Miss.
 *Patteson, Mrs. Annie A.
 *Patteson, Miss L.
 *Perry, Miss.
 Powell, Miss U. T. E.
 Quinn, Augustine, Esq.
 *Quinn, Rev. James, c.c.
 *Ross of Bladensburg, Miss.
 Roycroft, Andrew, Esq.
 Rushe, Denis Carolan, Esq., B.A.
 Sayers, R. B., Esq.
 Shackleton, George, Esq.
 *Shackleton, Miss.
 Smith, Mrs. Augustus.

*Smith, Miss M. J.
 *Swan, Allan P., Esq.
 *Talbot de Malahide, Lord.
 *Talbot de Malahide, Lady.
 Tempest, William, Esq., J.P., Hon.
Local Secretary.
 *Tempest, Miss Norah.
 Tempest, Harry, Esq.
 *Vigors, Mrs.
 *Vigors, Miss.
 Walsh, Richard W., Esq., J.P.
 *Walsh, Mrs. Ismay Chester.
 *Walsh, James Chester, Esq.
 Warren, Miss E.
 Webster, William, Esq.
 White, William Grove, Esq., LL.B.
 *White, Mrs. Grove.
 *Whitworth, C. S., Esq.
 Whitworth, Mrs. C. S.
 *Williams, A. E., Esq.
 Young, Robert M., Esq., J.P.,
 M.R.I.A.

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OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV., VOL. XXXVIII.

Papers.

SOME NOTES ON THE SCULPTURED SLABS AT GALLEN
PRIORY.

BY R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., MEMBER.

[Submitted OCTOBER 6, 1908.]

MR. E. C. R. ARMSTRONG has earned the thanks of all students of early Irish art and epigraphy by rescuing the remarkable series of slabs at Gallen Priory from the oblivion into which they had fallen, and by the very clear descriptions and illustrations which he has given of them (*antea*, pp. 61, 173). In studying these, a few points occurred to me which I have ventured to put together in the hope that they may be of interest.

Slab No. 1. In *type* the cross on this slab resembles those of a large series of the oldest (eighth and ninth centuries) of the Clonmacnois slabs; and the style of the lettering, with a *o* shaped like the minuscular Roman *d*, accords approximately with the same dating. I hardly think it is necessary to see anything but the first four letters of a proper name in the inscription; analogy would be altogether against any descriptive adjective, such as Petrie attempts to find.

I have said that in *type* this cross resembles certain of the Clonmacnois slabs; but in *detail* it is absolutely different. The first thing that strikes the eye is the bifurcation of the inner lines of the cross, which is altogether extraordinary, and unlike anything that I can recollect. The nearest parallel that I can call to mind is the lozenge panel surrounding the cross on the lost *Orthanach* slab at Clonmacnois; but this is by no

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 } Vol. XXXVIII., Consec. Ser. }

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means "on all fours" with the example under consideration. In Irish crosses and interlacing patterns, bifurcation of lines is very rare indeed, and every example is worth careful consideration.

A second point that this apparently simple, but really very complex and suggestive, slab presents for consideration is the large number of lines of which the cross and corner panels are composed—no fewer than eight in number in the horizontal bar. There is only one cross of the hundreds at Clonmacnois (and that one is now reduced by fracture to a small and insignificant fragment) presenting so many; and this belongs to a much later type than the cross at present before us.

Thirdly, we must notice the singular want of symmetry in the design, which Mr. Armstrong's careful drawing enables us to study in detail. Even though only half of the slab remains, there are so many obvious divergences from the exact balance that the type of pattern demands, that we must, I think, ascribe the slab to a rather unskilled workman, notwithstanding the striving after originality that his treatment of the centre of the cross indicates. Of course even the Clonmacnois sculptors are sometimes found nodding, and there are about half a dozen slabs in the cemetery there that we must pronounce a disgrace to that incomparable series if we could succeed in divesting them of the absorbing interest attaching to *every* relic of the past of Ireland. But I do not think there is any one of the Clonmacnois slabs displaying so many anomalies as this from Gallen Priory. No Clonmacnois sculptor would have added the little cross-bar to the base of his cross. Nor would he have prolonged the lower line of the inscribed panel to the right, so as to spoil the mitre-joint at the lower right-hand corner. There are two parallels at Clonmacnois for the unequal number of lines in the vertical and horizontal bars (here eight lines in the horizontal and, apparently, six in the vertical), but not in crosses of this type; and indeed, owing to the fracture of the slab, it is by no means easy to see how the sculptor got over the difficulties he had created for himself by this piece of perversity. Another anomaly is the *mitred* joint in the top limb of the cross, corresponding to a *butting* joint in the side and bottom limb; it makes one hope that some day the other half of the slab may come to light; for otherwise it is impossible to guess what happened to the innermost line of the circle, in the upper left-hand corner, when the design was complete. These remarks will be sufficient to show that though the design on this slab is almost of the simplest possible—a plain cross in a square panel—it really is one of very great interest.

No. 2. Evidently, as Mr. Armstrong says, the shaft of a standing cross. Probably it was meant to stand against a wall, which would account for the reverse face being blank. The panels on this cross are in many respects very noteworthy. In the upper panel, the plain voided circular centre to the cross in the middle is unique. Was it suggested to the sculptor by a cruciform reliquary? In the middle

panel, the opposing animals appear to me to have a distinct Scandinavian "feeling" about them, though it would require very minute examination of details—such as the shape of the eyes, and the nature and treatment of the interlaced tails—to determine with certainty the art-school to which they properly belong. The little panel in the centre of a diaper-field is also unusual in the Irish crosses, though there are examples in Wales. Some of the Iniscaltra slabs are covered with diaper in a similar way to the lower panel of this cross-stem; but in none, if I recollect aright, is the diaper founded as here on the triangular key-pattern.¹ In short, this extremely interesting stone raises almost as many questions as its neighbour.

No. 3. Here again we have a well-established Clonmacnois type. The cross with circular expansions, the terminals being rather larger than a semicircle, and with eared loops at the angles, the stem formed of seven lines, two, three, and two, and the terminals containing a key-pattern, is a common late tenth-century type at Clonmacnois. But in none of the Clonmacnois stones of this type does interlacing work occur in the central expansion; and very few of them bear inscriptions written in the elegant alphabet that shows an angle at the bottom of O, O, and the looped letters. As Mr. Armstrong observes, the notation of the palatalized *n* in the dative case is not common in these early inscriptions, which adds a philological importance to the artistic interest of this slab.² The drawing is not quite large enough to allow us to be sure about the design of the central interlacement. It looks like a simple fret of four closed loops; but usually, when such patterns are studied minutely, subtle little complications make their appearance, turning the banal groundwork into a design full of ingenuity. It would be interesting to know if this be the case on the stone of Bran. May we hope that Mr. Armstrong will give us a detail drawing of the centre pattern of the cross? The slab is so remarkable in every way that one hungers for the fullest possible information about it.

No. 4. Evidently a [Celtic?] cross in a Greek fret border, like the slabs of Tuathgal and Findan at Clonmacnois. But with regard to the inscription, I confess that I do not see how *Bennan* could be equated to *Benén*. One would think more willingly of *Aedh Bennan*, King of West Connacht at the beginning of the seventh century, or of the King of Ir-Luachair of the same name mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, A.D. 785 (Rolls Series ed., vol. 1, p. 260):³ though both of these dignitaries belong to a date too remote for the slab to belong to either. The third letter, however, seems to me more like R than N. These characters,

¹ A similar diaper is, however, found in the head of the south cross at Clonmacnois.

² Compare, however, *Draegenuch*, in No. 11.

³ This reference is concealed in the Index to the Rolls Series edition, in the first place by being out of its proper alphabetical order, and, in the second, by a numerical misprint in the date.

and h, often approximate in shape to one another, and have to be carefully distinguished; and this letter does seem in the drawing to be slightly differentiated from the two n's that the name contains. *Bernan* would be a diminutive of *Bern* (the name of the father of Cern, who murdered King Flann's son in 911). The same name is found in composition in such forms as *Berngal*, &c.¹

No. 5.—This cross is *sui generis*. There is no parallel, at Clonmacnois at least, for the prolongation of *one limb only* outside the circle. The inscription is tantalising: would it be possible to read *mailcraib[e]*? This was the name of the lord of Ui Tortan in Meath, ob. 917 A.D.

Nos. 6, 8, 9.—Pictures of standing high crosses. No. 6 is, I think, unique in showing the crosses of the thieves—no doubt, Mr. Armstrong is right in this interpretation. In Nos. 6 and 8 the wheel is recessed behind the face of the cross, as in the south cross at Clonmacnois; in No. 7 the wheel and the cross are represented as being of the same thickness, and so mitred together.

No. 7.—Here again we have, as in No. 3, the combination of interlacing work with the looped circular expansions; but in this example the interlacing work completely usurps the place of the key-pattern (which according to Clonmacnois canons properly belongs to the type), and occupies the *terminals* as well as the central expansion. It is a pity the interlacing patterns are so hopelessly worn out.

No. 10.—The base and one arm of a handsome cross with a symmetrical plait of one cord upon it. It is a simple but effective pattern: the groundwork on which it is designed is obvious. Two simple interlacements of one closed loop (resembling the loops in the outer side-panels of the *Draegenuch* slab) are set side by side, and are cut and cross-tied at every third of the adjacent curves.

No. 11.—It is lamentable that this fine slab is in such bad condition (*antea*, p. 174). It has apparently lain at some time in a thoroughfare, having been submitted to the tread of feet along its central axis. The design is evidently copied from a *cumhdach*—probably directly copied from an actual specimen. On closer examination, this becomes all the more likely. The border surrounding the cross is interrupted at the angles in a way which would be unnatural in a stone design, but is intelligible if it were copied from a metal plate, secured by corner clips to leather work. It is curious that the fret is *triangular* round the three upper sides, *square* along the base.

¹ I may, perhaps, record a question that has crossed my mind in spite of the care with which the inscription has been copied, namely, whether it might not be possible to read

LARNAN

—the name of a man murdered in 1003 A.D., “in the doorway of the oratory of Gallen.”

The square panel, with the interlacing of a single loop, at the upper left-hand corner (which is now the only clear part of the design), is evidently a sort of continuation downwards of the label bearing the inscription. I suspect that there was a similar panel in the corresponding position of the opposite side, now completely gone.

The cross itself seems to be divided into five panels—a small square space in the centre, and a panel in each arm—each panel bearing a separate knot-pattern upon it. These knots seem to be founded on a scheme of circles, broken at intervals with cuspidal interlacements: a common pattern, though on the Gallen slab the details cannot be made out with certainty, owing to the damaged condition of the slab. Nor is it quite clear whether the withy-bands are entirely separate from each other, or whether they are cross-tied over the divisions of the panels. The latter is the more probable, especially as the outline of the cross itself is obviously made by the withy-band, interlaced on itself at the ends of each arm. It is likely that were the slab perfect it would be found that the outline of the cross, the outlines of the contained panels, and the interlacing devices ornamenting the surface, are all produced by the windings of a single ribbon.

As for the panels in the angles of the cross, that in the upper left-hand corner is, I fear, hopeless. In the right-hand corner I seem to see, not an interlacing pattern, but three cloaked figures, resembling those in some of the scenes on the high crosses—e.g. the central panel in the east face of the stem of King Flann's cross at Clonmacnois: but the figures in the Gallen slab are, I think, standing sideways.

The lower panels are more promising. In the left-hand panel is a knot of very extraordinary design. The combination of vertical and oblique lines in the groundwork of the pattern is very peculiar, and there are various irregularities of detail that make the analysis of this knot a matter of extreme difficulty—a difficulty enhanced by the worn state of the slab. In the description of the opposite panel, I venture to think there is an accidental *lapsus calami* in Mr. Armstrong's paper: the panel contains, not a *cross*, but, what is much more unusual in such a position and on such a monument, a *crucifix*.

These few remarks will help to indicate the great value of the monuments which Mr. Armstrong has added to our record, and will, I hope, stimulate others to follow his example. There may yet be many such cross-slabs lying hidden in some of the remoter cemeteries and monastic sites of the country.

A LIST OF PROCURATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF CASHEL
AND EMLY, A.D. 1437.

BY THE REV. ST. JOHN D. SEYMOUR, B.D., MEMBER.

[Read MAY 26, 1908.]

PROCURATIONS or Proxies were a tax paid to the Bishop or Archbishop by the Vicar of a parish in lieu of the entertainment which should otherwise be given to him at the annual visitation. An unpublished list of those for Cashel and Emly, drawn up in the time of Archbishop Richard O'Hedian (1406-1440), is given here. To the present writer's knowledge it is the only pre-Reformation document extant of these two dioceses (not including the Papal Taxations), and therefore seems worthy of seeing the light of day. It has been transcribed into a volume of the Cashel Registers in the Public Record Office, classed 2N. 60. 4B. Students of ecclesiastical archæology in Munster may be glad to know that although only two dioceses are published here, yet lists are given in the same volume for the entire Province of Cashel. The dioceses occur in the following order :—Cashel, Emly, Limerick, Ardferd and Aghadoe, Killaloe, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, Kilfenora, Waterford, Lismore, and Killaloe again (i.e., a list of impropriate benefices in that diocese, with names of impropriators).

The original document was drawn up in 1437, and was in roll form, as the words "iste rotulus" imply. It was re-copied in 1571, apparently by some of the clergy or dignitaries, who appended a note with their signatures attached. This was probably done at the command of Miler Magrath, who had just been appointed Archbishop, and who was evidently desirous of ascertaining how much money he was entitled to wring out of the diocese. The list was again re-copied into the present volume, probably during the earlier part of the seventeenth century, by a scribe who unfortunately omitted to copy the signatures of 1571. The first part of the list for Emly is identical in order with a Taxation drawn up in 1591 (MSS., T.C.D., E. 3.15), with some slight verbal differences, and a transposition of two names (Clonpett and Novo Castro), which creates a suspicion that this portion of Emly, in its present form, only dates from the latter half of the sixteenth century.¹ The "additional proxies" are written in a different hand and ink, while opposite Tuogh is written "Mr. Crips." As John Cripps was appointed Vicar of Tuogh (and other parishes) in 1661, this portion must therefore be later than that date.

The list for Cashel is very valuable. Besides giving the names of the entire Chapter, it also shows that, at that period, it contained seven Prebends. Glankeen was then held exactly as at the present day. The

¹ This is supported by the fact that in neither document is a Chancellor mentioned.

Prebend of Coleman was only a vicarage in 1607, and a couple of years later became a part of the corps of the Deanery, while the Prebend of Croghane was permanently annexed to the Archdeaconry in 1616.

The list for Emlý is correspondingly disappointing. Only one Prebend, Isert Laurence, is mentioned. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries this was held by an ordinary Prebendary; but from 1607 it was annexed by the Archbishop of Cashel, Miler Magrath, who was probably the first to do so. The Treasurership is not mentioned, and indeed seems to have been very seldom filled during the pre-Reformation period.

Seven Deaneries are here put down in Cashel, contrary to all the other church-lists, which only give six. It would seem that the extra one, Killenaule, must be due to an error on the part of the original scribe, as it never appears as such, and is not so treated in this list, where it only occupies the rank of an ordinary parish. No Deaneries of Emlý are enumerated in this document. In the Papal Taxations they were Wetheny, Grean, Tipperary, and Aherlow; while in the seventeenth century Visitations they are Grean, Tipperary, Aherlow, Aney, and Cahirconlish.

It will be noticed that six Abbots and six Priors had to pay procurations for the Rectories which were impropriate in their respective religious houses. It is impossible to fill up with any certainty the name of the Abbey, which is left blank; but probably the Abbey of Osney in England may be intended. From other sources it appears that the Archdeacons were entitled to procurations, even from Abbots or Priors.

In the list of identifications of place-names at the end, the letter B stands for Barony, while the letter (L) or (T) indicates whether the said Barony is in the County of Limerick or Tipperary.

Inceptio visitationis Reverendissimi in Christo Ricardi Dei gratia Archiepiscopi Casselensis in ecclesia metropolitana Casselensi in crastino S. Patricii Anno Domini Millesimo ccccxxxvii.

Dns. David O Dwire, Decanus.
Dns. Joh. Barry, Precentor.
Dns. Will. Cantwell, Cancellarius.
Donatus filius Adami, Thesaurarius.
Richardus Heidian, Archidiaconus.
Thos. Bellian, Praeb. de Mullaghmonagh.
Ad mensam domini Praeb. de Glankeen.
Thomas Dennis, Praeb. de Kilbragh.
Joh. Flemming, Praeb. de Killardry.
Walter Flemming, Praeb. Collman.
Philippus Hedian, Praeb. de Minnor.
David Hackett, Praeb. de Croghane.

Abbas de [abbathia] S. Crucis.
Abbas de Rupe.
Abbas de aquicampo.
Abbas de Wohnia.
Abbas S. Thome, Dublin.
Abbas de [blank].

Prior de Athassell.
Prior S. Johannis, Dublin.
Prior S. Trinitatis, Dublin.
Prior S. Catherinae, Waterford.
Prior de Kells, Ossoriensis.
Prior de Cahir, Lismorensis.

Decanatus de Casshell.
Decanatus de Muskery.
Decanatus de ffethard.
Decanatus de Ely.
Decanatus de Killenale.
Decanatus de Slewardagh.
Decanatus de Owthney.

DECANATUS DE CASSHELL.

Ecclesia S. Johannis Casselensis	—	Maytheorban (11)	20s.
ex parte populi	—	ex parte populi	2s.
Knockgraffon (1)	6 li.	Kilconnell (12)	16s.
ex parte populi	—	ex parte populi	8d.
Asmainemore afs Boytonrath (2)	40s.	Villaraile (13)	10s.
ex parte populi	—	ex parte populi	—
Dangindergan (3)	7s.	Tullaghman (14)	16s.
ex parte populi	—	ex parte populi	3d.
Rathcowne (4)	16s.	Camkill (15)	4s.
ex parte populi	—	Mullaghnore (16) }	—
Ardmaulley (5)	3 li. 8s.	ex parte populi	12d.
ex parte populi	—	Ballyclearaghane (17)	—
Clothir (6)	16s.	ex parte populi	8d.
ex parte populi	12d.	Kilmevy (18)	6d.
Moyallyue (7)	20s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	12d.	Geell (19)	—
Rathkenane (8)	12s.	ex parte populi	12d.
ex parte populi	—	Kilbragh (20)	—
Ballysickane (9)	20s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	12d.	Glankeyne (21)	—
Bilkyndan (10)	12s.	Ballyduell (22)	—
ex parte populi	4d.		

DECANATUS DE MUSKRY.

Prior de Athashell (23) pro pro-	} 48s.	Bill (30)	10s.
curatione conventuali dicte ec-		ex parte populi	—
clesie de Athashell	—	Villa Griffin (31)	10s.
ex parte populi	2s.	Villa Galfridi (32)	10s.
Clonbolygg (24)	12s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	—	Clonfinglass (33)	—
Nayreth (25)	10s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	6d.	Kilardry (34)	—
Kilfyekill (26)	20s.	ex parte populi	12d.
ex parte populi	—	Kilmore (35)	—
Rathlaynin (27)	16s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	8d.	Killmyleon (36)	—
Dunoghill (28)	24s.	Athcrow (37)	—
ex parte populi	2s.	ex parte populi	—
Villacalfe (29)	10s.		
ex parte populi	—		

DECANATUS DE FETHARD.

Fethard (38)	20s.	Drongan (46)	10s.
ex parte populi	12s.	ex parte populi	8d.
Kilteynane (39)	40s.	Moydeshell (47)	18s.
ex parte populi	2s.	ex parte populi	12d.
Kyll (40)	12s.	Kilmennemon (48)	18s.
ex parte populi	—	ex parte populi	2s.
Rathcolele (41)	30s.	Disartkeran (49)	4s.
ex parte populi	2s.	ex parte populi	6d.
Coylagh (42)	20s.	Clonyne (50)	12s.
ex parte populi	12s.	ex parte populi	12d.
Villa Scaddanstown (43)	12s.	Villa Crompt (51) cum pertinentibus	8s.
ex parte populi	12d.	ex parte populi	6d.
Pepperston (44)	12s.	Kilmecley (52)	4s.
ex parte populi	10d.	ex parte populi	4d.
Mogowry (45)	12s.	Kilmillock (53)	—
ex parte populi	12d.	ex parte populi	—

DECANATUS DE ONTHNIA.

Killoscully (54)	6s. 8d.	Callaghamery (58)	2s.
Kilnerath (55)	4s.	Kilm ^c donell (59)	2s.
Kilvellane (56)	3s.	Kilm ^c tullagh (60)	8d.
Kilcomnaty (57)	3s.		

DECANATUS DE ELY.

Thurles (61)	4 li.	Rathelty (77)	6s.
ex parte populi	2s.	ex parte populi	12d.
Villa Beakes (62)	12s.	Synan (78)	4s.
Bellagh (63)	24s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	12d.	Boly (79)	12s.
Duffeith (64)	4s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	—	Villa Murrin (80)	13s.
Incheawly (65)	8s.	ex parte populi	6d.
ex parte populi	—	Muckarkes (81)	—
ffethmowen (66)	8s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	—	fferten (82)	—
Barnanely (67)	8s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	12d.	Killclonath (83)	—
Drom (68)	24s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	12d.	Kilbeacone (84)	—
Loughmoyd (69)	20s.	ex parte populi	—
ex parte populi	—	Kilmevenocke (85)	—
Adnith (70)	10s.	ex parte populi	12d.
ex parte populi	6d.	Killnesean (86)	—
Maynewrath (71)	8s.	ex parte populi	6d.
ex parte populi	6d.	Burkeseth (87)	—
Corcketeineith (72)	30s.	ex parte populi	6d.
ex parte populi	2s.	Leche (88)	—
Kilslew (73)	12s.	ex parte populi	12d.
ex parte populi	12d.	Boythstown (89)	—
Clonmore (74)	2s.	ex parte populi	6d.
ex parte populi	—	Killoskeane (90)	—
Ballyuskyn (75)	12s.	ex parte populi	4d.
ex parte populi	12d.		
Matheyne (76)	14s.		
ex parte populi	12d.		

DECANATUS DE SLEWARDAGH.

Bowlock (91)	40s.	Goddaristown ats Lickeyn (99)	6s.
ex parte populi	2d.	ex parte populi	—
Gare (92)	24s.	Morraythyn ats Moyrattin (100)	—
ex parte populi	12d.	ex parte populi ibidem	—
Lismalyn (93)	14s.	Kilbrenyn (101)	—
ex parte populi	12d.	ex parte populi	4d.
Kilnerath (94)	12s.	Crochan (102)	12s.
ex parte populi	12d.	ex parte populi	12d.
Kildanath (95)	20s.	Daffyn (103)	—
ex parte populi	12d.	ex parte populi	6d.
Ballinvyr (96)	6s.	Lisnemuck (104)	—
ex parte populi	6d.	ex parte populi	—
Skornane (97)	—	ffynnor prebenda (105)	—
ex parte populi	6d.	ex parte populi	12d.
Ballygaffny (98)	—	Dereneffyn (106)	—
ex parte populi	—		

Nos quorum nomina subscribuntur attestamur et testimonium prehibemus quod iste rotulus est verus et indubitatus procurationum

Archiepiscopus Casselensis rotulus per diversos reverendissimos presbyteros dicte Sedis Archiepiscopi pro receptione et levatione procuratorum de tempore in tempus Visitationis tempore memoria nostra in ejus rei testimonio nomina nostra Subscripsimus in crastina Dominica in Albis 1571.

PROCURATIONES DIOCESIS IMOLACENSIS.

Episcopatus ibidem		
Decanatus ibidem	2s. 8d.	Rectoria integra Liscormuck (119) 3s. ½d.
Chantor ibidem	2s. 8d.	Vicaria de Lisleely (120) 1s. ½d.
Archidiaconatus Imolacensis	5s. ½d.	Rectoria de Nanurlo (121) 1s. 0d.
Vicaria de Cahirkenlish (107)	8s. ½d.	Vicaria ibidem 5s. ½d.
Vicaria de Cahirelly (108)	5s. ½d.	Vicaria de Tipperary (122) 1s. ½d.
Praebenda de Isertlorias (109)	5s. ½d.	Vicaria de Tuoghelugin (123) 1s. ½d.
Vicaria ibidem	1s. ½d.	Vicaria de Ulloe (124) 1s. 4d.
Vicaria de Luddenbeg (110)	3s. ½d.	Vicaria de Solloghott (125) 5s. ½d.
Vicaria de Willistown (111)	1s. 4d.	Capella de Lissinville (126) 2s. ½d.
Vicaria de Any (112)	6s. 1d.	Vicaria de Cordangan (127) 1s. ½d.
Vicaria de Kilfillane (113)	3s. ½d.	Rectoria de Bruse integra (128) 6s. ½d.
Vicaria de Cahircarny (114)	3s. ½d.	Vicaria de Sronell (129) 1s. ½d.
Vicaria de Moorestown (115)	3s. ½d.	Vicaria de Novo Castro (130) 1s. ½d.
Vicaria de Ballinard (116)	3s. ½d.	Ecclesia de Clonpett (131) 1s. 6½d.
Vicaria de Grean (117)	5s. ½d.	Rectoria de Nalle Salte (132) 1s. ½d.
Vicaria de Clonbony (118)	2s. ½d.	Vicaria de Emly (133) 5s. ½d.

ADDITIONAL PROXIES TO EMLY ROLL FOUND Y^t HAVE BEEN DEMANDED AND PAID.

Carkenlish R.	16s. 1d.	Curroge ats Currigin R. (134) 2s. 1d.
Cahirelly R.	10s. 1½d.	Vicaria Curroge and Cardangan 1s. ½d.
Luddenbegg R.	6s. 6d.	Kilshane R. (135) 6s. 8d.
Willistowne R.	2s. 8d.	Cardangan R. 6s. 8d.
Any R.	13s. 4d.	Tuogh V. (136) 1s. ½d.
Cahircorny R.	6s. 8d.	Clonpett R. 6s. 8d.
Moortowne R.	6s. 1½d.	Tuogheluggin R. 2s. 1½d.
Ballinard R.	6s. 1½d.	Ullo ats Uilleine R. 2s. 8d.
Killellane R.	6s. 1½d.	

IDENTIFICATION OF PLACES.

(1) In B. Middlethird (T.). (2) In same B. (3) In Bs. Middlethird and Clanwilliam (T.). (4) Rathcon, a townland in St. Patrick's Rock, B. Middlethird (T.). (5) Ardmayle, same B. (6) Clogher, B. Kilnamanagh Lower (T.). (7). Moyalliff, B. Kilnamanagh Upper (T.). (8) Rathkennan, B. Kilnamanagh Lower (T.). (9) Ballysheehan, B. Middlethird (T.). (10) Brickendown, same B. (11) Mogorban, same B. (12) In same B. (13) Railstown, same B. (14) Tullamain, same B. (15) Unidentified. Described as parcel of Mogorban. (16) Newchapel, B. Iffa and Offa East (T.). (17) Ballyclerahan, same B. (18) Dogstown, B. Middlethird (T.). (19) Gaile, same B. (20) Either the prebendal parish, or, more probably, that in B. Middlethird (T.). (21) Glenkeen, B. Kilnamanagh Upper (T.). (22) Ballydoyle, a townland in St. Patrick's Rock, B. Middlethird (T.). (23) In Bs. Middlethird and Clanwilliam (T.). (24) Clonbullogue, B. Clanwilliam (T.). (25) Templeneiry, same B. (26) Kilfeakle, same B. (27) Rathlynin, same B. (28) Donohill, in Bs. Clanwilliam and Kilnamanagh Lower (T.). (29) Ballintemple, B. Kilnamanagh Lower (T.). (30) Oughterleague, in Bs. Clanwilliam and Kilnamanagh

- Lower (T.). (31) Ballygriffin, B. Clanwilliam (T.). (32) Unidentified; also called Ballyshanow (or -sharew), and described as parcel of Ballygriffin.
- (33) The detached part of Killardry, B. Clanwilliam (T.). (34) In same B.
- (35) In B. Kilnarnagh Lower (T.). (36) Kilmucklin, B. Clanwilliam (T.).
- (37) Aghacrew, B. Kilnarnagh Lower (T.). (38) Fethard, B. Middlethird (T.).
- (39) Kiltinan, same B. (40) Probably Killeenasteena, same B. (41) Rathcool, same B.
- (42) Cooleagh, same B. (43) St. Johnstown, same B.
- (44) Peppardstown, same B. (45) In same B. (46) In same B.
- (47) Modeshil, B. Slieveardagh (T.). (48) Kilvemnon, same B. (49) Isertkieran, same B.
- (50) Cloneen, in Bs. Middlethird and Slieveardagh (T.).
- (51) Now represented by Cramp's Castle near Fethard. (52) Coolmundry, B. Middlethird (T.).
- (53) Redcity, same B. (54) In B. Owney and Arra (T.).
- (55) In same B. (56) In same B. (57) Kilcomenty, same B.
- (58) Templeachally, same B. (59) Unidentified. (60) Kilmastulla, same B.
- (61) In B. Eliogarty (T.). (62) Benkatown, a townland in Holycross, same B.
- (63) Ballyeahill, in Bs. Eliogarty and Kilnarnagh Upper (T.). (64) Doven, a townland in Inch, B. Eliogarty (T.).
- (65) Inch, same B. (66) Kilfithmone, same B.
- (67) In B. Ikerrin (T.). (68) In B. Eliogarty (T.). (69) Loughmoe West, same B.
- (70) Athnid, same B. (71) Unidentified. (72) Templemore, in Bs. Eliogarty and Ikerrin (T.).
- (73) Killea, B. Ikerrin (T.). (74) Templeree, same B.
- (75) Templetuoghy, in Bs. Eliogarty and Ikerrin (T.). (76) Moyne, B. Eliogarty (T.).
- (77) In same B. (78) Shyane, same B. (79) Galbooly, same B.
- (80) Ballymurreen, same B. (81) Moycarky, same B. (82) Fertiana, same B.
- (83) Kilelonagh, same B. (84) Unidentified. (85) Killavinoge, B. Ikerrin (T.).
- (86) Loughmoe East, B. Eliogarty (T.). (87) Two-mile-Borris, same B.
- (88) Leigh, a townland in Two-mile-Borris. (89) Unidentified.
- (90) Killoskehan, B. Ikerrin (T.). (91) Buolick, B. Slieveardagh (T.).
- (92) Ballingarry, same B. (93) In same B. (94) Unidentified.
- (95) Killenaule, same B. (96) Ballinure, a townland in Graystown, same B.
- (97) Graystown, in Bs. Slieveardagh and Middlethird (T.). (98) Unidentified. Described as parcel of Graystown.
- (99) Lickfinn, B. Slieveardagh (T.).
- (100) Unidentified. (101) Kilbrannel, a townland on detached part of Kilcooley, same B.
- (102) Crohane, same B. (103) Unidentified. (104) Lisnamrock, a townland in Ballingarry, same B.
- (105) Fennor, same B. (106) The bog-island in Graystown, traditionally the site of the Gobhan Saer's grave. (107) In B. Clanwilliam (L.).
- (108) In same B. (109) Inch St. Laurence, same B.
- (110) Ludden, same B. (111) Carrigparson, same B. (112) Knockainy, B. Smallecounty (L.).
- (113) Kileullane, same B. (114) In same B.
- (115) Ballynamona, same B. (116) In same B. (117) In Bs. Clanwilliam and Coonagh (L.).
- (118) Unidentified; always placed after Grean. (119) Aglish-cormack, in Bs. Clanwilliam and Coonagh (L.).
- (120) Kiltely, in Bs. Coonagh and Smallecounty (L.).
- (121) Galbally, B. Coshlea (L.). (122) In B. Clanwilliam (T.).
- (123) In B. Coonagh (L.). (124) Oola, same B. (125) Solloghodomore, B. Clanwilliam (T.).
- (126) Templenoe, same B. (127) In same B.
- (128) Bruis, same B. (129) Shronell, same B. (130) Castletown, B. Coonagh (L.).
- (131) In B. Clanwilliam (T.). (132) Unidentified. (133) In same B.
- (134) In same B. (135) In same B. (136) In B. Owneybeg (L.).

NOTE.—Some fuller remarks on the parishes marked "Unidentified" will be found in the writer's "Succession of Clergy in Cashel and Emlý," shortly to appear.

KILLAN OLD CHURCH, COUNTY CAVAN.

BY THOMAS HALL, MEMBER.

[Read OCTOBER 6, 1908.]

In a lonely valley in the barony of Clankce lies one of the old churches of the county Cavan. The marks of ages can be traced upon all its surroundings. As no notice of it has ever appeared in the *Journal*, I venture to record any information I have been enabled to obtain regarding it. What yet remains of the old grey walls only adds to the loneliness that characterizes the scene. Everything presents such an appearance that the passer-by feels himself forbidden to look upon its decay, and can only think upon its once flourishing existence.

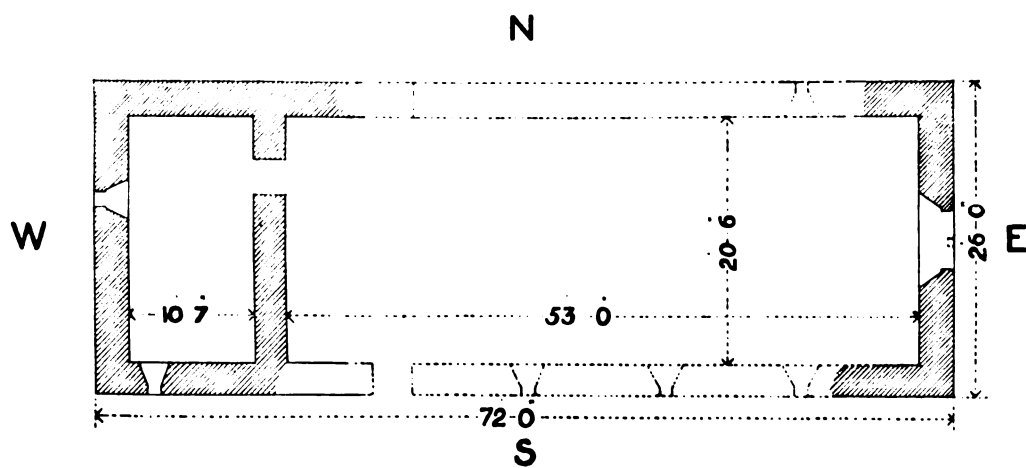
No attention has ever been paid to the preservation of its fast-decaying walls. Still, although the destroyer's hand has been busy, a few interesting fragments remain. Some fir-trees scattered round its boundary only add to the increasing loneliness and gloom; while the cawing of the rooks and the chattering of magpies are the only sounds that speak of life—all is one dead past. To the tourist the silent decay of its moss-grown stones testifies to a want of enthusiasm that so often leads to similar scenes.

This old church lies in the barony of Clankce, nearly midway between the towns of Bailieborough and Shercock—though not in a direct line—and in an angle formed by the junction of two little roads whose foundations were laid long subsequent to those of the old walls to which they gave access. A little stream, almost dry in summer, and whose waters join the upper branches of the Erne, flows within a few perches down below. Three high hills shut it in from the usual track of the busy world, and seem to give it an aspect of silent dread. It gives name to the old parish of Killan, now merged partly in that of Bailieborough and partly in that of Shercock. The time and origin of its foundation are very much involved in obscurity; and only from some straggling notices are we enabled to gather anything worthy of credence as to its story. The church is at least a pre-Reformation one; and as such it evidently shared in the ecclesiastical and political troubles of the years of Henry VIII and Elizabeth.

The country was then thinly inhabited, and social life was of the most primitive type. None of the splendours that accompanied the lords of the Pale or that marked the great Irish homesteads were present here. The structure was of the plainest type. No delicate carvings adorned windows, doors, or recesses, nothing but the plain undressed stone. East Cavan was then very much outside the influence of patriotic



WEST END AND GENERAL VIEW OF KILLAN CHURCH, COUNTY CAVAN.



PLAN OF CHURCH.

religious zeal, and with but few remains of the tribal civilization that found its vent in the construction of buildings on a scale grand in the extreme. The old churches here were far inferior to those of many other parts of Ireland; but no doubt its position contributed very much to such a result. Its natural features shut it out from the refining influences attendant upon a connexion with either northern or southern greatness. It seems to have been a kind of debatable land between contending septs and Norman lords. Shut in, as it was, from economic influences by its large rivers, its broad lakes, its interminable bogs and morasses, and its lines of big hills, extending here and there into mountains, the district thus became an effectual barrier against the advance of those civilizing influences that were present in more favoured localities.

The very meaning of the name, Killan, simple as it may seem, is inconclusive. Some of the various forms in which it appears will be seen as we proceed. The lapse of years and the various transformations that are exemplified in the construction of so many local names seem to have enveloped its original root rather as a speculation than as a reality. The absence of reference to the name of the place in any of the authentic records in its original form often leaves us unable to decide upon the exact meaning. The earliest authorities in which the name is even casually mentioned relate to the times of the Plantation of Ulster, and there but very rarely. Even these are not agreed. The Commissioners' officers, to whom local information was then given, and their scribes were almost wholly unacquainted with the native dialect and the broken English of a rude people. They therefore wrote the names in whatever way chance directed, catching as best they could the phonetic sound as presented. Our country names have nearly all developed since then into a more determinate and decisive form. Tradition, local circumstances, historical references, position, &c., have often much to do in the determination of what really might be the original appellation. Hundreds of examples can be found of modern townland names, of which many constructions are available, and perhaps all equally appropriate.

In the year 1590 an Inquisition was held in Cavan for the purpose of defining the 'Hospitals' of the county endowed with lands, which yielded a certain revenue for their support. In this Killan is named *Kilconny*, and its 'termon' was one *poll* of land, value 12 pence, a *poll* being 24 acres arable. All the others are similarly valued.

The 'Hospitals' thus referred to were minor ecclesiastical edifices or religious foundations that sprang up according to the exigencies of the times, or the opportunities afforded in various parts of the country, as offshoots from the parent great abbeys or monasteries, in the times more particularly following the settlement and advance of the Norman lords. Cavan seems to have had a large share, as this inventory gives a list of no less than thirty-two, of which Drumlane seems to have been

the only independent foundation. This was of an earlier origin and of a more pretentious authority. Drumlang is given as being endowed with thirty-two polls, value 32 shillings. Of course uncritical local opinion claims for each of the others in turn an almost patrician development, but this cannot be admitted. Concerning these the Annals are silent, so that we are left without special knowledge of their very existence.

In the arrangements made by King James I for the Plantation of Ulster, there is a regular recognition of the ancient ecclesiastical endowments made to these several churches; and orders were made to have them defined in the best possible manner, noting their present bounds or jurisdiction, position, value, &c. For that purpose the King appointed special commissioners, whose names are given, with power to discover all circumstances of ancient privileges, &c., connected therewith "by the oaths of good and lawful men of said county." This commission was appointed and sat in Cavan in September, 1609. Its members were:—Sir A. Chichester, Lord Deputy; Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor; Henry, Archbishop of Armagh; George, Bishop of Derry; Robert, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Treasurer; Sir Richard Wingfield, Marshal; Sir Humphrey Winche, Chief Justice; Sir Oliver St. John, Master of Ordnance; Sir John Denham, Chief Baron; Sir Gerald Moore, Privy Councillor; Sir John Davis, Attorney-General; and William Parsons, Esq., Surveyor-General. The witnesses whom, as "good and lawful men of the said county," they summoned to aid them in the investigation, were all natives, with the exception of the first. They were—Garrett Fleming, of Cabra (now Kingscourt), Thomas Kernan, Hugh McDonnell Brady, Thomas Brady, Patrick Brady, Owen Boy O'Farrelly, Mulmorie McColl Reillie, Shane O'Gown, Donnell McFerrall Oge McKernan, Tirlagh Oge McKernan, Phelim Magauan, Cormack McKernan, Shane McCalmoye Brady, and Mahon McOwen Brady.

In the finding or report of this Commission there is the following description of the origin of these old 'Hospital' churches of Cavan:—"Touching the original of the termon-land the said jurors doe upon their oathes finde that before the distinguishinge of Parishes in these partes there were certain religious men, in nature of hermittes, who, sequesteringe themselves from all worldly business, did severally retire themselves to prayer and to other godly actes for their soule's health, and in testimony of their zeal . . . every one of them for the most parte erected a Church; and that to every of the saide religious persones the temporall lordes gave a severall portion of land free for ever, to the intent that the saide religious persones should maintaine hospitallitie, pray for the soule's health of the saide lordes, and repair and keep the said Churches and otherwise to advance the service of God in that place wherein he lives. And that the saide religious persones ceasinge, every one of them made choice of the most sufficient person about, and to that person and his sept he gave his portion of land, to be inherited by

him and his sept for ever to the same uses and intentes for which the saide temporall lordes first gave them to the saide religious persones, and that to the saide landes were annexed certain liberties and freedomes, as sanctuarie and the like, for which cause the said landes were called 'termon,' or free and protected land, and the chief tennant thereof is in some places called 'corbe' and in some places 'herenagh'; and that afterwards when the temporall lordes in their severall warres, . . . began to tax the said termon landes with divers exactions and impositions the said corbes and herenachs fled unto the Bushop of the Diocese wherein they lived, and besought his protection against the wrongs and injuries of the temporall lordes, and therefore gave voluntarily unto the bushop a rente or pension out of their landes . . . untill which time the bushop had never anythings to do either in the landes or with the tennants there, but from hencefourth the bushop undertook the protection of the saide herenagh and of their landes, and in process of time tooke on him a power to confirme every corbe and herenagh in their land, and uppon the alteration of every corbe or herenagh tooke off them certain duties, whereunto the saide corbe and herenagh voluntarilie yielded, the rather to continue themselves in the saide bushop's protection." . . . "And the difference betwixt a corbe and an herenagh is this, that the corbe, called in Latin *flubanus*, is head of a great familie or sept, and sometimes of severall septs, and hath sometimes under him severall herenaghes, but the herenagh was head or chief of a smaller number of people, and seldom had under him more than his own sept."

This 'Hospital' Church of Killan—as most of the others of the county—was a scion of the parent stock of the great Abbey of Kells, county Meath; but the time of its foundation as such it is impossible to discover. On this Inquisition the Commissioners found that the Bishop of Kilmore "is entitled to the several rents following, issuing out of lands in the Barony of Clonky (Clankee), viz. Moybolge, 4 polls, 20 shillings; Eniskine (Inniskeen), 2 polls, 3*s.* 4*d.*; *Killan*, 1 poll, 4 shillings; Knockbride, $\frac{1}{2}$ poll, 2 shillings; Lisleagh, in the Parish of Knockbride, $\frac{3}{4}$ poll, 9 pence; and Drumgoon, 2 polls, 1*s.* 8*d.* That Killann Parish containeth 3 ballybetaghs and 9 polls; that the parsonage and vicarage were impropriate to the late Abbey of Kells, to which all the tithes were paid, except out of the poll of termon land, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are paid to the Bishop of Kilmore."

The above testimony is valuable as showing (1) wherein lay the root of the growth of these old 'Hospital' churches. The limited wealth of the Cavan septs, and the almost incessant internal broils in which they were continually involved, did not enable them to build and endow large monastic establishments in any way similar to those of the other great Irish chieftains and of some of the Norman lords. To remedy this state of things from a religious point of view, a few members from the parent monastery were sent out to occupy and plant necessitous places with the

ordinances of religion as then defined, relying upon promises of support from the native chiefs in the shape of lands for endowment. (2) It shows clearly the relation of the 'corbe' or 'herenagh' to the churches with which they were connected. These seem to have acted as the 'lay' possessors of these lands called 'termon' for the time being, having the care of the income derived therefrom and its appropriation for the support and repair of the churches. While they could not dispense religious rites, they stood as the defenders of religion, and were, in fact, nominal trustees. (3) It shows how the bishop of the diocese gradually became entitled to a certain amount of income derivable from these 'termon' lands, and how that matter had to be calculated for in the after-arrangements for the Plantation Settlement.

In the troubles of the sixteenth century, consequent upon the dissolution of the great abbeys, these 'Hospital' churches suffered with them. They were evidently looked upon as possessing some characteristics of monastic life, work, and endowments, and consequently suffered as such. Their church organization became dissolved, their clergy dispersed, and the edifices themselves ruinous. The 'termon' lands were either nominally conferred upon some outsider, or the occupying herenaghs were allowed peacefully to retain possession, so that in many or most cases the lands became diverted from their original purposes.

No definite date can be fixed for their foundation, erection, or endowment; nor can we tell by whom or under what circumstances they were effected. They were partly separate and independent, and partly inappropriate; but each became in reality the religious centre of a large district. In the rude times in which they lived the clergy were not only the vehicles of the religious life of the few inhabitants adjoining, but were also the dispensers of alms to the poor and the stranger. They also acted as physicians and nurses; while, as a rule, they were the only repositories of learning, and the makers of peace between contending parties—in a word, they combined the professions of clergy, physician, lawyer, and scribe. Their wants were few, and their ambitions small. They lived for others; and no doubt they felt a happiness even in the simplicity which that life conferred.

In the year 1586-7, Queen Elizabeth made a grant to Gerald Fleming of certain monastery lands in Meath and Cavan, amongst which were "The entire Abbey, monastery, or religious house of Kenlis, otherwise Kells, with the site thereof, and all hereditaments in or near the same and thereunto belonging: all manors, castles, lands, and other hereditaments whatever in Kenlis, Emlobeggan, Corbally, Grangeston, Knockummary, Kilbride, Kildrume, Urier, and Granston, and in Maghelendon, now in Cavan co., to the said late Abbey in anywise appertaining—the rectories, churches, or chapels of Emlobeggan and Killagh; rent £6 . 3 . 8 Irish. In Cavan the rectories, churches, or chapels of Killine (Killan), Knockbride, Castlerahan, Templeport, and

Crodragh, late parcel of the Estate of said Abbey: rent 13. 13. 4." This grant he surrendered to King James on his accession in 1603; but he had a re-grant in 1609, "with all the tithes or other hereditaments spiritual and temporal belonging, in consideration of the true, faithful, loyal, and dutiful services done by him to Queen Elizabeth, and the better to enable him to perform the like to the King; to hold for 21 years at the rent of 13. 13. 4." This re-grant in 1609 followed, no doubt, as a token of favour; for in the State Papers of 1606-8 is the following entry: "Sir A. Chichester to the Lords of the Privy Council:—Recommends to him the suit of the bearer Captain Garrett Fleming . . . He has settled himself and built himself a castle of late, to his great charge, in a wild place called Clanchyenagh (Clankine or Inniskeen), in the O'Reillys' country, otherwise called the County of Cavan." At the same time (1609) he got a grant in Inniskeen parish in the same barony—"the territory and precinct of land in Clankina containing five Parcels called 'ballybetaghs' i.e. Ballinacabbry (Cabragh), Ballydonnerie (Dunaree), Ballenmoyegh (Muff), Ballioghlie (Ballogly), and Ballymacglanaghan (?), rent 13s. 4d., and to deliver out of his territory 13½ good beeves at the Castle of Dublin yearly, on the Feast of All Saints, for the Chief Governor's use."

All the other termon or monastery lands in the county seem to have been similarly disposed of. In this respect Sir Garrett Moore was highly favoured. He received a grant in 1605 of a large quantity of these lands, and among the rest Kilcanny (Killan), one poll; but all these were recovered for the Bishopric by the Commissioners in 1609. From the reasons already noted, the Bishops of the Diocese became entitled to a certain revenue from the lands, for which the private custodian was responsible. This payment seems to have gradually dropped, so that when more definite arrangements came to be made, a strict inquiry was made concerning the whole matter, and the lands or their equivalent were once more restored to the Church. The income was therefore divided in certain proportions between the Bishops and the parochial Incumbents. Where it was found necessary, the King made a new grant. In many cases, through mismanagement and unfaithful stewardship, the revenues became alienated permanently from the purposes for which they were originally granted. Thus we find an entry in the year 1626, as regarded "Kilcanna (Killan) rectory and vicarage, that the lands thereof had been appropriated to private uses, so that none or a very small part of the tithes was applied to the maintenance of the Curate." King James erected and incorporated in that year another perpetual vicarage in said Parish, and assigned to the use of the vicar and his successors for ever 120 acres of glebe arising from the Polls of Killiagh (Killan) and Agheramore (Rabane), and the ½ Poll of Agherabeg (Agherah) near Kynneagh" (Kinnea)—the name of the Proportion of Sir James Hamilton.

In the Plantation Map of 1609, all the old 'Hospital' churches of Clankee—namely, Inniskeen, Moybolge, Killan, Knockbride, and Drumgoon, are marked "in ruins," and roofless. This was but a consequence of the unsettled state of society, and of the transition period towards the close of Elizabeth's reign. Trouble tells upon the religious as well as upon the social and temporal life of a country or community. Lands became derelict, property insecure, protection weak, while famine consumed what war had left behind. This state of affairs was general. Even Meath fared no better. By an Inquisition in 1620, it was found that in the whole diocese of Kilmore only eighteen churches had any kind of divine service, and even in these none till 1612. They were Kilmore, Kildallon, Kildrumferton (now Crosserlough), Drung, Laragh, Drumgoon, Moybolge, Templeport, Killinagh, Kinawley, Annagelliffe, Keadue, Annagh, Castleterra, Tomregan, Drumlane, and Killeshandra. George Creighton or Crichton, who was a first cousin of Abraham Creighton, the ancestor of the Earls of Erne, became rector of Moybolge and curate of Lurgan in 1619, and was living at Virginia during the troubles of 1641. We find also that Patrick Maxwell held the rectories of Killan, Knockbride, and Killinkere. Nearly all the livings were pluralities, showing the exceedingly low state of the Church in the seventeenth century. We find the following short notices of Killan and Knockbride churches in the "Ulster Visitation Book in 1622." Knockbride: "Appropriator, Thomas Fleming; Incumbent, Robert Taylour, a Master of Arts; not resident: the Cure is served by Alexander Comyn, Master of Arts." Killan: Appropriator, Thomas Fleming; Incumbent, Robert Taylour, aforesaid; non-resident: the Cure is served by Alexander Comyn, aforesaid: £20 a year for his stipend; Church not in good repair."

The name of Killan appears in the following forms—Kilconny, Kilcanna, Kilcanny, Killyn, Killane, Killin, Killiagh, and Killan. Some of these forms appear like corruptions of Killeen: but how far this is justified, it is hard to determine. The first three are only variations from the root *Conadh*, 'firewood,' and might very naturally be the name originally given on account of an abundance of old trees for firewood. Through the progress of changes so common in place-names, it may have passed consecutively into all the other forms until it settled in the last. A local, but scarcely traditional, opinion exists that the church was dedicated to St. Anne, and this seems to be countenanced by some ecclesiastical authority; but how far it can be supported by facts is undecided. Such an opinion has gained credence more from the sound of the name than from purely philological deductions or determinate authority.

When parishes came to be designated and defined, it was done in rather an arbitrary and artificial manner. In the Plantation scheme, it was proposed that a parish should be mechanically arranged to be

co-extensive with a "Proportion"; but when the existing facts came to be faced, this was found to be impossible. The solution of the problem then resolved itself into an acceptance of the ancient jurisdiction and acknowledged authority of the late 'Hospital' churches. Each of these, as far as possible, was made the centre of a new parish, with the failing structure economised as a parish church. In many cases this arrangement answered well. It left untouched the old predilections for a particular recognized place; the former limits were easily defined, and thus there was left no break in established custom and traditional usage. The bounds of each were proved by local evidence sufficient to define the limits of 'Hospital' rule.

The edifice itself was peculiar; indeed, its eastward direction is not true. The masonry is of the most primitive workmanship and of the rudest material, especially that of the west gable. Some of the stones are very large and of every shape, placed in an irregular yet solid manner. The spaces between are filled up with smaller stones; and all are bound together with grouting, which has become as hard as cement-work. Here and there some of the stones have fallen out, leaving ugly patches; but none of these extend to the inside. The eastern gable is almost perfect, and of a different and later style of masonry. The two side-walls are nearly wholly gone, so that the position of door and windows cannot be determined. The door must have been somewhere in the northern side-wall—indicated by the existence of an old gateway still remaining in the fence on that side. The present entrance-gate is on the western side. The north-west corner shows some modern repairing. That corner must have fallen; but the breach did not extend to the inside; and instead of building it in the usual way, it was rounded.

The general plan is a simple rectangle. The extreme length is 72 feet, and breadth 26 feet. The building had no chancel. The present height of the opening of the east window is 8 feet, and breadth 5 feet 9 inches; but, on account of the sill and side-jambs being broken, the exact original measures cannot be determined. There may have been cut-stone facings here and elsewhere; but these have been taken away for other purposes.

The entire structure was divided into two separate and apparently independent portions by a transverse wall at the distance of 52 feet inside measurement from the east end. This cut off a portion 10 feet 7 inches by 19 feet 7 inches inside. Over this apartment springs an arch rising from this wall on the one side, and the west end on the other. It is well built and still perfect. This chamber was used for a burial-place by the Cosby family in the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries; but, evidently, it never was constructed for such a purpose. The arch acts as a strong buttress-support for the west gable. A door existed about 3 feet from the north side-wall, and connecting

with the church proper. Into this chamber there is no entrance at present, except through a window. Inside there are a few large stones projecting from the walls at the same level as if they had been intended as corbels for the support of a loft; but the space, either above or below, would scarcely admit of being occupied except with the greatest inconvenience. Opening into it there are two windows—one in the western gable, near the north wall, and one in the south side. The former is 2 feet high, and 3 feet 3 inches wide inside, and splaying very much: the latter is 2 feet 3 inches in height, and 2 feet 6 inches wide, also splaying much. Both are broken on the outside, so that it is impossible to know the exterior measurements.

The top of this structure is a platform, overgrown to a great depth with rank grass and weeds. The small portion of this transverse wall which can be exposed for examination would lead to the conclusion that it reached to the original roof, and thus made an overhead apartment. To give light to this, there is another window in the centre of the west gable, which is 3 feet 8 inches high by 2 feet 5 inches wide. Unfortunately, the outside jambs are broken out, either through the stress of time or by design; but judging from the inward splay of the sides, the outside opening must have been very narrow. There is no visible means of access to this room. There is a somewhat similar arrangement in the old church of Layde, county Antrim; but in that case it is a modern addition tacked on to the west end, and has two doors.

What was the purpose of this section? At first sight, we get the idea of residence; but there is no trace of a chimney or fire-place. The upper portion might have been used as a dormitory or perhaps living-room, with an approach from the church:—but what about the lower? There are no stone benches or seats, no recesses of any kind. It is not a modern addition, for everything points to that end as being the oldest. Was it a vestry? Scarcely likely; the circumstances of the times would hardly necessitate such an elaborate construction for such a purpose. If I might hazard an opinion, it would be that this was an early oratory or hermitage of the transition period, with a small dwelling attached; that in the course of time the remaining portion of the church was added, adapting the whole to later requirements.

This vault has been used as a place of interment up to fifty years ago. There are two tablets, formerly inserted in the exterior side of the transverse wall, but now fallen out. (1) One of white marble, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, with an heraldic device—a griffin holding a broken lance, with the motto "*Audaces fortuna juvat*," and the inscription: "This is the ancient vault of the Cosby family which for generations held a prominent position in the Co. of Cavan." (2) A small tablet of sandstone, 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot, which had also been fixed, but has now fallen, and is broken:—"Erected by Capⁿ W^m Cosby,

Esq., J.P., of Anahilt, A.D. 1861." There is also a small Latin cross in the graveyard, without ornament or tracings of any kind.

In the small portion of the south side-wall still standing, at the east end, there is a recess, arched over, apparently an ambrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 1 foot 3 inches high; and, near the bottom of the east wall, to the right of the window, is another recess, 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 5 inches, also rounded on top, but roughly done. No dressed stones appear in any part of these walls; but it is possible they may have existed in the window-jambs, and have been taken for other purposes—thus suffering the common fate of so many portions of our old churches.

RING-FORTS IN THE BARONY OF MOYARTA, CO. CLARE,
AND THEIR LEGENDS.

PART I.—FROM LOOP HEAD TO CARRIGAHOLT.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

(Submitted FEBRUARY 25, 1908.)

IN examining the Cliff Forts in the neighbourhood of Kilkee, we are constantly brought into contact with ring-forts of a kind far more numerous, and, perhaps, on that account less esteemed, than most of the other classes of our antiquities. After long waiting to publish notes



CUCHULLIN'S LEAP, LOOP HEAD.
(From the north-east.)

collected in this almost isolated district for over some thirty years, I venture now to do so, and to offer this paper at once as a continuation of others on the Clare forts in general, and of that on the promontory forts of "Irrus." I have eventually to supply another paper dealing with the churches and castles of this district, and perhaps a few of the forts round

the creek of Poulnishery and elsewhere. No claim to completeness is made; it would be a weary labour and a tax on our readers if we did more than allude to many of these forts, so much does the type conform to a standard pattern and even to similar dimensions. But we are careful to give as typical a series as possible, selecting the best-preserved examples of each form of earthwork. Human interest being so rarely connected with these structures, we take advantage of the rich folk-lore attaching to the forts at Loop Head to collect and publish the legends more fully than has been hitherto done. As of all the mention of forts in the early Lives of the saints, the mention of Dun Mechair is interesting, we can only regret our failure in definitely locating it among the forts evidently near its site.

LOOP HEAD AND THE LEGEND OF CUCHULLIN.

Keeping guard over the entrance of the Shannon, with its gigantic rock-tower, the Dun Brista of Munster, rising above the surf like the outwork of some huge castle, stands Loop Head, "the Leap of Cuchullin."

Crossing brown moors and wind-swept uplands, carpeted with delicate flowers, stone-crops, and mosses, we reach its overhanging cliffs, with the great curve of the Hull Rock, like a vast overturned ship, and the wonderful rock-structure of the pierced headlands, bathed in clearer air and more dazzling light than the inland districts possess.

" And that dark fortress in the crispèd sea,
Fringed with perpetual foam,
Gives back a glory from its lichenèd dome—
Where no man's foot may be—
And yon gaunt headland's massive masonry
Towering on high above the sea-calf's home."

The very name "Loop Head" is bound up with Cuchullin, the grandest of our legendary heroes, the mighty Setanta, the Irish Hercules, the greatest of the knights of Emania. Probably the earliest mention of the promontory called after him is found in the Irish "Triads," dating from the latter half of the ninth century, where the first of the "three conspicuous places—Cuchullin's Leap—Leim Conculaind"—is given.¹ About this time it also takes its place in history; for the Norsemen under Baraid and Amlaibh's men, with the Dublin fleet, after having ravaged Meath and Connaught, burst into Corcomroe, about 866, and continued their raid through Corcovaskin down to Leim Conchulainn,² probably accompanied by their fleet sailing down the coast. We have no details of this great raid; but the Corcovaskin attempted to withstand them, and were defeated, losing their chief, Cermad. Long

¹ "Todd Lecture Series," R.I.A., vol. xiii., p. 7 (ed. Kuno Meyer), about 860.

² "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill" (ed. Dr. Todd, pp. lxxv, 2, 7), circa 869.

afterwards, in 916, the Corcovaskin joined the men of Kerry, routed the foreigners, and slew their leaders, "Rot, Pudarall, and Smuralt" (as the scribes rendered the unbaptized names of the fallen vikings), thus avenging their former disaster.

Almost the only early mention of any inhabitant of the place is that copied by the "Martyrology of Donegal," where Mobaoi of Cluan-fionna-bhair in Ui Muiredagh is named as son of Sinnell by a daughter of "Niall son of Meachar¹ of Corca Bhaiscinn, of the race of Conaire, of Léim Conchulainn"; the Naomhseanchas adding that he was of the race of Clan Rudhraige, perhaps of the chief house of Corcomroe.

The Norse name "Iolduhlaup," supposed by some to be Loop Head, is identified by others (though without evidence) with Lough Swilly.² Cuchullin's Leap appears as the limit of the diocese of Killaloe in the Acts of the Synod of Rathbreasail about 1116,³ and is named "Saltum Congoluni," in the charter of Donalldmore O'Brien, the last king of Munster,⁴ to Forgy or Clare Abbey in 1189, and again given as the end of the kingdom of Donchadh Cairbreach O'Brien in 1241 in the "Cathreim Thoiridhealbhaigh." Subsequent mention is common, but adds very little to our knowledge: we find Can Leame or "Lupas or Loopes Head" in the maps from 1540 to 1590, and "Leymeconcullen" in the Carew Manuscripts in 1574. A Hardiman map of about the same period notes it and "Kilcolgan (Kilclogher), the mouth of the Shannon—Bringing your wind with you, care not for the tyde untill you come to Tarburt." It is Cap Leane *alias* Loop Head in "Hiberniæ Delineatio" in 1683.⁵

Had not the "Hound of Ulad" lacked an "inspired bard," the world might look very reverentially on the headland for its connexion with his name. The local legend runs that a sorceress, "Mal," falling madly in love with Cuchullin, to whom her advances were distasteful, pursued him down into the angle of land whence, as she fancied, there was no escape. The hero, however, avoided his too importunate lover, and sprang out on to the castle-like rock off the end of the Head.⁶ She sprang after him; and by a mightier effort, he leaped back to the mainland; she followed, but, missing her footing, fell, and was dashed to pieces against the cliff. Her blood stained all the sea out to Hag's Head at Moher, giving that part of the ocean its title, Malbay. The "Wave"

¹ A Dun Mechair lay near the ford of Moyasta in the early sixth century. See Lives of St. Senan.

² *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xix. (1843). Dr. Todd, in "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill," p. lxxv (citing the "Landnamabok," p. 5), identifies Iöldulaup, Mare's Leap, of the Sagas, as Loop Head.

³ Keating's "History of Ireland" (ed. Rev. P. S. Dinneen, Ir. Texts Society, vol. ix.), vol. iii., chap. xxviii., pp. 304, 305.

⁴ *Journal*, vol. xxii., p. 79.

⁵ See Hardiman's Maps (2 and 63, Trinity College Library, Dublin), and Carew MSS., vol. i., p. 472.

⁶ Lady Chatterton ("Rambles in the South of Ireland," 1838, vol. ii., page 220) makes the hero a Dane.

at Loop Head was also called after her "Tonn Mhal," and, like the "three Ancient Waves of Ireland," was believed to raise a voice of unutterable anguish, foretelling death and disaster.¹

To this belief, John Hoare (or Hore), a local bard, who died about 1780, alludes in a poem of unlimited hyperbole on Charles Keane of Kildimo, near Moyasta:—

"The wave of Malbay—proclaiming
That the whole world is in danger
From the active, brave hawk of Kildimo."

The legend closely resembles an ancient one in the Dindseanchas,² in which Buan, the daughter of Samaera, seeing Cuchullin contending for the champion's prize, loved and pursued him to Fichmbuana, on the Shannon, beyond Dromsna, in Leitrim, "and she leaped a fearful leap after him against the rock, and thereof she died."

"Leaps" seem often connected by legends with prominent or fortified headlands and stacks. We find a "Priest's Leap" at Doonaderrig promontory fort in Mayo; a "Leap of the Water-horse" at Dun Fiachra in the same county, a Cat's Leap near Doonegall in Clare, and that of O'Brien's Horse at Dunlecky.³

Thomas Dyneley, in 1680, mentions Loop Head as a promontory belonging to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Clare. "Here is a stone whereupon if anyone turns round upon the heel and thinks of anyone of either sex for husband or wife, are said never to fail of their thought." Many cut their names on it, but never "ventured to make the turn, the stone being so dangerous an eminence over the water." It was remembered in the middle of the last century as "Clough-an-umphy."⁴

The earliest version of the tale of the "Leap" known to me is the imperfect one given by John Lloyd in 1779:—"The extreme west of this county is a peninsula, almost encircled on the north and south by Malbay and the Shannon. . . . At the western extremity is a lighthouse,⁵ tower-like, built on a rising plain, commanding the stupendous cliff of that notable point in the seafaring world, called Leap's Head, which is a rock or small island, and within a stone's-throw of the Continent: it is called by navigators Lupshead, the same appearing to them at some distance like unto a wolf's head.

¹ This Eugene O'Curry noted as the legend given in 1820 (Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A. MSS. 14n, 24, pp. 71-81); he collects the legends of the Head and its forts at some length.

² *Revue Celtique* (1894-5), p. 57.

³ *Supra*, p. 45.

⁴ *Journal*, vol. v. of N.S. (viii. Consecutive), p. 189. It will be noted how nearly all the folk-lore of this promontory relates to love.

⁵ Ordered to be built, July 1st, 1711 (Warrant Books P.R.O.I., vol. xiii., p. 42). The "heads-of-bay-roads" to Loop Head were made in 1822, and were so out of repair as to be nearly impassable in 1835 ("Two Months at Kilkee," p. 144).

The appellation of Leap's Head properly originates from Congullus or Cuchollan (an Ultonian champion and chief of the Irish combatants of that era), who leaped from the opposite shore into that island, and since that time it is called by Irish antiquarians 'the Leap of Cucholan.' Note that this northern hero flourished in the beginning of the first century, and most probably the distance between the shore and the island widened considerably since that early period."¹

Michael Brennan, in his poem on the Shannon in 1794, and Theophilus O'Flanagan (famed for his wonderful version of the ogham inscription on Mount Callan), allege that Loop Head got its name because Cuchullin leaped from it into Kerry. Eugene O'Curry had heard no such legend in Moyarta, nor had his father, a good Irish scholar, who died in 1825, aged eighty-one. There was, however, an old tale that Finn Mac Cumhail could pitch a stone of a ton weight from Cnocanair in Kerry to Carrigaholt in Clare;² and strangers may have blended the two stories—a method far too common with the early nineteenth-century collectors of folk-lore. The old local legend confined "Cuchullin's Leap" to the island, or the cliff near it, which seems to have been once called "Bullánnaleime," a name now applied to a little headland to the east of the "Hull Rock." The name of Dermot and Grania's Rock has been in use—at least on the maps—since 1839. We will not record the modern appellation—which, with infinite bad taste, tourists, railway companies, and professional photographers are endeavouring to inflict on so venerable a legendary site—as it is the duty of antiquaries to discourage this form of advertisement in nomenclature.

THE FORTS AND THEIR LEGEND.

There was once an important group of forts running across the neck of the headland from Cahercroghaun, on a low hill to the north, down to Dundahlin, which we have already described, on the brink of the Shannon.

Cahercroghaun³ is a mere levelled ring of grey stones, 180 feet in diameter, girding the summit of the "croagh" or "hump," from which it evidently takes its name. It was levelled for building material for a

¹ "Impartial Tour in Clare" (1779). I have to thank Mr. Charles R. Armstrong MacDonnell, of New-Hall, for letting me take abundant notes from his father's manuscripts, including a copy of this scarce book. At that time one imperfect printed copy remained. It has recently been republished by Mr. Henn, with the matter of the lacunæ supplied by me from the MacDonnell MSS.

² "Note on Tale of Deirdre," Gaelic Society, 1808.

³ We have possible records of this place—Cahercroghan, Cahercrokan; and in 1577 (misprinted 1511 in *Proc. R.I.A.*, ser. III., vol. vi., p. 435); but caution must be used, as the spelling may be intended for Cahercorcaun near Dysert, especially where connected with the O'Hehirs. However, even in this case, we cannot always deny the identity, as in the pardon of Owen Lyloye, of Donleky, and Knogher Duffe O'Herrerc, Kaberkroken. It is, perhaps, the Cahercrocane of the inventory of Mary O'Brien, 1741. Mason calls it Carncrohane in 1816 (*Paroch. Survey*, vol. ii., p. 424), and Mrs. Knott, "the conical hill of Cahircroghaune" ("Two Months," p. 144).

Telegraph Tower, a relic of the fear of Napoleon, itself levelled so as hardly to show a foundation; not a single fragment of the facing of the caher wall subsists. The knoll rises to 272 feet above the sea, of which it commands a magnificent view out southward to the bluff Kerry Head, the jagged Blasquets, and the domed Mountains of Corcaguiney; beyond the great old castle of Cuchullin's Leap; up the Shannon, past the dark tower of Scatterry and the white lighthouse of Tarbert to the church-crowned hill of Knockpatrick in county Limerick, whence St. Patrick blessed Thomond and its islands. Northward we look over the scene of the Firbolg's settlements—

“ along the pleasant coasts
As far westward as Dun Aenghus in Aran ”—

as Mac Liag, the bard of the great King Brian, sang nine centuries ago; up even to the soft, violet Peaks of Connemara, sixty miles to the north, and where the foam of the great waves is seen flashing against Moher thirty miles away.¹ Cahercoolia is shown as perfect on the map of 1839; it is now barely marked by shapeless mounds and pittings on a heathery hillock in the moor near the Ross road.

Cahersaul, the stone fort of the brine, lies, like the last, on the crown of the ridge. It was a small ring-fort, about 60 feet across the garth; and much of it is barely traceable, though the faint ring is entire, rising, where best preserved, hardly a foot over the crisp grass of the field near the junction of the Ross and Kilbaha roads. The material was used since 1839 for a house and enclosure beside its site.

Mr. Marcus Keene recollects that, in about 1865, a souterrain lay open near Cahersaul. His uncle, Mr. Henry Keane, having heard there was some tradition of a passage having run from Cahererochaun to the “shore fort” of Dundahlin, searched and found this “cave,” but was only able to explore it for a short distance. A fine bronze pot, found in Dundahlin, was preserved for many years at “The Cabin,” along with two earthen vessels; one of these and the bronze pot have disappeared; the other, on being sent to Mr. Coffey, proved to be a modern Egyptian water-jar, probably, like the Malay axe at Scatterry, imported by some sailor. My informant found several traces of the other passage at Tullig, near Dundoillroe, and, with Mr. Lopdell, opened one of them, finding side-walls 3 feet apart, but the roof had fallen in. It is very probable that these remains gave the idea of the continuous passage.

Of the next two forts no unquestionable remains seem to exist, though we examined their sites. “Lisdundahlin” is represented by a

¹ The view has even attracted a French writer, Mme. de Bovet (“Trois Mois en Irlande,” 1891, pp. 272-3):—“Pas un arbre ni un buisson . . . à ses pieds une succession de coupures énormes, de brèches formidables, arches naturelles, failles, crevassees, couloirs et cavernes où s'engouffre la mer montante avec un bruit de tonnerre, au milieu de panaches d'écume.”

square modern enclosure at the end of an old lane. I believe there is some confusion on the 1839 map; for O'Curry names the existing Dundahlin, already described by us,¹ which is omitted on the map, but does not name any separate fort of "Lisdundahlen."² "Cahernaheanmna" is hardly discoverable on the moor, about 430 yards east from the last. There seems to be no record of any of the forts earlier than 1750 (save perhaps of Cahercroghaun), unless the Doonnaheanvna, founded by Shane mac Con, in the "Castle Founders' List,"³ be the same; it is named after Cahermurphy, and in that list the location is utterly vague; but it may have been in the south-west part of Clare, and, like Moher and other names in the same list, have been a fort and not a castle.

The interest attaching to these ruined forts, apart from their being of stone in a region of earthworks, lies in a legend preserved, though perhaps in a corrupt form, by Michael Comyn (1750) in a romance, "The Adventures of the three sons of Turrolbh mac Stairn."⁴ He was the best Clare antiquary of his day, and is known to have been interested in folk-lore. O'Curry seems to receive it as at least approximating to local legend in 1839; and its genuineness is favoured by its having a recognizable, if divergent, counterpart at Bohercrochaun, near Lisconnor, which agrees in connecting the raid of the three chiefs "from Dunbeg" with the subsidence of the lost church and island of Kilstapheen. This last event we incline to connect with the earthquake and tidal wave of our Annals, which split Inis Fitæ, on this coast of Corcavaskin, into three,⁵ destroyed one thousand persons, and heaped the shore with sand and rocks in about A.D. 800. In Mayo, also, people related how the detached rock at Doonaderrig promontory fort subsided, and the great pillar of Dun Brista was split from Downpatrick Head by the same convulsion that broke down Slieve Crohan in Achill.⁶ The name Bohercrochaun tallies with the legendary name "Crochaun" in the Loop Head Legend, which is closely bound up with the fort titles, giving

"to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

The story is of the type of that of Danaë, which has had such an attraction for the Irish mind, as appearing in the legend of Deirdre and

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxviii., p. 228.

² Perhaps it was the nearest stone enclosure to the spot, where they knew the fort should be marked. Similarly, in the new survey, the name "Moghernaglas" (itself wrongly given) is attached to a wrong enclosure near Teeskagh waterfall, owing to the actual Moher not having been given by the 1839 map.

³ Catalogue of Irish MSS., British Museum, No. 112 (ed. S. H. O'Grady).

⁴ The Irish text has been published in the "Gairland of Gaelic Selections" (ed. P. O'Brien, Dublin, 1894). A copy will be found, made in 1780, by Anthony O'Brien, a schoolmaster of Doonaha, in the R.I.A. MSS. 23 LII. For O'Curry's abstract, which we follow, see *ibid.* 14 n, 24, p. 74.

⁵ Inisceacrach, or Mutton Island; Inismatail, or Mattle Island; and the Seal Rock.

⁶ "Erris and Tyrawley," Rev. Cæsar Otway, p. 65.

the sons of Usnach, or in the weird and savage tale of Balor's daughter at Tory Island in Donegal.¹

The three sons of "Turrolbh mac Starain"²—Crochan,³ Sall, and Daithlionn⁴—had a most beautiful sister, of whom it had been prophesied by Cathba, the chief Druid of King Conor mac Nessa, just before the Christian era, that should she desert the single life, her brothers' lives were fated to end. They accordingly built a fort named "Cathair na haon mna," the stone fort of the one woman, and immured her in it, building three forts for themselves to the landward, called after their owners, Cahercrochaun, Cahersaul, and Dundahlin. There they long warded their hapless sister, till three brothers—chiefs of the Corcomodruad tribe (in Corcomroe)—made a raid into Corcavaskin, and took the cattle from Loop Head.⁵ Their names were Ruadhin of the fort of Moher ui ruidhin, at the Hag's Head, Ceannuir of Liscannor, and Stuitthin of the Magic Island of Kilstuithin or Kilstapheen in Liscannor Bay.⁶ The three chiefs of Loop Head pursued the plunderers, whom they overtook at Creachoilcan (the sand-bur of Creachalan at O'Brien's Bridge, near Lehinch),⁷ overthrew and slew them in a fierce battle, plundering and destroying their forts, save that of Stuitthin, which sank beneath the waters of the bay, to reappear with evil omen to the beholder only once in seven years.

Meanwhile the too-amorous Dermot O'Duine, who had long since fallen in love with the description of the "lone woman," learned by his magic ring that she was unguarded. Launching his magic "curragh," he sped across the Shannon, won her affections, and bore the willing girl away. The heroes returned, laden with spoil, to find their sister gone; following the foot-prints, they tracked her to the cliff of Aillantriur, and from its summit saw her and her lover landing far away in Kerry. Beneath their feet yawned, then as now, the abyss of Pollnapeiste, where a hideous "piast" or sea-dragon had long made its lair till Dermot slew it.⁸ The brothers saw their doom accomplished. Destiny

¹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. i. (1853), p. 140.

² There was a Staraidh or Stairn, to whose tribe belonged the Firdomnan, the Firbolg, and Gaillinin (Lebor na h-Uidhre).

³ Apart from the low hill we find one of the Tuatha De Dannan, named Crochaun, of Sliabh Echtghe, in the Dindseanchas (*Revue Celtique* (1894), p. 458, No. 60).

⁴ The names Temple Daithlionn or Dahalin, and Glendahalin, occur in Kerry, near Ballyheige, and are said to embody the name of a sainted lady (Ordnance Survey Letters, Kerry, p. 284).

⁵ The King of Connaught is said also to have raided Loop Head before his disastrous defeat by the Dalcassians at Cairneonnaughtagh. This probably corresponds to the battle in 1086.

⁶ Another "sunken island" of identical name occurs in the Shannon, not far from Loop Head. It will be remembered that Sinind, the heroine, who gave her name to this great river, was drowned in it while visiting a submerged well (Dindseanchas, section 69).

⁷ Evidently the "Cloghanmulvore" of "Hiberniæ Delineatio," 1683.

⁸ Dr. Joyce has collected some suggestive piast legends in "Irish Names of Places," vol. i., chap. v. (ed. 1895). John Windle, in "Iar Mumhan," p. 709, alludes

had won, so, to escape any deadlier end, they grasped each other's hands, sprang over the cliff, and perished in the waters.

To students of folk-lore the legend is an interesting mass of personification:—the “piast” is “the Deep, couching beneath”—the hungry surf, coiling, roaring, and ready to devour—in its rock-cleft. “Crochaun” is the low “humped hill”; “Sall,” the brine that flew across those storm-swept fields; and Dermot, perhaps, the conquering sun, breaking into the prison, giving life and love, but doomed to die, like Adonis, by the boar's tusk of Winter.

TYPES, NUMBER, AND NAMES OF THE FORTS.

The majority of the ring-mounds consists of a circular or slightly oval platform, 100 feet to 120 feet across, and little (if at all) higher than the field. Outside the raised mound round the garth, which may be 4 feet to 6 feet high, and 12 feet to 16 feet thick, is a fosse of equal width and depth; girt, as a rule, by an outer ring only a few feet high and thick. The presence of water depends on the nature of the ground, and was apparently neither sought after nor avoided by the fort-makers. The main bank was usually faced with dry-stone work, now mostly removed. This removal took place in very recent times, to judge from the steep pitch of the banks. In some cases a slight depression is found on top of the bank; if not a path made by goats or other animals, it may represent, as in the American forts (so closely similar to our mottes, raths, and promontory forts), the position of a palisade. We have been told of decayed stakes having been found, but on no good authority; nor where the mounds have been recently cut have we seen such remains. There can be no question as to the houses and fences being of wood, both from early and late records; and this style of building continued down to Tudor and Stuart times, for we need only to allude to the “wooden castles” taken by the army of Philip and Mary in this very county in 1558, and to the sketch of the mote and bailey of Ballysonan,¹ taken by assault in 1642, to show how in late, as in remote times, such defences were made.

As to the age of the forts in this district of Clare, we are anxious not to dogmatize. Systematic excavations have never taken place, and finds, whether of stone or metal implements, are rare in the extreme in the forts of Clare. We have not only reliable record of an earthen ring-fort, with circles, being made before 1242, and completed and strengthened by King Conor O'Brien (1242–1269), but during the revolution of the autumn and winter (of 1317), after the battle of the Abbey, “the people

to dragon-worship in remote and lonely places, and speculates as to a vestige of a Fomorian “dracontium” at Loop Head and others at Scatterry and Dun Farvagh in Aran. Fearbach was a dragon begotten by the Porter of Hell of the all-devouring sow, and reared at Dubhloch, near Mount Cullan, according to the Romance of Comyn.

¹ *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 110.

[of Clare] kept quiet, chiefs abiding in their strongholds, . . . ollaves in their raths, . . . and every layman in his liss." That they were made much later we cannot doubt. As to the scarcity of "finds," we can only conclude that the bare trampled earth of the enclosures rendered losses in the forts comparatively easy of recovery.

As to the illustrations of this paper, we have nearly confined them to plans and sections; photographs of these forts are very unsatisfactory, even when the mounds are merely grassed. Not a tree, not even a bush, grows on the cliffs; but once we get lower than their crest, we find the rings ever more and more overgrown with furze and low bushes. Those who know such forts as Carrownaweelaun and Liscroneen, or who remember the mystery of the approach to Lismaguine, before the furze was burned, can realize how little can be done with camera or pencil. From the artist's point of view, too, there is no attractiveness in the surroundings of most of these structures. Lying back from the sea we lose all the lovely views attainable from nearly every cliff-fort. The outlook from Cahercroghaun is, it is true, one of the widest and finest in the county, but (save Lisduff) we rarely find a fort with even a glimpse of the sea-coast, though many overlook the wide estuary of the Shannon, across which even the fine coast, from Leek to Ballybunnion, and from Browne's Castle on to Kerry Head, is dwarfed out of all detail.

Omitting the cliff-forts, we may give the number of early earth-works marked on the map of 1838, or found at present on the ground as follows:—

In Killard (which belongs more naturally to Moyarta than to Ibrickan), 55 (now 41); in Moyarta, 115 (now 104); in Kilballyowen, 79 (now 68). In a triangle 20 miles long and 6 miles across the base, 280 ring-forts are known to have existed in 1839, of which some 250 still remain. Thirty have perished in sixty years.

As to the names—the prefix "liss" markedly predominates; this in itself is but little noteworthy, for some 1,400 names of townlands and villages in all parts of Ireland so commence; and they are merely a fraction, the majority of Liss-names being confined to forts; but the distribution in Clare is of some interest. They are most abundant in Moyarta (28), and fairly plentiful to the west of the Fergus; Clonderalaw and Ibrickan have 11 each; Islands, Inchiquin and Burren, 15 each; Corcomroe has only 8. To the east of the Fergus, hardly any are found, save about a dozen round Tulla and Bodyke villages in Tulla Upper. There are only 2 in Bunratty Upper, 3 in Bunratty Lower, and 1 in Tulla Lower. Their abundance in Burren is equally strange, as the stone fort predominates, and earthen forts are very rare. The prefix is found in Brittany, "Les" or "Leis" meaning "court," and also, but rarely, in Scotland, Cornwall, and Wales; the English prefix, as Dr. D. Christison suggests, is more probably the Saxon "Leswe," pasture.

FORTS IN THE IRRUS OF CO. CLARE.

F, PROMONTORY FORT. ○, RING FORT.
+ , VILLAGE.

ATLANTIC

RIVER SHANNON

C. KERRY

SCALE 0 5 MILES.

DATE 1908.

8061 d'Arny St. N. S.F.

The names in the "Irrus" are—in Killard—Lisroe, Lisconnell, Lisgerrine, and Lismeuse. In Kilfieragh—Lisnalegaun, Lislonaighan, Lisdeen, Lissyoolaghan, and Lisheenagreany.¹ In Moyarta—Lisfuadna-heirka,² Lisheenaeirka, Lisboy, Lisroe, Lisduff, Lismakadau,³ Corlis, Lisheencrony, Liscrona, Liscroneen, Lisheen, Lisheenfuroor, Lismadine, Lismaguine, Lissanuala, Lisnagreeve, Lissagreenaun, and Lissaphunna. In Kilballyowen—Lisroe, Lissalappaun, Liscunnigan, Lissalougha, Lisguine, and Lissanooan, some 29 in all. The other fort prefixes are far rarer, there being 8 "Caher" names, 5 "Doon" names (exclusive of the 6 cliff fort "Doons"), and 3 "Rath" names.

"Caher" is chiefly found in two groups—one at Loop Head, Caher-croghaun, Caheracoolia, Cahersaul, and Cahernaheanvna; the other near Bealaha, Caherduff, and Cahermoyle in Glascoon (the Caherduff and Cahergall of that townland in the 1623 grant), and Caherleane. There were also a Cahercuttine or Carriowenchotten (in Termon Senan), probably in Termon, near Moyasta, in 1590 and 1610,⁴ and a "caghir" at Doonaghboy in 1655, possibly the existing double-ringed fort. "Doon" is found in Doonmore, Doonbeg (two names), Doonaghboy, and Doonaha.⁵ Rath, now, apparently, only occurs at Rahona⁶ and Rahaniska,⁷ but in 1655 or 1675 the great fort in Reenmacderrig was also called "Rathmacdirrigg."

These names (unlike so many of the Kerry fort-names) are at least over two or three centuries old. A few notes may be helpful to students of local history.⁸ Lisluinaghan was held by Owen O'Cahane in 1615 and 1624, and by Charles Cahan in 1655 and 1675. The family were lay "coarbs" or successors of St. Senan, acting as "trustees" of the lands of his monastery of Iniscatha (Scattery Island) down to the reign of Elizabeth. They are represented in the female line by the Keanes of Beechpark and Dundahlin, who still preserve the "clog an oir" or bell reliquary of St. Senan.⁹

¹ Two small earthworks beside Kilfieragh graveyard.

² Supposed to be called from a 'horned ghost'; the ring is half levelled.

³ "Macadau" (Mac Deaghaidh), like Dahlin (Daithlione), gives name to a church on Kerry Head.

⁴ The Termon lay in Moyarta parish, but included lands at Kilcredaun, near Carrigaholt, probably as the church of Senan's disciple Caritain or Credaun (Inq. 1604, No. 4: Fiant, 1590, and Inq. 1616).

⁵ A Dunganville or Donganeile is given between Dunbeg and Kilballyone in the Patent of 1622.

⁶ Rathonnach. Mr. James Frost (Clare Local Names, p. 60) takes this as from "Sonnach," a palisade or abattis of stakes. It is the "two Raahaneghes" (Patent 1622), Rahone 1675 (Edendale Survey), and Rathona in same year (confirmation in Act of Settlement).

⁷ Rathaninky in Mason's "Parochial Survey," vol. ii., p. 434.

⁸ The dates indicate these authorities:—1615 and 1624, Inquisitions; 1655, Book of Distribution, vol. ii., p. 436; 1675, Edendale Survey; 1688, Inquisition on attainder of Daniel Lord Clare.

⁹ *Journal*, xxx., p. 237, Robert Keane, of Ballyvoe (son of Owen Keane, of Londonderry, 1690), settled in Clare, and married (circa 1730) a daughter of Robert Keane, of Ross.

Lismeuse is given as an *alias* for Lisgerrine in 1675, but separately in the 1655 "Book of Distribution," and the confirmation, under the Act of Settlement, to Daniel O'Brien. It was granted to Thomas Lucas by lease of Lord Clare in 1688.

Lisdeen is the Lis Duibhen of the "1390" rental;¹ Lisdeen in the Inquisitions of 1615 and 1621; Lisdweene in 1655; and Lisdeyne, 1675. Charles Cahane held Lishdubine in 1688 under Lord Clare; but T. Lucas occupied it in 1691. The old manorial court was held there till after 1836. Lisheen and Furroor were separate townlands when held by Daniel O'Cahane in 1688. A dwarf wood grew in the former, and one at Doonaha down to 1655. Indeed low thickets still exist on the moors between Doonaha and Kilkee.

We have already alluded briefly to the forts of Caherduff and Cahergall near Bealaha. Caherleane has been nearly levelled; a portion of the south segment is traceable in a high field towards the sea. It may be interesting to note that the present townland is the old Cahirleane-more, Cahirleanebeg having been absorbed into Dunmore.² The mears of Caherlane were undefined in 1655.³

FORTS IN KILBALLYOWEN (O. S. 64, 65, 72).

Besides the Loop Head forts which are (save Dundahlin) of mere legendary importance, none of these structures in Kilmacduan are remarkable. A small earthen ring nearly levelled to the field lies beside the road in the hamlet of Fodry. Lissanoo in the low fields, near Kilbaha, measures about 150 feet over all; but its mounds are low and defaced. Lissalougha has a subsidiary earthwork or annexe adjoining it. There are some six little forts in Cloghansavaun; one is notable for its steep bank and a little stream which fills its fosse.

A number of earthworks lie near the village of Cross, three being in Feeard, four in Quilty, six in Oughterard, three small rings with low banks being close together and in line in a single field. One of fair size and some traces of another are found in Kilballyone townland, and nine round Cross. Most of these are small and low, several almost swept away. Not a few have no fosse or outer ring, or hardly perceptible traces thereof. One has a spring in its bank, a most unusual occurrence among early forts. A somewhat larger ring, with a high bank and a fosse, lies on the by-road to Rehy. Farther north lie the cliff fort of Dundoillroe, two large

¹ It has been hitherto considered of the same age as the MacNamara rental. Hardiman at least placed it about 1350, but it is probably of later date.

² This is shown by Morland's excellent series of maps of the Earl of Thomond's estates in 1702. I had some difficulty in discovering this identification when passing the title in the Land Courts in 1903.

³ Book of Distribution, vol. ii., p. 434, &c. Other Caher names (outside the "Irrus" proper) are Caheraghacullin in Kilmacduan; Caherfeenick; Caheroughtis, in Dromelihiy, 1655; Cahernaholey (probably in Carronacalla in Kilrush), 1641; and Cahernagat, near Kilrush.

ring-forts, one called Lisroe and a small one, all three adjoining Tullig village; six more form a close group not far to the east, on a little stream. Two almost levelled rings are near Dundoillroe, one already noted, a mere house-site, the other on the cliffs to the south, low and small.

In the south of the parish, near the conspicuous hill of Rehy, we noted a fine high-banked fort and several ring-mounds, one named Lissalappaun in Kilcloher; but I have been unable to work systematically on these forts. There are traces of huts and souterrains in the same townland, near the steep road to the bridge, near Cloghaunbeg and Lissalougha. In all, over twenty forts extend along the slopes on the high ground of Kilcloher and Rehy along the Shannon bank. Lisroe has been entirely levelled since 1839.

As to the names, Kilbaha is the Cill Beitech of the "1390" rental; Killbeagh in 1655, and Killbehagh in 1675.¹ Kilcloher appears as Oillin Clochair (? Coill Clochair, as some suppose) in "1390." Kilballyowen and Rehy appear as Baile-Ieoghanain, and Reiche in the same document, the former being "Kellmolihegan" in the Taxation of 1302, the latter appearing as Rehi Eriagh, Rehi Nagarien or Keiltie (Quilty) and Rehea in the patent of 1622; Reheygarron, -dadran and -west in the 1655 and 1675 Surveys.² Ross is supposed to be the "Ross benchoir near the western ocean," of which Cocca, nurse of St. Kieran, was abbess; but it is elsewhere³ located on the "eastern ocean." Of medieval buildings the early church of Temple-na-Naeve at Ross and the late one of Kilballyowen alone remain. Kilcoan, near the first, and Kiltrellig have long been levelled.⁴

MOYARTA PARISH (O. S. 65, 66).

This parish presents a bewildering profusion of forts—at least 115 are known to have existed, and over 100 remain. It is, however, a comparatively modern division. The neighbouring parishes, Kellroyse, Kellmolihegyn, and Kelliheheragh, appear in the list of 1302; and the first has a history back to the sixth century; but Moyarta only appears in post-Reformation documents. It probably owed its importance to the establishment of Carrigaholt as the chief's castle in the late-fifteenth century. The name means "plain of the churchyard" (Magh-fhearta), and is not found even in the O'Brien's rental, usually dated 1390. The church itself, of which only fragments remained even in 1816, is entirely removed; it stood on an ancient ring-fort, the fosse and platform of which

¹ Kilbehagh. See Hardiman Deeds, Trans. R.I.A., vol. xv., p. 37 (Antiq.); Book of Distribution, vol. ii., p. 406; and Edenvale Survey, p. 32.

² Book of Dist., vol. ii., p. 401; Edenvale Survey, p. 32; Rehy Hill appears in Dyneley's View, 1680. It was held a few years later by Ignatius Casey and Walter Hickman.

³ Silva Gadelica, vol. ii., p. 11, and its Abbess called Cuinche.

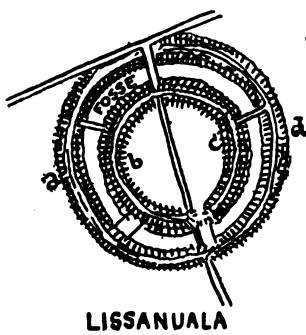
⁴ Proc. R.I.A., ser. 3. vol. vi., pp. 165-168, for the churches of the Irrus.

are still well marked at the north corner of the graveyard, and commands a beautiful view of the harbour, village, and tall ivied keep of the lords of Clare, with the broad Shannon and diapered hills of north Kerry beyond. Down the road, southward, is another nameless Liss with high earthworks. The bank is 9 feet high outside and 5 feet inside, and encloses a garth about 90 feet across; the fosse remains to the north. It is planted with wind-beaten trees, bending away from the western gales.

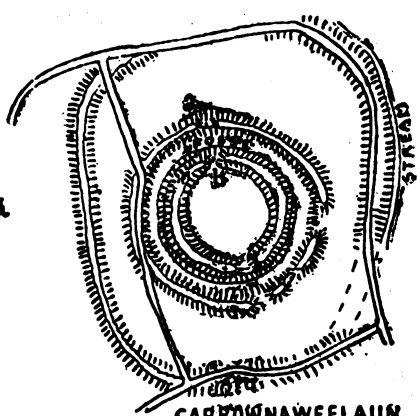
The principal group in the west crowds into a square about two miles across up the stream-valleys at Carrigaholt. There are four in Bellia, two cut through by roads, three in Killinny, thirteen in Moyarta, and as many in the Rahonas and the adjoining fields. We may notice LISNAGREEVE in Killinny, a small fort about 80 feet across the garth, with two wide rings and ditches measuring 250 feet over all; BELLIA liss is larger but similar; CARROWNAWEKLAUN (sea-gull quarter), a two-circled fort,¹ near the last; and LISDUFF (with a high bank and a rock-cut fosse) in Moveen, are described below. Five other small, low earth-forts lie near the last to the east, and two to the south, all fairly perfect. LISSAGREENAUN and two other perfect forts lie in the valley of the Moyarta River; the first two have steep fairly high rings, the second has two rings—the inner high and covered with furze—between them as a fosse; the entrance faced the south. Near these was a much larger fort, perfect in 1839, but now quite defaced, and not marked on the new maps; it was about 350 feet long by 270 feet wide, of irregular plan; a very steep little ring lay near to the south-east. South of the river, beside the cross-road, is a low earth-fort of two circles, with very slight traces of a fosse fed by a rill, and about 250 feet over all.

LISDUFF (65.) This fort is conspicuous from its situation on a shoulder of Moveen West and its high ring, both from the main road to Carrigaholt and Cross, and from that over the bridge at the pretty creek of Bealanaglas. It is very perfect and nearly circular, being 105 feet to 108 feet across the garth, 190 feet over the ring, and 223 feet over all. The fosse is cut into the rock for 4 feet to 6 feet deep, and varies in width from 17 feet at the north to 18 feet at the gangway (east), and 10 feet to the south. The mound is largely of stone, rising 17 feet or 18 feet over the fosse and 8 feet 6 inches over the garth, being 1 foot or so lower to the south. It had a low terrace 3 feet to 5 feet wide round the inside of the bank; but this is much cut up by pits made (I hear) for the most part by a local treasure-seeker named Green; one was evidently dug shortly before our last visit; no antiquities were found. One point of importance in the cutting of the fosse is that a gangway is left in the rock, which shows that in certain cases this feature was coeval with the fort.

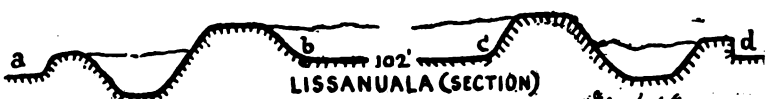
¹ Ceathramhadh na bhfaeiléan (Irish Names of Places, vol. i., p. 466); Carrowfoelen, 1622; Carrownawillane, 1655 map (Vallancey Series, from Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris).



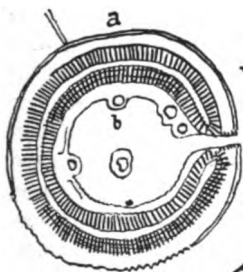
LISSANUALA



CARRONAWEELAUN



LISSANUALA (SECTION)

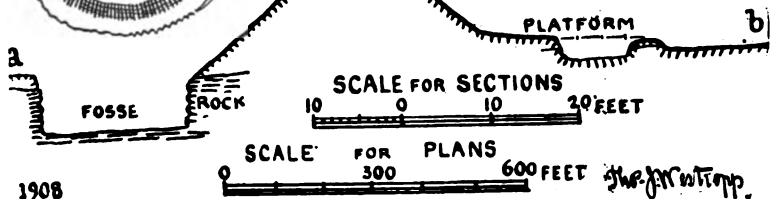


LISDUFF, MOVEEN.

(PLAN AND SECTION)



CARRONAWEELAUN
(SECTION)



1908

EARTHEN FORTS NEAR CARRIGAHOLT, COUNTY CLARE.

CARROWNAWEELAUN.—In this townland, in a boggy field, is a fine fort greatly overgrown. It has a second circle, now much defaced, but traceable, and 5 feet high. The central fort has a garth, 75 feet across, with a ring 18 feet thick, 8 feet to 10 feet high over the fosse, and 5 feet or 6 feet over the garth. The fosse is wet, 21 feet to 23 feet wide, and 4 feet or 5 feet deep, the outer ring, 8 feet to 12 feet thick, while the outer circle is 40 feet or 50 feet across at various places, and 8 feet to 12 feet thick, making the fort about 268 feet over all. The ditches abound with the Royal Fern (*Osmunda*).

LISSANUALA.—The name may mean either Apple-fort, or else, perhaps, the fort of the shoulder or rising ground (*guala*). It is a fine conspicuous earthwork on the summit of the ridge in Rahona West, to the south-west of Carrigaholt village, and west from the ancient castle, which raises its ivied battlements and steep roof above the rook-crowded trees near the Shannon in full sight of the Liss. There is also a good view across the river through the gap between Kilcredaun ridge and Rehy Hill over Rinevella Bay.

It is a good typical specimen, very perfect, with an outer ring, 10 feet wide and 4 feet to 5 feet high, partly modified by a late fence. The fosse is 5 feet to 8 feet deep, and 10 feet wide at the bottom; the inner ring, 27 feet thick, 14 feet to 16½ feet higher than the fosse, and 7 feet to 9 feet higher than the garth, which is 102 feet wide, a very common dimension in ring-forts, whether of earth or of stone.

An entrance and gangway of doubtful age are to the south. This raises the question whether the gaps and gangways occurring in the earthen forts of Clare, Kerry, and elsewhere are modern features compared to the time when the entrenchments were dug. They certainly should have been avoided as making very weak spots in the defences. When we see the fine steep and lofty rings of such forts as Lissanuala, Doonegall promontory fort, or the crescent fort at Doon in Iraghticonor, we cannot but feel that the huge gaps were an afterthought made in times when assault was less to be feared. The case of the stone forts is very different, the low, narrow gateway rarely much more than 4 feet wide and 6 feet high, and the continuous "battlements" closed up the defences almost as well as if the wall had been unbroken.

As in the case of most of the Moyarta forts, there are no traces of structures in the garth; the houses were probably of wood and earth, and any divisions mere palisades. This is not surprising; and it is rarely that we see, other than in the ring-walls, how crowded the "court-yard" was with houses and enclosures. This fort may easily be confused, through its connexion with the M'Sheelys in wills and other documents, with another fort called Lisnanoule at Cragmoher in north-western Clare.¹ For example, the will of "Mat" (Mahon) Sweeny, of

¹ Not marked on the maps, but parts of the ring remain, almost adjoining the back gate; it is to the left, as you enter, partly cut away by the road.

Lisnanoule, February 3rd, 1695, gives no indication other than the testator's wish to be buried at "Coude" (Coad, near Inchiquin Castle), to show that it is not a document of the MacSweeney family of Moyarta.¹

RATHMACDERRIG.—A large low fort lies not far to the east of Lissanuala. The townland in which it stands is now called Rinemacderrig, and contains Carrigaholt Castle; but in 1655 it bore the "rath" name, obviously from the large earthwork.²

The mounds are low and without a fosse, rising barely 4 feet to 4½ feet over the field for most of their circuit. The structure measures 150 feet across, and is nearly overgrown with thick furze bushes with no mounds in the garth. It could never have been intended for defence, and does not appear to have been demolished.

We reserve the other forts to the west of Carrigaholt and those of eastern Moyarta and Kilfieragh parishes for a later section of this paper.

¹ Wills, Killaloe Registry, proved June 6th, 1696. It gives curious and plain-spoken directions about horses, and the interesting note that two of the cows bore the Irish names "Dufheane" and "Cronedovagha."

² Ramacdirrig (Book of Dist., vol. ii., p. 397; Rathmacdirrig (Edenvale Survey, p. 31), Francis Willoughby held Rathony and it in 1688. It is the Rein-mac-ndeirg in the "1390" rental.

(To be continued.)

COLONEL DANIEL O'NEILL, *CIRCA* 1612-1664.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. O. CAVENAGH, MEMBER.

[Read OCTOBER 6, 1908.]

IN the pleasant county of Kent, on one of the foot-hills below the great chalk scarp of the Downs, about two miles south of the railway station of Lenham, and overlooking the wooded weald, is situated the ancient church of Boughton (formerly Bocton) Malherbe, in which rest the mortal remains of Colonel Daniel O'Neill, the able and versatile nephew of Owen Roe O'Neill, the victor of Benburb, and cousin of Major-General Hugh O'Neill, the gallant defender of Clonmel and Limerick. Daniel himself was actively engaged as a trusted Royalist agent, and during the Irish war was in frequent communication with his uncle, from whom, however, he differed as to matters of religion.

When petitioning the House of Lords in 1641, Daniel O'Neill sets forth that his grandfather and father owned all Upper Claneboyes and the Great Ardes in Ulster; that they served the Crown of England in war against their own kindred; that Con O'Neill, his father, was induced to convey the said lands, 66,000 acres, to James Hamilton and Sir Hugh Mountgomery for £60, and a yearly rent of £60, and that at his father's death he was under age. After that event he seems to have spent some time in Holland serving under the Prince of Orange. Subsequently he was appointed Major of a regiment in the English service, and became known as "an officer of name and reputation." In 1640, when Lord Conway's force was routed by the Scotch Covenanters at Newburn, in Northumberland, Daniel and Lord Wilmot, the general of cavalry, while bravely endeavouring to bring their men to the charge, were taken prisoners. He could not have been long in Scotch hands, as soon after he was engaged in plots against the Puritans, for which charges were preferred against him and Sir John Berkeley; whereupon the two, to avoid arrest, quitted the kingdom.

Returning in October, 1641, O'Neill was seized and committed to the Gate House prison, and impeached of high treason, in that he had been in communication with Lord Digby, who was on one of the king's ships at Deal; soon after this he was removed to the Tower of London, from which he effected his escape on the 6th May, 1642. At this time he was described as being thirty years of age, of a sanguine complexion, middle stature, light brown hair, little or no beard, and of late had been sick.

We next hear of him as Lieutenant-General of Horse to Prince Rupert, with whom, however, he did not agree; partly on this account,

no doubt, King Charles decided to send him over to Ireland, in order to try and effect a union between Montrose and the unstable Earl of Antrim. It was, moreover, notorious that the Marquis of Ormonde, to whom the king had forwarded a special letter of recommendation in June, 1645, had a great regard for Daniel O'Neill, between whom and his uncle Owen Roe he acted as an intermediary.¹

After the Restoration he was rewarded by being appointed Captain of the 1st Troop of the Guards, a Privy Councillor, Postmaster-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Master of the Powder Supply, and Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber. He was reputed to have been very wealthy; but this could hardly have been the case, judging from the tenor of his will.

Daniel O'Neill married Lady Catherine Stanhope, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lord Wotton, who was brother to Sir Henry Wotton, Knt., diplomatist, and Provost of Eton. From her father, Lady Catherine inherited Boughton Malherbe and other extensive estates in the county of Kent. She had been governess to the Princess Mary of Orange, daughter of Charles I; and at the Restoration Charles II created her Countess of Chesterfield, on account of her services and sufferings in the Royalist cause. She married three times. Her first husband, Henry Lord Stanhope, died in 1635; her second husband was John Van de Kirkhoven; and Daniel O'Neill was her third, by whom she, however, had no issue, and whom she out-lived. He died about November, 1664, and she in April, 1667.²

Clarendon sums up O'Neill's character as follows: "Being in subtilty and understanding much superior to the whole nation of the old Irish, a great discerner of men's natures and humours, of good experience in the most active armies of that time, and of a courage very notorious."

Daniel was buried at Boughton Malherbe among his wife's kin, the Wottons. In the church there formerly stood a large pyramid of black marble supported by three white marble lions couchant on a deep base, which was erected at the cost of £300 to the memories of Catherine, Countess of Chesterfield, her first husband, Henry Lord Stanhope, and her third husband, Daniel O'Neill. The monument was actually situated within the altar rails on the south side of the table, but was so large as to be very much in the way of the officiating clergy, "so that the minister could scarce come at the Altar." It was taken down on the restoration of the church about sixty or seventy years ago, at the instigation of the then incumbent, in order to make room for the present very hand-

¹ On the latter's death, Daniel, had he wished it, might have been chosen his successor to command; but as a Protestant, he considered himself disqualified to lead a Catholic army, and, with true patriotism, he gave place to his cousin Hugh O'Neill, who, in his estimation, was the fittest man for the position.

² On hearing of his death, Charles II thus wrote to the Duchess of Orleans:—"This morning poor O'Neill died of an ulcer in his guts. He was as honest a man as ever lived. I am sure I have lost a good servant by it."

some carved stone altar. The lions were placed apart on a window-sill in the chancel, while the slabs of black marble were used in paving the vestry floor, where they were discovered and the inscriptions deciphered about two years ago by the present rector.

The inscription to Daniel O'Neill is as follows :—

Here lies the Body of Mr Daniel
Oneale who descended from
That greate Honourable and Antient
Family of the Oneales in
Ireland to which he added
New lustre by his owne
Merit being rewarded
For his Courage and Loyalty
In the Civil Wares
Under King Charles the First
And Charles the Second
With the Offices of Post Master
Generall of England Scotland
& Ireland, Master of the
Powder & Groom of His
Majestyes bedChamber.
He was married to the Right
Honourable Katherine
Countess of Chesterfield
Who erected him this
Monument as one of the
best markes of her kindness
to shew her Affection longer
then [*sic*] her weeping breast
Could serve to expresse it.
He died 1663 A.D.

This last date is incorrect, as Daniel's will proves that he died in 1664.


As the component parts of the pyramid are still nearly complete, it would be quite feasible to re-erect the monument, at a trifling cost, in some convenient part of the church. It would lend additional interest to this picturesque Early English Church, with its unusually elevated chancel adorned with Wotton brasses and other memorials. Close by are the remains of Bocton Manor House, the ancient and stately seat of the noted Wotton family; the room, with its Tudor window, that Queen Elizabeth occupied on one of her many progresses through the county of Kent, still exists. Down the slope and within a stone's throw is the fine old Rectory, dating back to 1321, embosomed among some of the finest and oldest trees in England.

Daniel O'Neill left a will which is now in the custody of the Probate Court, Somerset House. The following is a brief extract, to

which is attached a copy of the testator's signature, which is noticeable for the omission of the "O." There is no seal.

Will of Daniel Oniele, one of the grooms of His Majesties bed-chamber, weak in body, but of disposing and sound mind, his soul he commends to God, trusting in the mercies of Jesus Christ, and his body to be disposed of as his dear wife Katherine Countess of Chesterfield thinks fit, whom he appoints his sole executrix. He bequeaths to his wife his revenues from the Post Office, and desires his friend, Sir H. T. Bennett, His Majesty's Principal Secretary, to advise her; also his interests in the making of powder for His Majesty's Stores, and desires his friend Colonel William Legge, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, to give her advice and help, for which he is to receive one quarter of the profits: also his interest in the Manor of Bellsizes, lying in the parish of Hampstead &c in Middlesex; and lastly all his furniture goods, chattles &c. He places in her care and charge his nephew Charles O'Hara, and Honora his sister, regretting that, owing to the narrowness of his fortune, he has to impose this burden upon her, and hopes she will receive them into her own family for his sake. He leaves £100 towards the repairs of St Paul's church London: his share of the lease of the Walnut tree house to Edward Prodgors as a testimony of his regard. The lands granted to him and his heirs by His Majesty within the Kingdom of Ireland with the full benefit of the Act of Settlement now in process, he bequeaths to his nephew Cormack O'Neile and Mary his wife, for their lives, and if the latter survive, for the said Mary's life, and then to her heirs male; failing them then to his nephew Charles O'Hara and his heirs for ever.

Signed 4th October, 16th year of the reign of King Charles 2nd, 1664.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D Oniele'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial 'D' and a long, sweeping underline.

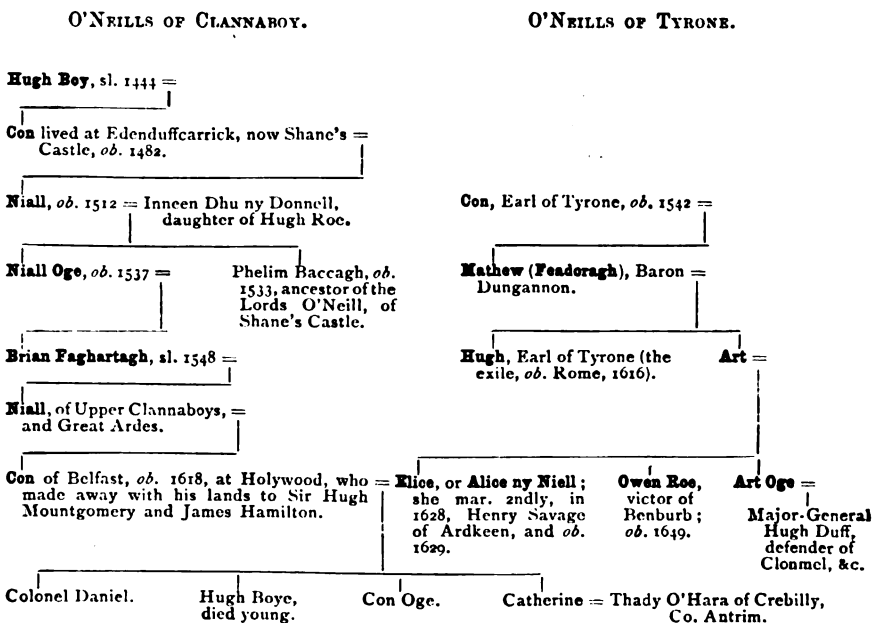
Proved by his wife Katherine Countess of Chesterfield 7th November, 1664.

The O'Haras mentioned were the children of Daniel's sister Catherine, who married Thady O'Hara of Crebilly, county Antrim. An elder niece, Margaret, not mentioned in the will, married in April, 1661, Viscount Netterville, whose peerage lately became extinct, but of which family there are representatives through the female line. It seems probable that the distinguished military officer, Sir Charles O'Hara, Baron Tyrawly, may be identified with the Charles of the will; the former received his first

commission in the Dutch Service from William of Orange in 1679—a coincidence, as Daniel O'Neill also started his military career in the same service. The writer has been informed, however, that his uncle wanted Charles O'Hara to be brought up to the law, and his sister Honora to marry one of the Stanhopes; but of the latter he can find no trace.

Daniel O'Neill is said to have had a brother named "Con Oge." Presumably Cormack O'Neill was the latter's son. Could he be the Colonel Cormack O'Niele who was commanding a regiment in the neighbourhood of Belfast for James II?

Colonel Daniel O'Neill was paternally of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill of Clannaboy, and of the same stock as the Lords O'Neill of Shane's Castle, a title that became extinct in the male line in 1855, on the death of the 3rd Viscount. Maternally he was descended from the senior line of this great clan, the O'Neills, Earls of Tyrone. The following pedigree will perhaps explain his descent better:—



Daniel O'Neill has been followed in Kent by others of his clan. In 1733, a Henry O'Neale was curate to the parish church of New Romney; and at the present time there is a family of the name resident in the county.

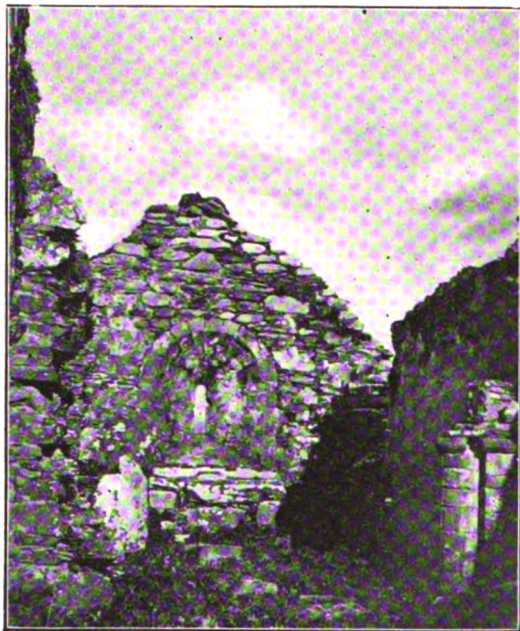
In conclusion, I desire to tender my best thanks to the Rev. H. A. Watson, Rector of Boughton Malherbe, for much kind help, especially for the inscription from the monument in his church; also to H. Tohall, Esq., for giving me several useful references. Daniel O'Neill's story is fully told in Gilbert's "Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641 to 1652," from which copious extracts have been made; Hasted's "History of Kent," Burke's "Extinct Peerages," Archdall's "Irish Peerage." "The Montgomery MSS.," edited by Rev. George Hill, and D'Alton's "Army Lists" have also been consulted. A pleasant visit to Boughton Malherbe and a kind welcome complete the tale of my indebtedness.

SOME NOTES ON CHURCH ISLAND, LOUGH CURRANE,
IVERAGH, COUNTY KERRY.

BY P. J. LYNCH, FELLOW.

[Read OCTOBER 6, 1908.]

IN my notes to a paper on Church Island, Valencia, communicated by Miss Beeby, and appearing in the *Journal* (vol. xxx., 1900, p. 151), I referred to a paper by the late Canon O'Hanlon read before the Royal Irish Academy, February 26th, 1872,¹ in which he laboured—and in my opinion successfully—to show that the "*Ibracense*" of St. Bernard's



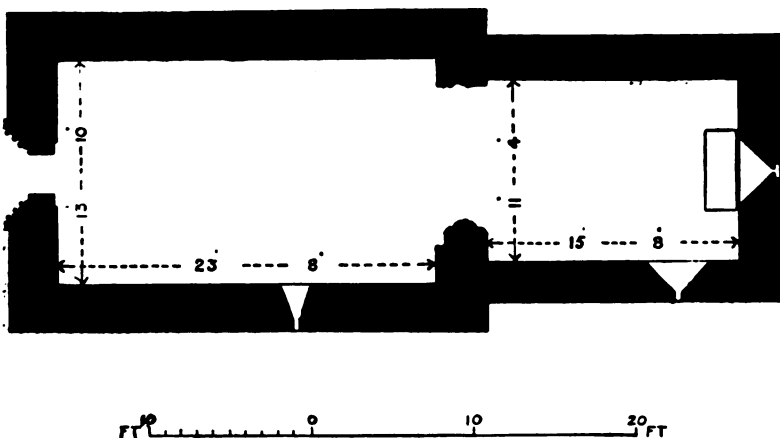
CHURCH ISLAND—INTERIOR OF CHURCH, LOOKING EAST.

Life of St. Malachy, in which Malachy founded a monastery, *circa* 1127, and which was in the territory of Cormac M'Carthy, the bishop-king of Desmond, was *Iveragh*, in the county Kerry. I took exception to Canon O'Hanlon's identification of the cell and oratory of a sixth-century

¹ See *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. i., ser. 2, p. 107.

character, on *Church Island, Valencia*, as the remains of the monastery of St. Malachy, and ventured the opinion that the ruins on *Church Island, Lough Currane*, also in Iveragh, which bore all the characteristics of the architecture of the twelfth century, should more properly be associated with St. Malachy. In those notes I fully explained how, in my opinion, Canon O'Hanlon was led astray by the partly corroborative tradition related by the local shanachie of "St. Malachy and his monks having lived at Illaun-a-Teampull, near Caherciveen," and it is unnecessary for me to repeat them; but I hope the following additional notes connected with this island may prove interesting:—

Church Island, Lough Currane (*Loch Cappain*), has hitherto been chiefly identified with the sixth-century cell of St. Finin Cam, illustrated by Petrie¹ and Lord Dunraven.² The lake was at one time called Loch Luighdeach (*Lough Leeagh*); and the short river flowing out of it to the sea is said to be the *Inbher Scene* of the Milesian invasion.³



CHURCH ISLAND—GROUND-PLAN OF CHURCH.

In Lord Dunraven's work it is thus described:—"The island was formerly called *Inis Uasal* or the 'Noble Island'; it lies towards the east end of the lake, where it is embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, the last of the great range which extends from Killarney to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. These hills, rising from the verge of the water to the south and east, take their deepest shadows beneath the morning and the noonday sun, when, veiled in purple colour, they gain in early day the solemnity of evening twilight. The calm water reflecting in its deepest tones the beauty of the earth and sky, the still

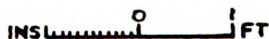
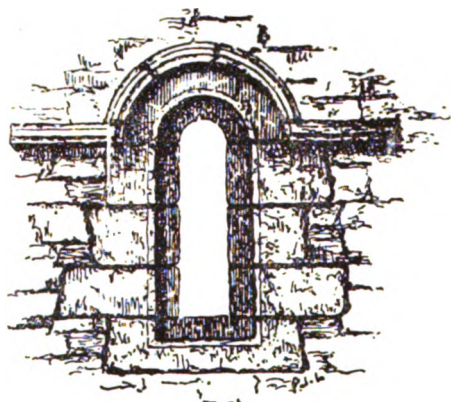
¹ *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xx., pp. 129-130.

² "Notes on Irish Architecture," vol. i., p. 65.

³ "Nennius" (Todd), p. 249. See "Templenakilla," *Journal*, vol. xxxii., p. 333.

and silent air, the distance from any human habitation—all fill the mind with a sense of profound seclusion and repose; and the ruins of the anchorite's cell, with its ivied roof rising from the green level of the little island that lies upon the bosom of the lake, seem but to form the natural centre to the whole poetry of the scene."

The photograph and drawings of the medieval church in Lord Dunraven's book¹ were made before the ruins had been repaired by the Board of Works under the direction of the late Sir Thomas Deane, and when the east end was overgrown with ivy. The drawings, for this reason, are not quite accurate. The plan is figured 27 feet in length, instead of 42 feet. The south window of the chancel is not shown, and the east window is out of scale. I have drawn this east window to scale, restoring some of the missing portions in the drawing. The great interior splay of this window is a striking feature in the view of the interior of the chancel.



CHURCH ISLAND—EXTERIOR OF EAST WINDOW OF CHURCH.

A view of the west end of the church was published with my notes before referred to.²

The entrance doorway was very ornate. It had four orders; portions of the shafts of the columns remain; two have a chevron pattern carved on them. No part of the moulded arches are *in situ*. Some of the stones have been cleared from the debris, and lie on the ground. The voussoirs of one of the orders were probably carved heads, as some few of them are to be seen preserved in portions of the ruin.

¹ Vol. ii., p. 62.

² Vol. xxx., p. 160.

The moulded jamb of one side of the chancel arch is standing for a portion of its height (the capping is now set at the reduced height). The jamb is about 2 feet 6 inches wide, and consists of a roll, 14 inches in diameter, with an upright fillet in the centre, and chamfers at each side. This fillet moulding is of a later date than the doorway, as the chancel is an addition to the original nave. This can be seen by the upright joint at the junction, and also by the mistake in preparing the moulding for the chancel opening only 2 feet 6 inches wide, leaving 6 inches of the breach in the original 3 feet wall of the church projecting, and rough, as it appears at present on the nave side of the respond. It is probable the original east window was refixed in the chancel. There is an aumbry under the south window of the chancel. On the rough masonry base for the altar is laid a small "altar-stone" of the usual type, moulded on the edge. It was broken some time ago, but has been set together in cement.

This altar-stone—or chalice-stone, as it is sometimes called—has a history. It is popularly believed to have been used by St. Finan. Some years ago it is said that a Scotch tourist visiting the island took a fancy to this small moulded stone, and decided to bring it with him. His boatmen remonstrated, and reminded him of the sanctity of the place and the early tradition connected with the stone, but to no avail. When getting into his boat, he slipped and broke his leg. The chalice-stone fell on the boulders and was broken. The boatmen tell you that "he took his broken leg away with him, but he left the altar-stone on the island."

Outside the church the foundations of other structures—portions of the monastery—may be traced; and in summer, when the lake is low, some portions of submerged buildings may be seen on the north side, showing that the lake stands at a higher level now than when the monastery was founded. There is a tradition that there was at one time a causeway to the mainland on the north-west, which would support that theory. The distance is about 750 yards. The townland which bounds the lake on that side is called Termon. This name, though originally denoting the limits of sanctuary connected with a religious foundation, was in later times used to indicate the land belonging to a church or monastery;¹ but in either case the name would be evidence of some connexion between the island and the mainland on that side.

There is a rough stone-wall enclosure around the west end of the church, within which—near the north-west quoin—is a grave-mound which is said to be the grave of St. Finan, the founder. The remainder of the graveyard is unenclosed.

The history of the church appears to be unknown. Lord Dunraven identifies the ancient cell on the island with St. Finan the Leper, and Canon O'Hanlon with St. Finin Cam; but the probability is that

¹ Joyce's "Names of Places," 2nd series, p. 209.

"Finan of Loch-Laoich" was a different person from either, as I have explained at length in my paper on the antiquities around St. Finan's Bay.¹

It has not been identified in the Taxation of 1300; but there are many churches in Kerry that are difficult to recognize by the names found in that Taxation. Dromod, in which parish it stands, is mentioned.²

Like many other churches in Ireland, it is with the earliest foundation the place becomes identified, while the events of later centuries have been lost to tradition. The records of St. Malachy's connexion with Iveragh appear to be unknown to the present generation.

In selecting Iveragh as the site for this monastery, both Malachy and King Cormac would have shown their affection for the ancient see of Lismore, whose founder, Mochuda or St. Carthach the younger, was a native of West Kerry. The bishops of Lismore were styled "successors of Mochuda." After Malachy was ordained priest, he paid a visit to Malchus, the wise and holy bishop of Lismore, about 1122, and remained with him for some time before returning to Bangor. It was there he met King Cormac, who soon after sought refuge in Lismore from the fury of his brother Donagh; and when Malachy himself was banished from Bangor, and retired into Cormac's kingdom, what more natural than that he should select the native county of Mochuda of Lismore wherein to found his monastery, and on a site hallowed by the devotion of some ancient hermit? There is another incident which would help to establish a connexion. It is related of Mochuda that in early life he travelled to Bangor to study under the great master, St. Comgall,³ whose rule St. Malachy had revived in his own monastery there.

Mochuda was by birth an O'Sullivan. The territory of the Clan of O'Sullivan Mor extended along the east shore of Lough Currane, beneath which Church Island lies sheltered.⁴ One branch of the O'Sullivans from this district called themselves after the saint, MacGiolla Mochuda, now MacGillicuddy.⁵

On my visits to the island from time to time, I have noted a few interesting stones which remain there; but the time at my disposal was so limited, that I have had to extend over a very long period the collecting of my notes into shape.

The most interesting relic is a small piece of sculptured stone found during the repairs, and now set up for safety on the top of the jamb of the chancel arch. The stone, which is 14 inches long and 9 inches high, is of Kerry red sandstone similar to the other cut stone in the building. It

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxii., p. 62.

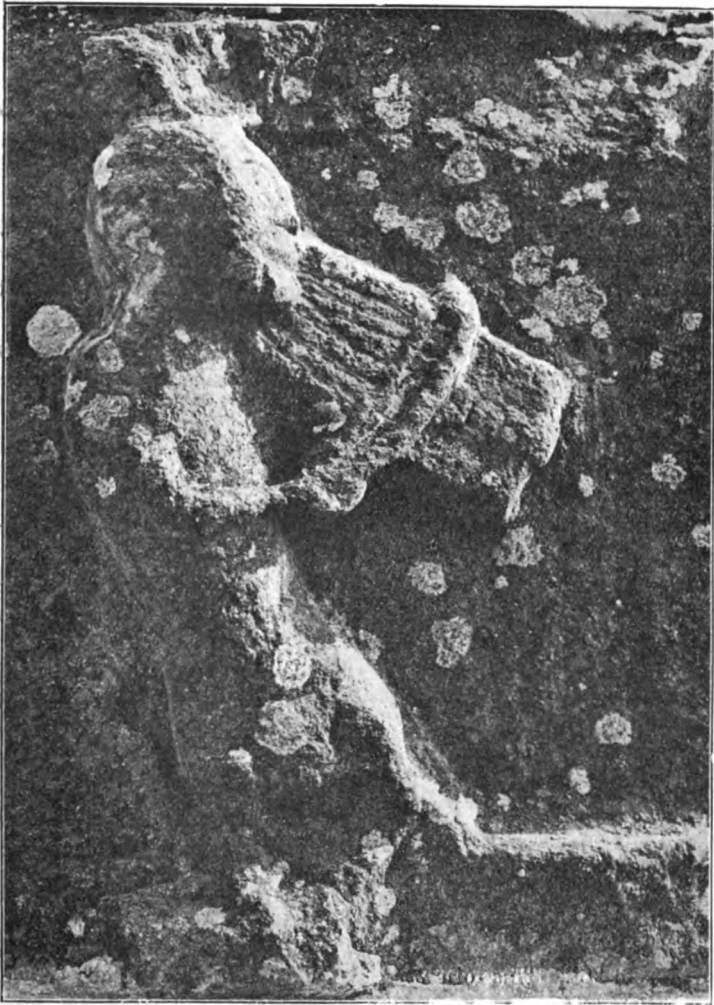
² *Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 47, Miss Hickson.

³ "Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars," Dr. Healy, p. 448.

⁴ See *Journal*, vol. xxxvi., Map of M'Carthy Mor Lordship (W. F. Butler, M.A.).

⁵ The original name was Cuda. 'Mo' was a term of endearment.

appears to have been portion of a sculptured frieze or such like from some part of the church, though it is difficult to say from what part. It may have been a mason's whim, set in at random. It had a moulding worked on the upper edge, now broken off, and a square at the base,



CHURCH ISLAND—CARVING OF MUSICIAN.

with a figure carved in the centre (about 1 inch in relief), playing a musical instrument.

The interest in this stone centres in the musical instrument. The examples of ancient carving in Ireland representing stringed instruments

are few, and confined to harpers. The photograph illustrates this instrument very clearly. It is the ancient *cruit* or *fidil*, with six strings, said to be the parent of the violin.¹ The body appears to narrow towards the top somewhat cone-shaped, but is rectangular on the cross-section at the base. There are six strings indicated by sunken lines in the stone. The figure appears to wear a kind of tight-fitting tunic; and I notice the same description is given of the delineation of the figure of a musician in an old MS. of A.D. 1064, referred to by Sir Samuel Ferguson in Bunting's "Ancient Music of Ireland."² The lower portion is broken away.

Dr. O'Sullivan, in his introduction to O'Curry's "Lectures,"³ states that the word *fidil* being a Teutonic version of the original name *vièle*, it may be concluded that the original instrument was introduced through the Anglo-Saxons, and not through the Normans. He adds that up to the eleventh century it consisted of a more or less conical body, and after that it became oval. If this be a portion of the twelfth-century instrument, the older pattern must have survived. The Kerry people were probably as unwilling to change in these days as they are at present.⁴

I have sent a sketch of this stone to Dr. Grattan Flood, who considers it most interesting; and I may refer to his note on it at the end of this paper (p. 381).

Beauford, in his essay on "The Musical Instruments of the Ancient Irish,"⁵ attributes many improvements in the art of music in Ireland to the introduction of the Roman chant by St. Malachy. No doubt, it was a period when our Church music was receiving a good deal of attention, and when musical instruments were for the first time introduced into the Church service,⁶ so that it is only natural that it should have inspired the sculptor's art, more especially if this were a monastery of St. Malachy.

To the north of the church is a most interesting stone with an inscribed cross. It stands about 5 feet high, and is about 2 feet 2 inches wide at the top, and 4 inches in thickness. The cross is 4 feet 7 inches high, and 1 foot 10½ inches across the arms. The inscription reads

bennocht f̄anmain
anmchabo

in mediæval letters. The last letter may be 'a,' but, from the rubbing, I take it for an 'o'. This form *bennocht f̄ anmain*, 'blessing on the soul,'

¹ "History of Irish Music," p. 25, by Dr. Grattan Flood.

² See O'Curry's "Manners and Customs," vol. iii., p. 228.

³ Page dxxiv.

⁴ In an article by Professor Ridgeway on "The Origin of the Guitar and Fiddle," in *Man* for February, 1908, there is an illustration of a sculptured stone from the roof of St. Mary's Abbey, York, which was late thirteenth-century work, showing a fiddle approaching in its form the modern type of instrument.

⁵ Ledwich's "Antiquities," p. 253.

⁶ O'Curry's "Manners and Customs," Introduction, p. dvi.

is not so general as *or do*, 'pray for.' In Petrie's "Christian Inscriptions," only three such are noted; and it happens that two of these are from Lismore, but the form is slightly different.¹ This formula was in use in Ireland in the eighth and ninth centuries.



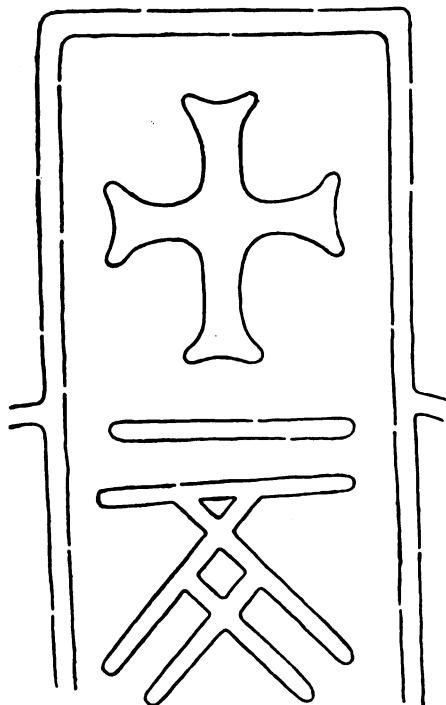
CHURCH ISLAND—CROSS-INScribed STONE.

I have had the inscription submitted to Mr. M. J. M'Enery, M.A., *Fellow*, who kindly informs me that the translation is "a blessing on the soul of Anmchadh." This name is Latinised *Animosus* by Colgan,

¹ "BENDACHT . FOR . ANMAIN . COLGEN," whose death is recorded A.D. 850; and another BENDACHT FOR . AN MARTAIN, probably of A.D. 878.

and is now Anglicised *Ambrose*. The name is still preserved in the family of O'Madden, whose tribe-name is Siol-Anmchadha."

The monograms on the arms of the cross, *IHS*, *Jesus*, on the left, and *XPS*, *Christus*, on the right, are the usual abbreviations of the Greek words for the Saviour's name.



CHURCH ISLAND—HEAD OF INSCRIBED CROSS.

Romilly Allen¹ states there are altogether five examples known of both of these monograms being found upon pre-Norman inscribed stones—two being in Ireland, and one in Wales. One of these in Ireland is the slab of Berichtir in Tullylease.² I presume the other is the stone of Bresal at Glendalough, illustrated and described by the late Rev. James Graves in our *Journal*.³ This stone at Church Island would add another to the number found in Ireland.

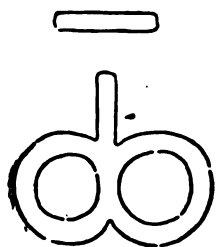
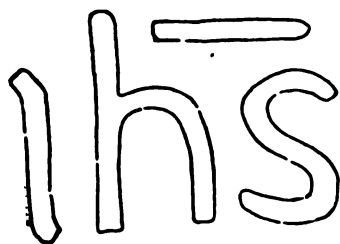
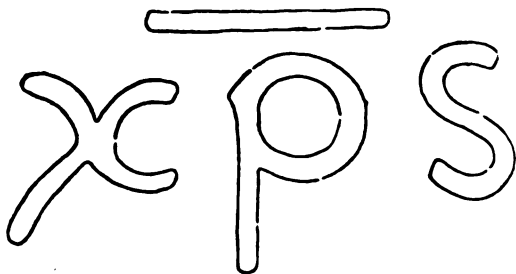
The monograms on the shaft, at the top and bottom of the circle, are of peculiar design. I cannot find a notice of any similar ones; but I believe

¹ "Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland," p. 113.

² Petrie, vol. ii., p. 54.

³ Vol. xvi., p. 42.

them to be variations of the Alpha and Omega which are generally found in connexion with the IHS and XPS.¹ The Alpha is generally in the capital form, while the Omega is in minuscule. A reference to the illustration of the Glendalough stone shows a peculiar variation of

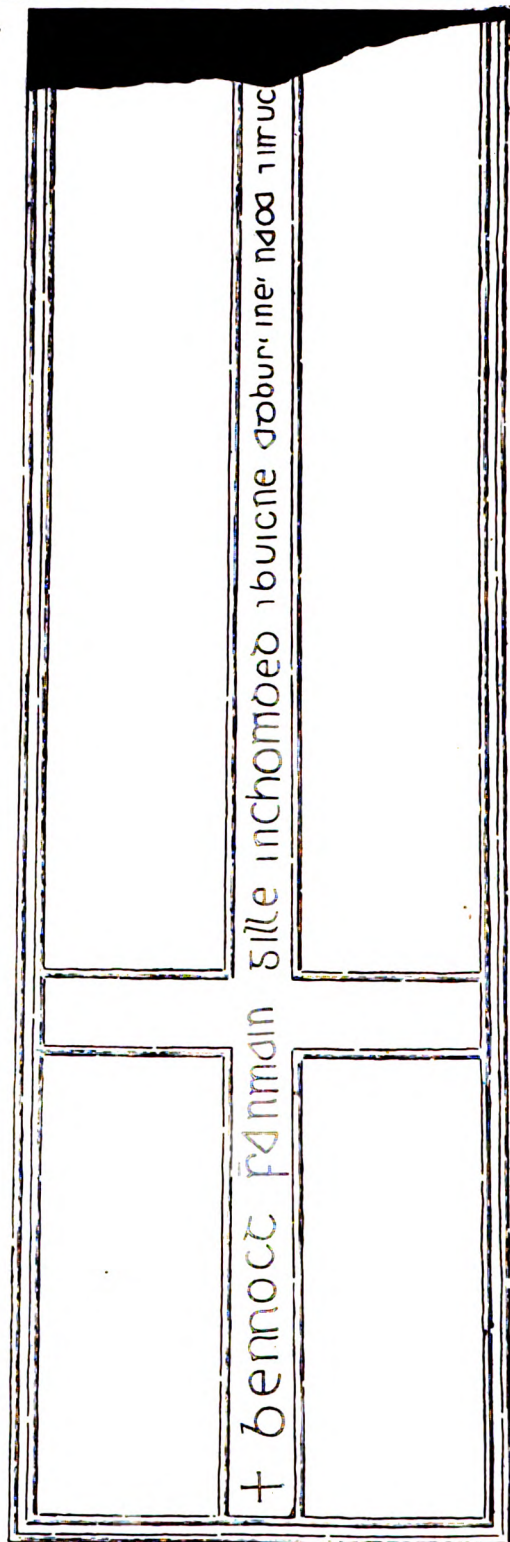


CHURCH ISLAND—SYMBOLS AND MONOGRAMS ON INSCRIBED CROSS.

the Alpha, and a vertical and cross-stroke in connexion with the Omega. In a stone found at Hartlepool, and now in the British Museum, the

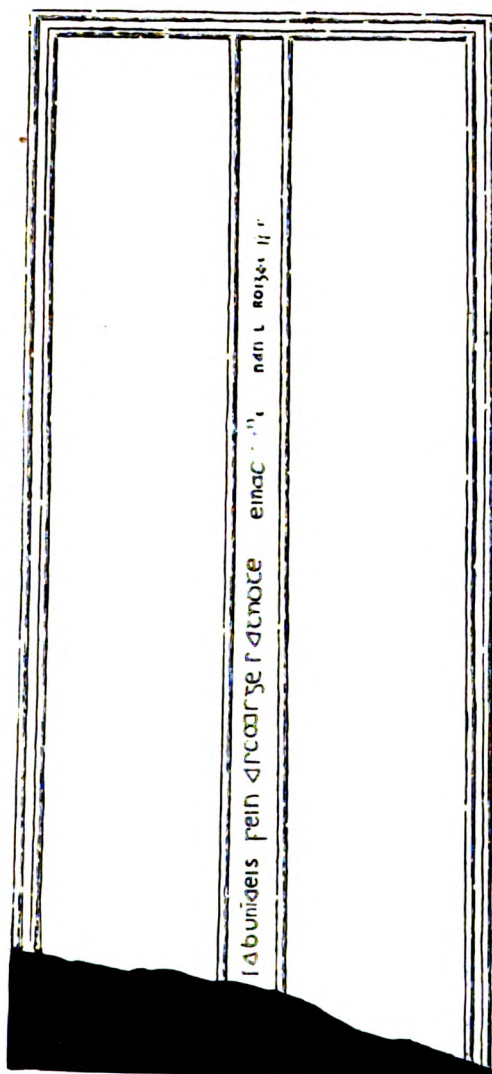
¹ See the Glendalough stone, *supra* (p. 376); also two stones in Wales—one from Pen Arthur, now in St. David's Cathedral, and one at St. Edren's in Pembrokeshire, both illustrated by Mr. Romilly Allen in "Christian Symbolism," pp. 115, 116.

A.



B.

SLAB AT CHURCH ISLAND.



A.

B.

CONTINUATION OF INSCRIPTION ON LAST PAGE.

Omega is a \bigcirc with a vertical stroke through the centre continued above the circle. From these, and other variations to be met with, I think it is safe to conjecture that these monograms are the Alpha and Omega. The sculptors in most cases copied from the ancient mss., where the scribe very frequently gave play to his artistic fancy.

date { It is probable this stone dates from the tenth or eleventh century. Church island, no doubt, was sacred soil from a very early period. The stone is of the Silurian strata of the district, and has weathered well; but I should say it lay covered with debris perhaps for centuries, which helped to preserve the inscription. It must have been erected in its present position during the repairs in 1883; otherwise it would have appeared in the photograph for Lord Dunraven's book, taken previously, as it stands close to the north side of the chancel, of which there is a view.

I have to thank Dr. George Fogerty, R.N., for his excellent photographs of these stones (pp. 373, 375).

¹Outside the door of the church, on a level with the soil, is a slab of Valencia slate, set within a rough stone kerbing, with a plain Latin cross inscribed on it. Along the shaft of the cross an Irish inscription is cut, in fine letters, slightly sunk, and in parts worn entirely away. The stone was broken, and the parts have been laid together. I made a rubbing of the stone, from which I prepared the accompanying drawing (pp. 378, 379). The stone measures 5 feet 2 inches long, by 1 foot 1½ inches wide on top, tapering to 11½ inches at bottom.

The cutting was so fine that what remains of it now might in parts be represented by a single line. Some letters are completely obliterated, and it is very difficult to read. Towards the end, the letters became very small, with—probably—many abbreviations.¹

date — Mr. M'Enery has kindly translated the inscription as far as the imperfect condition of the stone will permit. It is as follows:—"A blessing on the soul of Gilleinchomded O Buicne, the *materies* of. . ." The Christian name signifies "one devoted to the Lord," and might be translated "Dominic." This Dominic was probably next in succession to some office which cannot be made out, owing to the obscure, uncertain, and defective words after *Adhbur*. The date is probably early in the twelfth century.

There are other inscribed crosses, small and large, of an early date, in the burial-ground; but I could find no inscriptions. There are also portions of querns, a bullan or rough-cupped stone, and many moulded stones from the church, to be seen around the ruins. I am sure that a careful search by those who could devote the time to it would result in the discovery of other interesting relics on Church Island.

¹ In the drawing some letters of the inscription are incomplete; other letters are wanting.

NOTE BY DR. W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

It affords me extreme pleasure to add a few lines to the description of the musical instrument unearthed by Mr. P. J. Lynch. As far as my own researches go, I have not previously met with any instance of a sculptured bowed-instrument in Ireland, and therefore I regard this "find" as particularly valuable. In England and Scotland there are several examples of angelic figures playing on viols; but these examples are all of the fourteenth century: the present sculpture seems to be of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century.

I take the instrument to be a bowed cruit, that is a cruit played with a bow, the ancestor of the viol; in fact, it may be regarded as an Irish *fidil*. By the way, Dr. O'Sullivan's explanation of the etymology of the *fidil* is not satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the Irish of the sixth century were acquainted with the *fidil*, which is named, in an account of the Fair of Carman, as one of the instruments played; and I regard it as coming from *fidh*, on account of the bow. Further, the *fidil* or bowed cruit was introduced into Germany by the Irish monks of St. Gall in the seventh century; and the earliest German reference to it is by Ottfried von Wessenburg, O.S.B., who studied at St. Gall's, and who wrote his *Liber Evangeliorum* (in which a fiddle is introduced) in 850. *Fidil* in Irish means 'a little bent rod,' pointing to the use of the bow. It has an affinity to *viele*. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it is called *fitola* and *figilla*, or fiddle.

The present instrument is evidently of six strings; and this number was rigidly adhered to in the viols of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. It will be observed that the neck of the instrument is very short, and this points to the twelfth century—extremely like the *rebec*, or *geige*.

In Professor Ridgeway's article in "Man" (February, 1908), he gives an illustration of a figure playing a fiddle, taken from St. Mary's Abbey, York. Although St. Mary's dates from 1271 to 1292, yet the sculptured figure is of a later period, probably 1320, though possibly it may be as early as 1295 or 1300. In any case, Sir James Graham Dalyell says the sculpturing seems to date many years after completion of the building; and this is the case with the sculptured fiddler at Melrose Abbey (Scotland). The carved fiddle-players in York Minster and Beverley Minster are of the early fifteenth century, as the violin shows a longer neck, and has a bridge, sound-holes, &c.

CATALOGUE OF THE HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY OF
LEITRIM FROM THE YEAR 1605 TO THE YEAR 1800.

EDITED BY THE REV. JOSEPH MEEHAN, C.C., MEMBER.

[Submitted OCTOBER 6, 1908.]

LEITRIM, as a county, dates back, as well I can discover, to the year 1569, the eleventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. According to Sir Richard Boltón in Harris's *Hibernica*, a statute was passed in that year (11th Eliz., ch. 9) dividing the province of Connaught into seven counties, of which Leitrim was one; and it has always continued in that province. Up to 1569, the areas now known as Leitrim and Cavan were called West and East Brefni, and sometimes the country of the O'Rourkes. Some authorities give 1584 as the year of the actual formation of the county. In that year Sir John Perrot, the Queen's Deputy in Ireland, marched into Connaught, and formed the province into shireland.

The office of Sheriff (A.-S. *scir geréfa*, the reeve or governor of a shire) is of purely British origin. It is very old, dating back to Saxon times. A statute, passed as long ago as the time of Edward II, effected radical changes in the manner of the choosing of this officer, effected away with the popular election. Ever since the enactment of this statute the custom, at least in England, has been for the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Judges of the Common Law courts to meet in the Court of Exchequer on the morrow of All Souls' Day, and there and then to nominate three persons for each county to the Crown. The monarch in council afterwards appoints one of the three, and this is known as the pricking of the sheriffs. The custom still obtains, and on it the Irish procedure is modelled.

Whether the original practice of popular election of sheriffs or that formulated by the statute of Edward II was the practice first introduced into Ireland seems doubtful. At all events the answer to the complaint presented to King Edward III in 1342, that sheriffs were elected "contrary to the statute," reads as follows:—

... it is the king's intention that *the people of each county elect* each year in the Exchequer before the Chancellor, Treasurer, and others of the Council, a sufficient person who is resident, and has whereof to answer to the king in the same county for the office of sheriff, and that they remain in office one year.

This complaint (No. XX) is found among the petitions presented on behalf of the Parliament of Ireland to the king just named.

Until this country was marked out into shireland there could have been no introduction of sheriffs.

There is a tradition, which has no documentary corroboration, that in the tenth year of the reign of King John certain portions of Ireland were divided into administrative units, corresponding in some measure to English counties, and that sheriffs were appointed; but, according to Mr. Berry, from whom I have quoted this, the *Magna Charta Hiberniæ*, 1 Henry III, is the earliest extant enactment dealing with sheriffs in Ireland.¹

Another very old enactment, known as the Statute of Sheriffs, which had been passed in England in 1316, was transmitted by King Edward II to the Chancellor of Ireland in 1324. It may be found in the Red Book of the Exchequer.

A sheriff continues in office for one year only, and this limitation seems as old as the office itself. Now and then it has occurred that he served a second term; but he cannot be compelled to do so. The office is not only gratuitous, but compulsory. In virtue of it, the holder, during his year, ranks first in the county, and takes precedence even of noblemen. In conveying complaints of the Irish Parliament as to the grievances under which the country suffered, addressed in 1641 to King Charles I., the Commissioners state:—

The office of sheriff is one of great trust and importance, and should only be given to people who have estates and positions in the various counties, and not to persons of mean position, not residents, to whom shrievalties have recently been given . . .

No doubt such men as Con O'Rourke, who was High Sheriff of Leitrim that very year, were here aimed at. Unless the election were, as originally, by popular suffrage, it is not easy to see how he and some others of the "mere Irish" could have attained the position.

The High Sheriffs of the county of Cork have been traced by Mr. Berry from the year 1254 to the Restoration. From that period forward an almost complete list for the same county was compiled by another writer. For no other Irish county, as far as I am aware, has any such list yet appeared, though records are becoming yearly more accessible. If Leitrim were not formed into shireland till 1584, it could have had no such officer before that date. The Memoranda Roll, Hil. 21 Eliz. (1579), seems to corroborate this. It contains letters patent for sheriffs for twenty-one counties of Ireland, but Leitrim is not mentioned amongst them. Hence, very probably the list here given approaches completion.

¹ *Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 39.

The credit of having drawn up the following catalogue, which sheds a good deal of light on the earlier history of the county, is to be almost wholly ascribed to the late Arthur Harrison, Esq. Mr. Harrison, a highly respected gentleman, and a most efficient officer, was for thirty-two years (ending with 1895) sub-sheriff of Leitrim. His death took place soon after his relinquishment of office. The catalogue of sheriffs, which begins in 1605, and extended to the year 1869, is most carefully compiled.

In the list of High Sheriffs, in the earlier years, there are indeed many gaps: but from 1655 to 1800, with the insignificant omission of two years, 1691 and 1692, all the names have been ascertained. In the Evidence Chamber of Kilkenny Castle is preserved a list, returned by the Judges in 1644, of three names in each county, from which one was to be selected for the Shrievalty for the ensuing year. The list is written on vellum. The fact that three names are given in each instance is a proof, if proof were needed, that the custom at present obtaining is very ancient. For "Leytrim" the three names are—

Robertus Parcke añ.

*Jacobus Ringe añ.

Willelmus Parcke añ.

An asterisk placed before the name of one of the three, as in the second instance, indicates the gentleman chosen.¹

In the so-called Diary of Sir Frederick Hamilton of Manorhamilton (first published in London in 1643), under date February 24th, there is a long description of a petty battle fought on that day, I am convinced, at Moragh, at the foot of Benbo mountain. "Mulmurry MacTernan (chiefe of that name), a justice of the peace who had beene sheriffe of this county," was among those slain and stripped.² This gentleman's name, accordingly, should fill up one of the gaps in the list before 1643. The family to which he belonged has been long and honourably connected with the country.

Though Mr. Harrison, the compiler of the catalogue, had exceptional opportunities, it must have cost him a vast deal of time and labour. It was printed for private circulation forty years ago, and all the copies, save one, seem to have disappeared. Indeed, except the one before me,

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.*, vol. ii., p. 334.

² The portion of the entry bearing upon the point runs as follows:—"In the meane time our souldiers boyes stripped neare thirty of their best men, of the Counties of Sligo and Leitrim, of which number was *Mulmurry MacTernan* (chiefe of that name), a justice of the peace who had beene sheriffe of this county, who with his eldest sonne and heire and his sonne-in-law, *Carberry O' Trower*, Chiefe of that name, *Cormac MacMurray*, *Farlisse O'Degannon*, *Bryan O'Rourke*, and *John O'Crean*, all of them that are named are prime gentlemen of these two counties, besides, and many of their common souldiers were killed, whereof is made small reckoning amongst them."

kindly lent by Thomas Corscadden, Esq., J.P., who in 1903 was High Sheriff of the county, I know of no other, nor have I ever heard or found a trace of another.

The spelling of the proper names of persons and places is that given in the county records. For some notes on the family of Reynolds or MacRannals, members of which enjoyed the highest positions in the county in the earliest recorded years, I would refer the reader to vol. xxxv. (1905), page 139, of this *Journal*. A brief account of the O'Rourkes, another of the old Irish county families, and of their insignia, may also be found in vol. xxxvi., pp. 136, 317, and 424.

In his very elaborate roll, Mr. Harrison, in addition to the High Sheriffs and Members of Parliament, assigns a column each to three other county officers, namely, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, the Sub-Sheriff, and the Lieutenant of the County and Custos Rotulorum.

As to the foremen of the Grand Jury, they were, as is to be expected, the men who acted as High Sheriffs in previous or succeeding years, or who then, before, or after represented the county in Parliament. The earliest name is that of Richard Cunningham, who was foreman at the Spring Assizes of 1778. Then Robert Clements, Spring, 1780; and Thomas Tenison, Summer, 1780; Right Honourable Henry Thomas, Clements, M.P., 1781-2; Right Honourable Owen Wynne, 1782-3. The last gentleman's name, alone of all I have noticed, is not found in any of the other lists.

Assuming that sub-sheriffs were appointed at all, Mr. Harrison was not quite so successful in tracing their names. Mr. William West in 1793 is the first of them. Mr. West also filled the post in 1795, and again in 1798. The High Sheriff of 1797, Mr. Cullen of Skreeny, Manorhamilton, had a Mr. Pat Whittaker as his sub-officer. From 1799 till 1813 (exclusive) various members of the Lloyd family served as sub-sheriffs, except that in 1801 Christopher James Nesbitt, in 1807 Thomas Church, and in 1808 Michael Ganly, held the post.

[LIST OF HIGH SHERIFFS, pp. 386-388.]

LIST OF HIGH SHERIFFS, COUNTY LEITRIM.

YEARS.	NAMES OF HIGH SHERIFFS.
1605, ..	Sir Ralph Sidley.
1606, ..	Cola O'Kelly.
1609, ..	William Farrell.
1613, ..	John Reynolds, ¹ Loughseur Castle.
1620, ..	Humphrey Reynolds, Loughseur Castle.
1621, ..	Same.
1623, ..	Same.
1624, ..	Henry Crofton, Mohill.
1639, ..	John Blundell, Port.
1640, ..	Same.
1641, ..	Con O'Rourke, ² Castle Car, Manorhamilton.
1642, ..	Same.
1645, ..	James Ringe.
1655, ..	Sir George St. George, Knt., Carrick-on-Shannon.
1656, ..	Robert Parke, Newtown Castle, ³ Dromahair.
1657, ..	James King, Charlestown, Co. Roscommon.
1658, ..	Edward Crofton, Mohill.
1659, ..	Owen Wynne, Lurganboy and Hazelwood.
1660, ..	Henry Crofton, Mohill.
1661, ..	William St. George, Carrick-on-Shannon.
1662, ..	Henry Crofton, Mohill.
1663, ..	Owen Wynne, Lurganboy and Hazelwood.
1664, ..	James Bathurst.
1665, ..	Walter Jones, Headford.
1666, ..	William St. George, Carrick.
1667, ..	Bryan Cunningham, Port.
1668, ..	Robert Parke, M.P., Newtown Castle.
1669, ..	James Reynolds, Loughseur.
1670, ..	Robert Birchall, Lishugh, Roscommon; also Blackrock.
1671, ..	Sir John Hume, Bart.
1672, ..	James Nesbitt, Aughey, Dromod.
1673, ..	Robert Drury.
1674, ..	William Parke, Newtown Castle.
1675, ..	Captain Edward Nicholson, Cummin or Knocknaray, Sligo.
1676, ..	Daniel Gahan.
1677, ..	Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., Newtown Gore, Mayo.
1678, ..	Henry Crofton, Mohill.
1679, ..	Bryan Cunningham, Port.
1680, ..	James Nesbitt (second time).
1681, ..	Isaac Fletcher, Jamestown.
1682, ..	William Jones, Headford.
1683, ..	Henry Crofton, Mohill (cf. 1660 and 1662).
1684, ..	Martin Armatrong, Carrickmakeegan.
1685, ..	Theophilus Jones, Headford.
1686, ..	James Wynne, Lurganboy and Hazelwood.
1687, ..	Alexander McDonnell.
1688, ..	Philip Reilly.
1689, ..	Hugh O'Rourke, Cloncorrick Castle.
1692, ..	Theophilus Jones, Headford.
1693, ..	Same.
1694, ..	Daniel Gahan.
1695, ..	William Parsons, Garadice.
1696, ..	Morgan Cunningham, Port.

LIST OF HIGH SHERIFFS, COUNTY LEITRIM—*continued*.

YEARS.	NAMES OF HIGH SHERIFFS.
1697, ..	James Nesbitt, Aughry, Dromod.
1698, ..	Thomas Crofton, Mohill.
1699, ..	William Lawder, Drumalague and Bonnybeg.
1700, ..	William Gore, Woodford.
1701, ..	Edward Johnston, Edergold and Friarstown.
1702, ..	Sir George St. George, Knt., Carrick.
1703, ..	Same.
1704, ..	William Lawder, Bonnybeg.
1705, ..	Frederick Lawder, Corr, co. Cavan.
1706, ..	William Lawder, Bonnybeg.
1707, ..	Morgan Cunningham, Port.
1708, ..	John Carleton, Tooman.
1709, ..	Chidley Coote, Jamestown.
1710, ..	Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., M.P., Belle Isle, co. Fermanagh.
1711, ..	Thomas Judge.
1712, ..	William Lawder, ⁴ Bonnybeg.
1713, ..	James Lawder, Kilmore, Roscommon, and Scrabbagh.
1714, ..	Thomas Crofton, Mohill.
1715, ..	John Nesbitt, Aughry, Dromod.
1716, ..	Henry Nesbitt, Aughamore, Dromod.
1717, ..	Gilbert King, M.P., Charlestown, Roscommon.
1718, ..	Walter Jones, Headford.
1719, ..	Arthur Lawder, Bonnybeg.
1720, ..	Josias Campbell, Mount Campbell.
1721, ..	William Parsons, Garadice.
1722, ..	John Rynd, Dartry, Kinlough.
1723, ..	Launcelot Lawder, ⁵ Kilclare and Bonnybeg.
1724, ..	Owen Wynne, junr., Hazelwood, Sligo.
1725, ..	Bryan Cunningham, Port.
1726, ..	Martin Armstrong, Carrickmakeegan.
1727, ..	Bolton Jones, Drumard.
1728, ..	John King, Charlestown, Roscommon.
1729, ..	Cairncross Nesbitt, Aughamore, Rooskey.
1730, ..	John Irwin, Drumsilla.
1731, ..	John Peyton, Laheen.
1732, ..	Matthew Nesbitt, Derrygraster, Dromod.
1733, ..	Robert Johnstone, Aghadonoane, Kinlough.
1734, ..	William Gore, Woodford.
1735, ..	James Lawder, Scrabbagh and Kilmore.
1736, ..	Samuel Campbell, Mount Campbell.
1737, ..	Hugh Crofton, Mohill.
1738, ..	Edward Carleton, Tooman.
1739, ..	John Phibbs, Ballintogher, Sligo.
1740, ..	Launcelot Lawder, Kiltubrid and Cloverhill.
1741, ..	Thomas Harris, Ballyoghter.
1742, ..	Boothe Gore, Artamon, Sligo; and Newtown Castle.
1743, ..	James West, Carnlough, Longford.
1744, ..	Arthur Ellis, Ballyheady, Cavan.
1745, ..	Humphrey Galbraith, Carrigullen.
1746, ..	Matthew Nesbitt, Derrygraster, Dromod.
1747, ..	Cairncross Nesbitt, Aughamore, Rooskey.
1748, ..	Patrick Cullen, Skreeny, Manorhamilton.
1749, ..	Alexander Percy, Garradice.
1750, ..	Richard Gore, Ward House.
1751, ..	John Peyton, Laheen.
1752, ..	Robert Spence, Portmelville.

LIST OF HIGH SHERIFFS, COUNTY LEITRIM—*continued.*

YEARS.	NAMES OF HIGH SHERIFFS.
1753, ..	George Johnston, Aughacashel and Sheemore.
1754, ..	John Carleton, Tooman.
1755, ..	John Nesbitt, Aughry, Dromod.
1756, ..	Richard Cunningham, Port.
1757, ..	Thomas Crofton, Mohill.
1758, ..	Acheson Irwin, Drumsilla.
1759, ..	Robert Clements, ⁶ Loughrynn and Dublin.
1760, ..	Theophilus Jones, Headford.
1761, ..	Hugh Lyons, Ladystown, co. Westmeath; and Belhavel.
1762, ..	Morgan Crofton, Mohill.
1763, ..	Thomas Tenison, Kilronan Castle.
1764, ..	Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Manorhamilton and Dublin.
1765, ..	Henry Nesbitt, Lismoyle.
1766, ..	Robert Whitelaw, Drummeen and Grange.
1767, ..	Gilbert King, Minkill.
1768, ..	John Crofton, Larga House, Mohill.
1769, ..	Henry Seely, Grouse Lodge, Drumkeeran.
1770, ..	William Irwin, Cloncorick Castle.
1771, ..	John O'Brien, Drumhallow, Cloone.
1772, ..	Johnston Moreton, Lisnatullagh and Liscarban.
1773, ..	Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, Ashfield, Cavan.
1774, ..	William Gore, Carrigallen and Bath.
1775, ..	John Gore, Woodford.
1776, ..	Roger Parke, Dunally, co. Sligo.
1777, ..	Thomas Dickson, Tawly, Kinlough.
1778, ..	Arthur Cooper, Greenalish, Sligo.
1779, ..	Robert Percival, Knightsbrook, co. Meath.
1780, ..	Peter La Touche, Belview, co. Wicklow.
1781, ..	Duke Crofton, Mohill House and Laketield.
1782, ..	Patrick Cullen, Skreeny, Manorhamilton.
1783, ..	James Johnston, Oakfield House, Kinlough.
1784, ..	Richard St. George, Carrick-on-Shannon.
1785, ..	William Shanly, Willyfield.
1786, ..	Wm. Parsons Percy, Garradice.
1787, ..	Colonel John Peyton, Laheen.
1788, ..	Launcelot Lawder, Clover Hill.
1789, ..	Patrick Carter, Drumlease.
1790, ..	Henry Clements, Killimann and Fort Henry, Cavan.
1791, ..	Wm. O'Brien, Aughavass and Drumsilla.
1792, ..	Thomas Tenison, Drumhirk.
1793, ..	Hugh Crofton, Mohill.
1794, ..	Wm. Rowley, Mount Campbell, Drumsna.
1795, ..	Walter Jones, Headford and Ballinamore.
1796, ..	Nathaniel, Viscount Clements, Dublin and Killadoon.
1797, ..	Francis Nesbitt Cullen, Skreeny, Manorhamilton.
1798, ..	Matthew Nesbitt, Derrygraster or Derrycarne.
1799, ..	Robert Johnston, Oakfield (now Kinlough) House.
1800, ..	Duke Crofton, jun., Lakefield.

NOTES.

¹ John Reynolds was a captain in the Elizabethan army, who died in 1632. He built Lough Scur Castle about the year 1570, and is locally known as Seaghan na-g-Ceann, or John of the Heads.

² This Con O'Rourke was captured by Sir Frederick Hamilton of Manorhamilton, and hanged on January 30th, 1642. The hanging took place in view of his brother, Colonel Owen O'Rourke, of Dromahair, who appeared before Sir Frederick's castle with 1,500 or 1,600 men. The latter refused all exchange of prisoners. Under date January 6th, 1642, in Hamilton's Diary, Con O'Rourke is referred to as "the then sheriffe." Many of the O'Rourkes were educated at Oxford.

³ This castle, now in ruins, is very beautifully situated on the shores of Lough Gill. Clanrickarde, writing to Ormonde under date 9th July, 1649, speaks of it as "a place though not so famous in print, yet of equal strength to this forte." He wrote from "Sligo Campe," which had just been betrayed by a Scotchman—Colonel Henderson.

⁴ William Lawder, who was four times High Sheriff, died in 1714. He is buried in the family vault in Templeport.

⁵ Launcelot Lawder, son of William, died, without issue, before 1754. His wife, Susanna, eldest daughter of William Slack, lived till 1774.

⁶ The Clements family is an old one, of French origin. They came over to Ireland most probably in the time of Cromwell; but there is little or no trace of them in Irish affairs till the opening of the eighteenth century. The founder of the Irish branch of the family was Robert, High Sheriff of Leitrim in 1759. The High Sheriff of 1773 was his youngest brother. He represented the borough of Cavan in the Irish Parliament in 1789. The same borough was represented by their uncle, Theophilus Clements, in 1716, 1723, and 1725; and by their father, Nathaniel, from 1763 till his death in 1777. The latter was Cashier, or Teller, of the Irish Exchequer; and, on the death of the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, he succeeded him as Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. Robert, born in 1732, was M.P. for Donegal. In 1783 he was created Lord Baron Leitrim of Manorhamilton; in 1793, Viscount; and, two years later, Earl of Leitrim. Robert's father was High Sheriff of Leitrim in 1764, and M.P. for the county from 1768 till 1775.

A CROSS-SLAB AND FRAGMENT FROM GALLEN PRIORY.

BY E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

[Submitted November 24, 1908.]

ONE more cross-slab, unfortunately uninscribed, and an ornamented fragment have come to light from the same site as those previously described (*antea*, p. 61). The slab (fig. 1), which is of sandstone, is in a very worn state. It is ornamented with a Latin cross, roughly incised



FIG. 1.

in double lines, and measures 3 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, by 2 feet 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. I can find no trace of an inscription; but much of the surface, and a portion



FIG. 2.—DRAWING.



FIG. 2a.—PHOTOGRAPH.

of the lower limb of the cross has peeled off. The fragment (fig. 2) measures $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches, by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is of a very curious shape; and it appeared to me that it might possibly be a portion of the missing head of the upright of the cross, figured *antea*, p. 62, though it is ornamented on both sides, whereas the upright is carved on one side only. I publish a drawing and a photograph of one side of the fragment (figs. 2 and 2a), which has carved upon it a curious four-footed, three-toed animal, with its tail in its mouth; the shape of its body thickening towards the hind-legs rather resembles that of the animal in the centre of the lower panel of the upright. The other side of the fragment (fig. 3) is ornamented with a piece of interlaced work, which has the band showing a two-fold division.



FIG. 3.

I was fortunate enough to see, while they were in the press, Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister's notes on my two former papers on the Gallen Priory slabs. I feel much indebted to him for the kind way he speaks of my discovery, and the interest he has shown in it. I take this opportunity of making a correction pointed out by his notes. The slab (No. 4) figured *antea*, p. 64, of which I now publish a photograph (fig. 4), should not be read "Bennan"; the third and fourth letters are undoubtedly *n*. This gives Berran—a name which occurs (Berrán) in the Martyrology of Gorman, under July 11, and also in the Martyrology

of Tallaght. The name Maeldub in the Martyrology of Gorman (March 6) is glossed mac Berrain. Had Mr. Macalister had the photograph before him, no doubt he would have discerned an *x* in the fourth letter, as he did in the third.



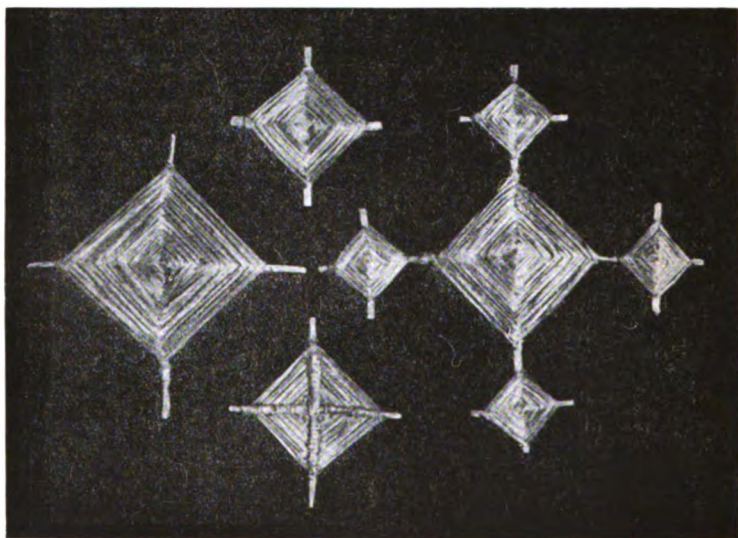
FIG. 4.

CROSSES OF STRAW AND TWIGS FROM COUNTY
ROSCOMMON.

BY HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.E., MEMBER.

[Read NOVEMBER 24, 1908.]

IN the *Journal* for 1892 (vol. xxii., pp. 185, 306) Dr. Frazer published notes on rude crosses of straw or rushes used in Ulster; and though he did not illustrate or fully describe them, those which I now exhibit are, I believe, of the same kind. Dr. Frazer speaks of their having been hung up in houses to bring good luck and avert misfortune, and mentions their use both in Down and Donegal.

STRAW CROSSES FROM COUNTY ROSCOMMON. (Scale, $\frac{1}{6}$.)

In Dr. Browne's paper on the "Ethnography of Garumna and Lettermullen" (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. v., p. 262), it is stated that when children there are taken to be vaccinated, "coals of turf and straw crosses are put into their clothes to avert fairy influence"; also that, "on St. Bridget's Eve and November Eve a peculiar-shaped cross of wood, in the form of the swastica, is sometimes nailed on a rafter to keep off fairies, and avert other evils."

As the present specimens are from South Roscommon (about four miles west of Athlone), and as I have also heard of one having been seen in a house in county Kildare,¹ and others in King's County and Galway, we have some evidence that the custom of using these charms was spread over a very wide area, including, in fact, the north-east, the north-west, the east, the centre, and the west. Possibly some member of the Society can extend their use over the whole country by giving instances in the south-east and south-west.

As far as Roscommon is concerned the custom has almost died out, and the name of these objects appears to be forgotten, or at least I failed to ascertain it there. I think myself fortunate, therefore, in having obtained these specimens, which I hope to present to the R. I. Academy, for its collection of Irish Ethnography. They were made by a man well acquainted with their use, and who has his house at the present moment adorned or protected by several, which were put up in past years. His was the only house in which the crosses were actually seen, but many old people remembered them very well.

He stated that they were made on St. Brigid's Day in February, and were stuck in the thatch inside the bouse to bring good luck. He did not remember the Irish name, or that any ceremony was used in making them. From others I learnt that the use of the crosses was really to keep out "the good people," and to avert other dangerous influences; that when made of straw, it should have grown on the farm, but that small wooden crosses were sometimes made instead.

Dr. Costello, of Tuam, tells me that the crosses are still used in his district, and called *cpopoga*, and sometimes Brigid's crosses, from the day on which they are put up. He has sent me several specimens, which are identical in form and materials with those from county Roscommon, but smaller and more closely woven. It appears they are sometimes made of peeled willow twigs instead of straw.

All this agrees with the authorities quoted above; but I was also informed that the crosses once put up were left till they fell to pieces, not taken down, broken up, and replaced by new, as stated by Dr. Frazer. This does not seem to have been the custom in Roscommon; but the old cross may have been removed to a less important part of the roof, and the new one fixed in its place, which was usually, I believe, over the door.

The cross, surrounded by four smaller ones, was not seen in use; but as the maker produced it of his own accord, he must have been familiar with the shape. It appears also to be alluded to by Dr. Frazer in the sentence:—"I am disposed to regard the cross now exhibited as another survival of an early traditional reverence for the great visible

¹ See also note and illustration in the "Journal of the Kildare Archæological Society," vol. v., p. 441.

centre of light and heat, the sun, and the smaller crosses as symbols representing the four seasons of the year."

The wide use of these charms as a protection against the hostile power of fairies and other spirits raises many interesting questions which I cannot answer: for instance, how was the peculiar square shape arrived at? what is the connexion with St. Brigid? and why was straw, and especially that grown on the farm, considered so effective?

Dr. Frazer speaks of rushes being used as well as straw, but no one in Roscommon appeared to have heard of this. Perhaps when corn was not grown, rushes were used as a substitute; or it might be that any material produced by the land was thought suitable, straw having the preference as representing the principal crop.

Miscellanea.

Note on some Meath Antiquities.—A few years ago a large bead, found near the village of Crossakiel, was brought to me. It is a rather rough production, and is stated to have been discovered near the remains of an old fort. It is made of a light, terra-cotta-coloured clay, covered with pale grey-green slip. The general appearance it presents can be seen from the illustration. The hole seems disproportionately large. There are several very similar beads in the National Museum, Dublin, which were obtained from a crannog.



The British Museum possesses a considerable number, of the same material and shape, which are attributed to the Romano-British period. It also has a number of beads of this type in glass, which are classified as being of Anglo-Saxon date.

A few years ago, during a visit to the south of France, I was only able to discover a small number of these beads in the museums of

Avignon, Arles, Nîmes, Meudon, and Périgueux; but, on examining the Amiens Museum, I was rather surprised at seeing strings of them. They were far more numerous there than in all the first-mentioned collections put together; but the British Museum has a still larger number.

In France these beads are all classified as belonging to the Gallo-Roman age—the equivalent of the Romano-British in England.

This type of bead has also been found in Pompeii made of gold, and, as may be supposed, of very superior workmanship.

An example made of jet or lignite was unearthed in a barrow near Marlborough, with objects of gold, bronze, &c., and is attributed to the later part of the Bronze Age.

The large numbers found on both sides of the English Channel would appear to suggest that they were manufactured somewhere in its neighbourhood.

I found the arrow-head, illustrated, in a field in the neighbourhood of Crossakiel, at a spot where cattle are in the habit of trampling and pawing the ground, and throwing the dust thus produced over their backs in hot, dry weather. It appeared to be a small lump of rust without much suggestion of its present shape; but on laying it on a stone and lightly tapping it with another, the coating of rust fell off, disclosing the arrow-head as it now appears. This arrow-head differs from one I found many years ago at Craigmillar Castle, near Edinburgh, lying on a mole-hill—the industrious occupant of which had evidently dug it up—in having a tang instead of a socket for attachment to the shaft, and is probably an earlier form. I have never seen another specimen like mine, and I do not know to what period it should be assigned. Perhaps some member can throw light on this question.

The third illustration shows a ring of bronze which had been coated with silver, as evidenced by the few traces left in some of the least exposed parts. It was obtained some years ago from near Virginia Road Station, where the finder, who was employed in thinning turnips, pulled it up along with some of them.

Probably owing to electrolytic action set up between the silver and bronze under the influence of the small quantity of acid contained in rain, the ring has suffered a good deal from corrosion; but so far as one can judge, it was a very well-finished article when new.

An official of the British Museum, to whose courtesy I am indebted for the following brief note, remarks that in his opinion this ring has nothing to do with Ireland, but is a very interesting find. He says: "It is a survival of Roman style with Scandinavian additions, and probably dates from the fifth-sixth century. The empty bezel probably had a

transparent material set in it, from the herring-bone pattern still to be seen."

In one part of the bezel there remains a little of the cement used for fixing the jewel, no doubt a piece of coloured glass or amber; it seems to be of a resinous nature.

I presume the zöomorphic heads of each side of the bezel are the Scandinavian additions above referred to.—E. CROFTON ROTHERHAM.

Missing Genealogical Compilations.—The two genealogical works (particulars of which are here given) appear to be lost, or cannot now be traced. Some reader of this *Journal* may possibly be able to give information about them.

(a) On page 26 of the ms. $\frac{23}{N.22}$ preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, and entitled "Abstract of Genealogies of Tribes of Ireland . . . until 1666, collected from the Book of the Clan Firbis," there is reference to the "Roll which Cromwell made of the men of Ireland in 1652, which is in Dublin." The ms., which is in Irish, refers to this Roll among other well-known genealogical works, so that it cannot be the Census taken in 1659.

(b) In the volume of this *Journal* for the years 1864–66, p. 345, note (1), the following statement appears:—"In 1601 a certain Richard Ha[dsor?] a lawyer, wrote to Sir Robert Cecyll ' . . . I drew a discourse wc^b was precented by Captⁿ. fitzgerrald this last winter unto y^r ho: importing the genealogie of all the greate howses, and gentlemē of the meere Irish, comonly called the Wyld Irish, wherein ther lynage and discent frō the auncient Irish Kings, and ther kyndred, and allegaunce one to another is sett forth ' . . ." Nothing is known of this work at Hatfield, Lambeth, the Public Record Offices in London or Dublin, or the British Museum. It may have found its way into some private collection.—T. A. O'Monaghan, *Clk.*

Pattern at Scatterry Island, Co. Clare.—A curious stone, which we saw and sketched in a garden at Kilkee in 1875, and which is probably extant, though barely noted by Rev. Canon Dwyer,¹ is copied by Windele in his Supplement (vol. i.), MSS. R.I.A. It was then at "Nabocleish Cottage," owned by Captain Kennedy (of which courteous and kind old gentleman I retain a distant memory), and the inscription is thus given by Windele:—

"In the name of God, Amen. | Bare head, bare feet, all pious Christians are to kneel | At every station say or read, 5 paters aves & a creed | 5 times round each blessed place | singing hymns & partner

¹ "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 500; he gives the names of those who set up the stone as Thomas, James, and Pat Cusack.

[sic] beads | Round the Altar is a first | and 2 noted stations on the strand annex [sic] | Round the Island at water edge; 4th the Nun's tomb on the strand du [sic] west. | Whoever kneels & read [sic] a prayer will not meet a watery grave | Bring up a stone to monument hill perform there and thats the 5th. | 6th, N-East a place called Laoth & at our lady's church women stop. | 8th, the large church, 9th is the S" (? Saviours), 10th is the bed called St. Synans grave. The well is 11th, finish & pray for ye souls of ye Erectors of this Blessed Place."

On the other side of the stone was carved the Crucifixion, a round tower, an angel, a figure holding a chalice, "St. Synon with a crosier driving out a beast, serrated back, belly, and tail." Windele shows a somewhat fish-shaped spiky monster with two three-toed fore-feet, an up-curved nose, and small mouth, the famous "cata" of local legend. The inscription read :—"St. Synon and the angel casting the amphibious Beast out of this blessed Island."

At p. 145 of the same MS. volume appears the following :—

"Capt. Kennedy informed me that the station-stone, now at Nabocleish, was removed some forty years ago, when the priest, discountenancing the pilgrimage, wished to put an end to stations. It lay in a garden on the mainland long after that, when Kennedy found it and carried it to Kilkee."—T. J. WESTROPP.

O'Briens of Carrigogunnell.—Mr. Robert Twigge, F.S.A., calls my attention to two errors in a paper on this subject, *Journal*, vol. xxxvii., p. 389, line 4. "Mahon's second son," read "eldest" for "second". Page 383 (last line), read "1400" for "1406". The former date appears in my manuscript, but it was misprinted, and from that page was inserted in the pedigree, vol. xxxviii., p. 156, third paragraph, where also read "1400" for "1406." Mr. Twigge denies that Conor, King of Thomond (1400–1426), married a daughter of Teige of Coonagh, and states that Conor actually married Siobhan Burke. The above marriage is given (even if incorrect) in the pedigrees of the Heralds' office. It has been suggested that the two first Donoughs of Dooneen (see vol. xxxvii., p. 389, and vol. xxxviii., p. 156) were the same person. But, so far as one can rely on the records (in the confusion of similar names and divergent holdings of land), there seem to have been four Donoughs, Daniels, or Donalls of Dooneen in direct descent. As we have said, confusion is only too easy; and some less equivocal source may identify two of our Donoughs as being really one. I have been told at Foynes that the O'Briens of Glin are still extant, and hope some one may be able to trace their descent back to the representative of the Carrigogunnell line in 1770.—T. J. WESTROPP.

Notices of Books.

NOTE.—The books marked thus (*) are by Members of the Society.

The History of Ireland. By Geoffrey Keating, D.D. Vols. ii. and iii. Edited, with Translation and Notes, by Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, M.A. (London: Published for the Irish Texts Society by David Nutt, 1908.)

AFTER the lapse of many years, the publication of Keating's "History of Ireland" has been completed, thanks to the Irish Texts Society. The first volume was edited, with translation and notes, by the late Mr. David Comyn, and Father Dinneen has now practically finished the work. Most of what was said when reviewing vol. i. is still appropriate (see *Journal*, vol. xxxiii., p. 299).

The Irish Texts Society, in conjunction with others, is making a praiseworthy effort to promote the study of Celtic literature, and give the language a new impetus. It has issued eight volumes, and the importance of this is obvious, as most of our lost mss. would be available to-day if they had been preserved and multiplied in print. Much of the ancient history and inner life of the Irish people can only be gleaned from these manuscript sources. Printing preserves those that are valuable, and enables a considerable number of students to become familiar with their contents.

Portions of Keating's "History" were published by Wm. Haliday in 1811, and by Dr. Joyce in 1881: the present edition is practically complete, and it should prove very valuable as a text-book. Keating was a well-read man for his time, and reached a high literary level. Intensely Irish in sympathy, thought, and expression, and a poet of no mean order, his "History" will be extremely useful in illustrating the grammar, idiom, and vocabulary of the language. Dr. Atkinson says that Keating's works are "veritably Irish, uncontaminated by English phrases, and written by a master of the language while it was yet a power." His vocabulary is copious and varied, his style natural and pleasing, and his illustrations singularly happy. The most critical student may take him as a model, yet, according to Dr. Atkinson, there is scarcely a line he has written which an Irish-speaking person at the present day may not grasp, except where archaic documents are quoted.

Father Dinneen points out that there are two versions of this History. The first is a modern version; but the second is made archaic,

as a concession to the traditional style of the professional scribes. He and Mr. Haliday employ the modern version, but the other is employed by Dr. Joyce, and practically by Mr. Comyn. Mr. Comyn preferred to use the modern version, because it is superior in style to the archaic version, represents the original work of Keating, and is the one most widely known. However, in other respects he considers the archaic version superior to the modern; it is free from unnecessary repetitions, precise in the use of certain terms, has inflections more strongly marked, and, in many passages, presents a more precise and accurate idiom.

These volumes supply a large and important contribution to the ancient history of Ireland. Keating's "History" practically ends with the Norman Conquest. He has freely drawn from the most genuine sources, some of which have been lost since his time, and, in the opinion of very competent judges, he ranks as the first historian of the Irish people. He may not be so rigidly accurate as the great annalists, and may have given too easy credence to some ancient tales; yet he draws the bulk of his narrative mainly from the same sources as they do, and his "History" will remain as a great and co-ordinate authority.

The text and translation of these two volumes are worthy of the high reputation of Father Dinneen.

Keating's "History" as a text-book has left the hands of the learned editors as nearly perfect as possible. As a contribution to ancient Irish history it will be very incomplete until another volume containing notes and indices has been published. The notes should give brief but clear accounts of the following subjects, viz.: The various territorial divisions of Ireland previous to the Norman Conquest; the status of the monarch of all Ireland and the provincial kings, with their mutual relations; the Celtic Church with its temporalities, and the causes which led to the establishment of the diocesan system as it existed at the Norman Conquest; ownership of land by kings, ecclesiastical bodies, tribes, and individuals; succession; the tribal system; confederation and adoption; finance; laws; and the machinery for preserving peace and order, or waging war. Every place-name, where possible, should be identified or approximately located, and there should be indices of persons, places, and subject-matters.

Without the aid of such brief explanatory notes the ordinary reader will be unable to realize the motives which influenced the Celtic mind, and will probably regard ancient Irish history as a confusing account of aimless and incomprehensible discord; furnished with them, events will appear to him to move in a perfectly logical sequence, and he will acquire a clear, definite, and intelligent idea of our ancient history.

The Irish Texts Society has done much for the Irish language. Should it issue a further volume on the lines indicated, it will do much for ancient history, for it will teach many how to study it intelligently.

The O'Neills of Ulster : Their History and Genealogy. By Thomas Mathews, author of "An Account of the O'Dempseys," &c. With Illustrations, and some Notices of the Northern Septs, and an Introduction by Francis Joseph Bigger, M.B.I.A., F.R.S.A., &c. 3 vols. (Dublin: Sealy, Bryers, & Walker.)

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the three handsome volumes dealing with the O'Neills of Ulster, written by Mr. Thomas Mathews. Prefaced by an informing Introduction from the pen of one of our Fellows, Mr. F. J. Bigger, the full history of the great princes of Uladh, the mighty O'Neills, is here given for the first time.

Volume i. treats of the fortunes of the O'Neills from the time of Heremon to the year 1166, when Muirchertach, son of Nial O'Lochlainn, Ard-Righ of Ireland, was slain. No matter how some recent writers have endeavoured to relegate pre-Christian Irish history to the realms of myth, there is a strong traditional belief in the long line of O'Neills as Kings of Ireland long before the fourth century. Certain it is that we are on assured ground long before St. Patrick landed; and, as Professor Kuno Meyer recently pointed out, the Irish were a literary people before the arrival of the national Apostle.

In volume ii. an impartial account of the English invasion as it affected Ulster is given, with a description of the Battle of Down, and the fine lament for Brian O'Neill by Gilla Buighde Mac Cenneidhe, his chief bard. An excellent narrative of Hugh *buidhe*—from whom descend the clan Aedh buidhe, or Clannaboy—is followed by a minute and picturesque version of the inauguration ceremonies in connexion with the election and coronation of the O'Neill. It is of interest to add that the coronation chair of the princes of Clannaboy—of which a good photo is given—is now in the Belfast museum. There is also an admirable coloured illustration of the seal of Aedh O'Neill, King of Ulster, 1344–1364, with the Latin inscription "S. Odonis O'Neill Regis Hybernicorum Ultonie." Many readers will welcome the English translation of the spirited Remonstrance sent by King Donal O'Neill in 1319 to the Pope. In this Remonstrance the Grant of Pope Adrian to King Henry II. is admitted. As a proof of the subjection of the O'Donnells to the O'Neills, we find that in 1461 Hugh roe O'Donnell "was made King over Tir Conaill by O'Neill." Two years later Henry O'Neill was sent a gift of 48 yards of scarlet cloth and a collar of gold by King Edward IV. of England, and in the same year the King of Ulster gave a stipend to O'Brien of Thomond as a vassal. Edenduffcarrig (Shane's Castle) comes into prominence in 1465; but though it was dismantled in 1491, it was rebuilt more solidly. Relying probably on O'Laverty, Mr. Mathews is in error regarding the Franciscans in Bangor Abbey,

as the Benedictines held it all along till the Dissolution; and, as a matter of fact, one of the O'Neills—Henry O'Neill—was appointed Abbot in 1510, as we learn from the recently published *Annales Hiberniae* (Dundalk: W. Tempest). The great Nial O'Neill of Clannaboy died April 11th, 1512, as Roydamna of Ulster, a most accomplished prince, from whose son, Brian *ballagh*, Prince of Clannaboy, descends the present representative of the O'Neills of Ulster, His Excellency the O'Neill, one of our Fellows, Great Chamberlain to His Majesty King Manuel of Portugal.

Volume iii. deals with the O'Neills of Ulster from 1519 to the fall of the clans and the "plantations," with a very sympathetic notice of the last years of Prince Hugh O'Neill, who died at Rome, July 30th, 1616. For the first time a fairly correct estimate of Shane O'Neill is presented to us; but it is an open secret that a full biography of that remarkable Ulster prince will soon appear from the pen of a young student of Irish history, whose lectures and writings have already attracted considerable attention. Short notices are also given of the illustrious Owen Roe, the hero of Benburb, and of Sir Phelim O'Neill, with a passing reference to Phelim, or Felix, who fell at Malplaquet on September 14th, 1709.

To add to the value of the work, there are valuable notes to each chapter, and excellent Genealogical Tables, as also an Appendix, amply proving the pedigree of His Excellency Don Joye O'Neill, of Lisbon, whose right to the family titles is attested by the most unquestioned authorities. A full index is supplied to each volume.

* *Ball Family Records*: Genealogical Memoirs of the Ball Families of Great Britain, Ireland, and America. Compiled by the Rev. William Ball-Wright, M.A. (York: Yorkshire Printing Co., Ltd., 1908, pp. 200 + lxxii + 14.)

THOUGH this book is described on its title-page as a second edition, it is nearly double the extent and three times the bulk of its predecessor.

The larger portion of the book shows in narrative form, in fourteen chapters of very unequal extent, the various ramifications of the family; and a slightly smaller portion contains several appendices of documents, such as wills, funeral entries, pedigrees, &c., which afford interesting glimpses of the family and social life in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The book is by no means restricted to an account of persons named Ball, but embraces copious details relating to allied families, such as the author's own, namely, Wright, Delahoyds of Moyglare, Desmynieres, Blackall, Feltus, and Paumier.

The opening chapter is devoted to sundry jottings relating to Balls

found living in early times in England. Scotland seems not to have afforded a home to any such. But they appear in Ireland from the thirteenth century.

The principal stem of the family seems to have been settled in St. Audoen's parish, Dublin; and it is curious to read how the church of that parish came to shelter the corpses of that family. The living often sat over their ancestors. In 1673 it is recorded that Alderman Ball's gravestone was under the pulpit, and another "near Mr. Westenra's seat." And this was not peculiar to Dublin, for, in a note to p. 841, we read an entry in the Vestry Book of Creggan, county Armagh, so late as 1766, assigning "to Thomas Ball, Esq., to build a seat on that ground on which the Balls are buried." The family numbered amongst its ranks many citizens of importance. As recorded in the Preface, one Mrs. Bartholomew Ball, of Dublin, "a noble confessor of the faith of her fathers even unto prison and death, was the wife of a Mayor, mother of two, and grandmother of two Mayors of Dublin city."

From Dublin the family spread to all quarters of the globe; but one of the principal resident home branches established itself at Drogheda, where it gave its name to Ball's Grove, on the Meath side of the Boyne, long retaining a connexion with Dublin and St. Audoen's.

There are some twoscore full-page illustrations, mostly photographic reproductions of paintings of the more notable members of the family. These include Dr. John Thomas Ball, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Judge Nicholas Ball, of Dublin; Mr. Robert Ball, Curator of the Museum, T.C.D., and his three distinguished sons, Sir Robert, F.R.S., the Astronomer (to whom the book is dedicated); Sir Charles, of Dublin; and the late Valentine Ball, Director of the National Museum. There are also portraits of eminent persons related by marriage, such as Primate James Ussher (from the picture in the Bodleian Library), and General George Washington, U.S.A., whose mother was one of the family. The author's likeness forms a frontispiece. Four of the plates exhibit different forms of the heraldic bearings of several branches of the family. Two are views of places. There is also a curious map of Drogheda, dated 1745, with representations of its principal buildings, including the Primate's Palace, of which no vestige now remains, though "Palace Street" still preserves its memory. A folding-sheet shows the pedigree "indented," according to generations, which exhibits the descents more conveniently than does the text.

Nearly fifty pages are devoted to the records of this family, with its five Mayors of Dublin and Ussher relations. The author generally arranges daughters and sons according to seniority, evidently holding that "the masculine is [not] more worthy than the feminine." For genealogical purposes, where obviously the male line with the name must prevail, this is inconvenient.

A brief notice disposes of the Balls of Lusk parish, county Dublin, and then come a mixed multitude of "The Balls of county Fermanagh; of Cookstown, county Meath; and of Philadelphia." Then a score of pages is devoted to the Balls "of Scottowe, and of the counties of Armagh and Kilkenny," followed by an account of a family of the name seated at Ardee, county Louth.

Chapter vii. is devoted to descendants of John Ball "of Eccles Street, Dublin, with Memoirs of Judge Nicholas Ball, John Ball, F.R.S., President of the Alpine Club, and Mother Frances Ball of Rathfarnham Convent."

The Balls of Bampton, county Devon, afterwards of Youghal, gave Ireland Sir Robert Ball, now returned to England, and his two eminent brothers, of whom full memoirs are included.

Then comes an Irish branch, of which was Lord Chancellor John Thomas Ball, whose distinguished career is fully recorded. Fifteen pages are assigned to this branch, and rather less to other Irish Ball families from Antrim, Donegal, Tyrone, and St. Bride's, Dublin.

The compiler disposes rapidly of an English branch hailing from Maidstone, Kent, and Hackney, Middlesex.

The rest of the text is devoted to the Transatlantic branches, who attained a high place amongst the leaders of Old Virginia, and supplied a mother to George Washington, "the father of his country." In America there was founded a Ball Family Club. This portion of the book is particularly interesting, and gives many side-lights on the early history of the States, as well as personal details about the Washington family, which will make it welcome to Americans, who are in general keen genealogists.

The twenty-four appendices will perhaps most attract the general reader, for they present a varied collection of documents and extracts, quaint wills, and notices of allied families.

The work is a monument of industrious research. It is somewhat "scrappy," and the arrangement might be improved; but on such matters many men are of many minds, and praise, rather than fault-finding, should prevail in regard to such filial labour.

The author is rather fond of assuming relationship as "probable"; but what genealogist is not? On the whole, Mr. Ball-Wright is to be congratulated and thanked for his handsome volume, embodying the almost exhaustive research of a skilled and experienced genealogist.

**The Registers of the Church of St. Michan, Dublin, 1636 to 1685.*
 Edited by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., M.R.I.A. (Parish Register Society of Dublin, vol. iii. Thom & Co., 1907.)

**The Register of Provost Winter (Trinity College, Dublin), 1650 to 1660.*
 Edited by Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., and *The Register of the Liberties of Cashel, 1654 to 1657.* Edited by James Mills, I.S.O. (Parish Register Society of Dublin, vol. iv. Pollard & Co., 1907.)

THERE can be no question as to the great value of ancient parish registers for historical and genealogical purposes. They contain the foundation of family history; sometimes they provide the link necessary to prove a claim to property; often they give an unexpected insight into the lives and occupations of our forefathers. Their interest and importance have long been recognized in England, where the number of these records is large; and many of them have been printed by the English Parish Register Society, and by private enterprise. Ireland has had to wait until very recent years for an attempt to make accessible the stores of information lying hidden in her earlier registers. Only a comparatively small number of Irish seventeenth-century parish books have survived the dangers wrought by carelessness and political unrest: of these, some are in country towns, such as Athy, Clones, Enniskillen, and Youghal; others are in the cities of Cork and Derry; and a good number are in various Dublin churches.

The Parish Register Society of Dublin is doing a good work in printing these records, of which the third and fourth volumes are now before us. Dr. Berry has edited the first portion of the registers of St. Michan's; and his scholarly introduction leaves no point of historical interest in the books untouched. The old church which stands behind the Four Courts was rebuilt between 1683 and 1686, but long before that time it was the centre of an important and wealthy parish. The entries in the books are exceedingly numerous; and many well-known names appear, as Ussher, Tichborne, Loftus, Wingfield, Erskine, Cole, &c.

The registers of St. Michan's are a vast storehouse of genealogical information. It is to be regretted that the lack of public support has compelled the Society to confine the present volume to the years up to and including 1685, deferring the rest till a later time.

Volume iv. contains two registers, that of Provost Winter, edited by Dr. Jackson Lawlor, and that of the Liberties of Cashel, edited by the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Winter was Provost of Trinity College, 1651-60. During his provostship he made eleven journeys in connexion with the management of the College property, travelling to Kerry, Cavan, Tyrone, Donegal, and Meath. While in these places, and in Dublin itself, he performed marriages and baptisms, and he entered them in a small notebook now in the Library of Trinity College. It

is easy to see that a register of this early date, containing names of persons from such widely separated localities as Kerry and Donegal, is of considerable value to genealogists. The entry of greatest historical interest is the baptism in Christ Church Cathedral of Oliver, son of "Lo. Harry Cromwell," and grandson of the Protector, on 24th April, 1656.

The Register of Cashel deals with the same period, and records marriages only. It was kept in accordance with a statute passed by Barebone's Parliament in 1653, that all marriages should take place before a Justice of the Peace, and be entered in a book provided for the purpose. The Cashel Register is one of the few existing proofs that this Act was put in force in the country districts.

The members of the Parish Register Society of Dublin are to be congratulated on the issue now in their hands. Edited by the most competent authorities in the country, well and clearly printed, carefully indexed (the St. Michan's index will appear with the next volume of that register), they form a notable addition to Irish local and family history. It is greatly to be wished that a larger number of those interested in such subjects would join the Society; with more ample means greater progress could be made, and many of the early Irish registers would soon be accessible to the public.

* *The Families of FRENCH, of Bellurbet, and NIXON, of Fermanagh, and their Descendants.* By the Rev. Henry Biddall Swanzy, M.A. (Printed for private circulation.) Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co., Ltd., 1908.

MR. SWANZY, already well known as a distinguished genealogist by his *History of the Hassard Family*, and that of Green, of Youghal, which he undertook, in collaboration with Mr. T. G. H. Green, sustains his well-earned reputation by the issue of the above-named work. It is illustrated by reproductions of several miniatures and old portraits in possession of various members of the French and Nixon families and their connexions. The frontispiece is a portrait, in his mayoral robes, of Humphrey French, the "good Lord Mayor" of Dublin in 1732-3, of whose career a most interesting account is given at pp. 9-15. Dean Swift regarded Humphrey French with admiration and affection, and addressed a poem to him, portion of which Mr. Swanzy prints. It is a paraphrase of the 19th Ode of the 4th Book of Horace; and Mr. Swanzy remarks that the verses are a strange contrast to the biting sarcasm of many of the Dean's other works.

In addition to the French and Nixon families, there are pedigrees of those of Swanzy, Enery, Nesbitt, Burrowes, and Higinbotham. The appendices and notes supplied throughout the book display an immense amount of industry and learning.

Screens and Galleries in English Churches. By Francis Bond, M.A.
(London: Oxford University Press, 1908.) 8vo.

THIS handsome volume contains 204 pages, with 152 illustrations, reproduced from photographs and measured drawings. It is written by the well-known author of "*Gothic Architecture in England*"—a work showing great industry and a personal knowledge of the buildings described, in the collection of material for which facilities were gained for procuring the numerous beautiful illustrations and descriptions of the Screens, Galleries, and Roods portrayed in the present volume.

In Ireland we have but few examples of such Screens—the most beautiful accessories of the medieval Church from the thirteenth century.

In most of our ruined churches the location of the Screen and Gallery may be identified, chiefly by the position of the doorway giving access to the gallery, or rood-loft, over the Screen; the built-up jambs of the doorway may frequently be seen high up in the wall. A conspicuous example may be found in the little thirteenth-century church at Killeen Castle, county Meath, where there is a flight of stone steps carried up in the thickness of the north pier of the chancel-arch—a most unusual arrangement; and in the remains of the fourteenth-century church of the Dillons at Moymet, near Trim, the doorway at the level of the rood-loft is visible in the north wall. At Howth, in the ruined church of St. Mary, commonly called the Abbey of Howth, there is another indication of such a doorway, also in the north wall. The Screens, being of timber, have disappeared; but at the ruined church at Tulloherin, county Kilkenny, the stone Screen, which divided the nave and chancel, remained until a few years ago. It consisted of an arcade of three arches in masonry, which has recently been allowed to collapse, and only the foundations of the piers of the arches now remain.

The volume under notice, with its wealth of illustration, gives an excellent indication of the beauty of the similar woodwork which at one time adorned the ruined shrines of England, as almost every medieval church had its rood and rood-screen, on which the most artistic work procurable was lavished.

The book approaches the subject from the evolutionary point of view, commencing with the rood and rood-beam of the early churches, following up the development into the chancel Screen of the parish church, and the choir and rood-screen of the monks and regular canons.

The origin of the Screen is described in an interesting chapter, and afterwards the different methods of construction in stone and oak; inscriptions, paintings, and chronology of the various kinds of Screens, are fully detailed, with a note on the foreign influence observable in a few of them.

In the sixteenth century most of the roods and rood-lofts over the Screen, were removed, owing to the order for the destruction of images. The Screens were allowed to remain; but though no legal order was issued for their destruction, hundreds of them were removed, apparently for congregational purposes, as obstructions between the nave and high altar.

There is an interesting chapter on the old-time music employed in the church services, when the organ, and sometimes the parochial church band, were located in the Gallery over the Screen.

In this volume a great deal of knowledge, exact and comprehensive, is compressed, in a scholarly manner, into a comparatively small space; and the value of the book is increased by the addition of a carefully compiled bibliography, followed by an *index locorum* and an *index rerum*, which facilitate reference to the numerous structures described.

THE first number of the *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* has been received; and we have to congratulate the designer of the cover on a success. It is simple and appropriate, embracing, as it does, arms of nobles and chiefs connected with the county, and reproductions of carvings from Ardfert and Aghadoe cathedrals. The issue is one of under 50 pages, and contains a short article on "Antiquities near Lispole," by Dr. Orpen, Bishop of Limerick, and one which tells the story of Castle Magne, by Rev. J. Carmody, P.P.

Under the title of "Bibliographia [no doubt a misprint for "Bibliographia"], Kerriensis," Mr. Coleman supplies a list of topographical works relating to the county of Kerry.

Among those to whom, in the Introduction, thanks are accorded, appears the name of Professor M. Macalister, of the Royal Irish Academy. We presume that Dr. Robert Macalister, Assistant Secretary of that body, is intended.

THE first number of the *Bibliophile*, a magazine and review for the collector, student, and general reader, has been sent to the Society for notice. Amongst the articles appearing in it are:—"Finely Illustrated Books," by Mrs. Arthur Bell; "Prints, and How to Collect Them," by Arthur Hayden; "Early Book Advertisements," by A. W. Pollard; and "History in Book-plates," by Dr. George C. Peachey. The number contains numerous illustrations, and four coloured plates, and may be commended to the amateur.

Proceedings.

A GENERAL MEETING of the 60th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on Tuesday, the 6th of October, 1908, at 8.15 o'clock, p.m.:

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. BUTLER in the Chair.

The following Fellows and Members attended the Meeting, and some of them the Excursion to the Rock of Cashel:—

Fellows.—H. F. Berry, I.S.O., LITT.D.; S. A. O. Fitz Patrick; John Ribton Garstin, D.L.; S. K. Kirker; P. J. O'Reilly; Andrew Robinson; D. Carolan Rushe; W. C. Stubbs, M.A.; Robert Cochrane, LL.D., *Hon. General Secretary*; E. C. R. Armstrong, *Assist. General Secretary*.

Members.—Rev. William F. Alment; Prof. W. F. Butler; Wm. Chamney; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; M. F. Cox, M.D.; H. S. Crawford, B.E.; George Duncan; T. G. H. Green; Thomas Hall; Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A.; Mrs. Annie Long; Francis M'Bride, J.P.; R. G. Montgomery; J. H. Moore, A.I.M.; Miss A. Peter; G. W. Place; A. Roycroft; R. B. Sayers; Mrs. Shackleton; R. Blair White; C. J. Wilson; C. P. Wilson.

The following also took part in the Excursion:—

Miss A. Barton; Mrs. Bennet; C. T. Boothman; John Carolan, J.P.; George O. Carolan, J.P.; James Coleman; Very Rev. George Young Cowell, M.A.; Mrs. E. L. Gould; Francis Guilbride, J.P.; Miss E. F. Guinness; Thomas A. Kelly; Dr. Laffan; Miss A. J. Lloyd; J. T. Max; Ignatius J. Rice; Sir Frederick W. Shaw, Bart.; William Grove White, LL.B.; W. J. Wilkinson.

A large number of friends of Members attended both Meeting and Excursion.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Members were elected:—

AS MEMBERS.

Dalton, John Paul, Camden Hotel, Cork: proposed by James Coleman, *Member of Council*.

Fitz Gerald, John J., M.D., District Asylum, Cork: proposed by Miss E. M. Pim, *Member*.

O'Grady, Guillamore, M.A., Dublin Herald of Arms, 49, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

O'Reilly, George, 26, Trinity-street, Drogheda: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.

Quinn, John Monsarratt, Manager, Educational Depository, 4, Kildare-place, Dublin: proposed by Robert Cochrane, LL.D., F.S.A.

The following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “Catalogue of the principal County Officers of Leitrim from 1605 to 1800.” By the Rev. Joseph Meehan, c.c., *Member*.
 “Killan Old Church, Co. Cavan.” By Thomas Hall, *Member*.
 “Colonel Daniel O'Neill, circa 1612 to 1664.” By Lieut.-Colonel W. O. Cavenagh, *Member*.

The following papers were taken as read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary, and its Legends.” By the Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D., *Member*.
 “Notes on the Sculptured Stones at Gallen Priory.” By R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., F.S.A., *Member*.
 “Notes on Church Island.” By P. J. Lynch, *Vice-President*.

On Wednesday, October 7th, 1908, an Excursion to the Rock of Cashel and the neighbourhood had been arranged; also to Holycross Abbey. Members arrived at Cashel Station by the train leaving Kingsbridge at 9.15 a.m.

Cashel was first visited. It is situated at the foot, and at one side, of the rock, which rises to about 300 feet in height. The city of Cashel dates from the early kings of Munster, and was formerly an important stronghold, being fortified by Brian Boru. The cathedral, which dates from the latter part of the thirteenth century, has no western door, but is entered on the south by a pointed doorway and a porch with groined arches. In plan it is cruciform, with a nave, transepts, choir, and tower. It contains some interesting tombs, among them that of the famous Archbishop Miler Magrath. On the east of the transept is the chapel in which was found the fine crosier-head of twelfth-century Limoges enamel-work, now in the National Museum.

King Cormac's Chapel is the finest example of Hiberno-Romanesque architecture in Ireland. The “Annals of Innisfallen” date the consecration of the church of Cormac McCarthy, King of Munster, at 1134. The chapel is divided into a chancel and nave, separated by a magnificent chancel-arch. On each side, at the junction of the nave and chancel, is a square tower. The south tower is ornamented with eight projecting bands, and, though roofless, measures 55 feet in height; the north tower has only six bands, and measures, with its roof, 50 feet in height. The rich and beautiful Romanesque mouldings on the doorways, capitals, and arcades should be studied in detail.

Hore Abbey was founded by David McCarville, Archbishop of Cashel, for the Cistercians, in 1272. The church is cruciform in plan, with a long nave of five bays, and a short choir, with a piscina, and remains of arcades.

After lunch at Ryan's Hotel, Cashel, Holycross Abbey, also a Cistercian house, was visited. It is nine miles from Cashel, and was founded in 1182 by Donall O'Brien, King of Thomond. The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of a nave with aisles, choir, transepts, chapels, and a tower springing from the junction of the choir and transepts. Of the original Romanesque building little remains. The south transept, with its two chapels, is the most beautiful portion of the church. The visitors were shocked to find the interior crowded with graves and unsightly monuments, through which it was difficult to make one's way.

The members attending were presented by Dr. Cochrane, on the part of the Board of Works, with copies of drawings of the ruins of the Rock of Cashel, and a description and drawings of Holycross Abbey, which had been prepared in connexion with some of the Board's Annual Reports on Ancient Monuments.

AN EVENING MEETING of the 60th Yearly Session of the Society was held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 6, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on Tuesday, the 24th of November, 1908, at 8.30 o'clock, MR. JOHN R. GARSTIN, D.L., *Past President*, in the Chair.

The following papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- "The Castle of Rath" (identified with the Castle of Dundrum, Co. Down). By Goddard H. Orpen, B.A.
- "The Mitchelstown Caves—Desmond's Cave." By the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., *Vice-President*.
- "Straw Crosses from County Roscommon, used as Charms." By Henry S. Crawford, B.E.

The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, 26th January next.

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¹ Compiled by Mr. Thomas J. Westropp.

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END OF VOLUME XXXVIII., CONSEC. SERIES.



LIST OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

WITH

LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

AND

GENERAL RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 1st JANUARY, 1909.)

THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THIS Society, instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland, was founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to order that it be called THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and was further pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on 25th March, 1890.

The Society holds four General Meetings in each year, in Dublin and in the several Provinces of Ireland, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read, Fellows and Members elected, Objects of Antiquity exhibited, and Excursions made to places of Antiquarian interest. The Council meets monthly, at 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. Evening Meetings of the Society are also held monthly in Dublin during the Winter. Honorary Provincial and Local Secretaries are appointed, whose duty it is to inform the Hon. Secretary of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their Districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of any injury inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, and Ancient Memorials of the Dead.

The PUBLICATIONS of the Society comprise the *Journal* and the "Extra Volume" Series. The "Antiquarian Handbook" Series was commenced in 1895, of which five sets have been published.

The *Journal*, now issued Quarterly, from the year 1849 to 1908, inclusive, forming thirty-eight Volumes (royal 8vo), with more than 3000 Illustrations, contains a great mass of information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland.

The following Volumes are now out of print:—First Series, Vols. I. (1849–51) and III. (1854–55); New Series, Vols. I. (1856–57) and III. (1860–61); Fourth Series, Vols. IV. (1876–78), VIII. (1887–88), and IX. (1889). Of the remaining Volumes, those for 1870–1885 can be supplied to Members at the average rate of 10s. each. Odd

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1855 and 1858.—Parts I. and II. of “*Social State of S.E. Counties*” as below.

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(Revised 1st January, 1909.)

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1906	1908	Armstrong, E. C. R., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S. Cyprus, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
	1889	ARMSTRONG, Robert Bruce , F.S.A. (Scot.), 6, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh.
1865	1903	Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord. 5, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.
1890	1904	Alton, James Poë. Elim, Grosvenor-road, West, Rathgar.
1897	1906	BAIN, Major Andrew , R.E. Woodlawn, Longfield, Kent.
1898	1885	Balfour, Blayney Reynell Townley, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Townley Hall, Drogheda.
1896	1899	BALL, Francis Elrington , M.R.I.A., J.P., Wilton-place, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1899-1900; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1904.)
	1889	BARRYMORE, Right Hon. Lord , J.P., D.L., M.P. Fota Island, Cork; and Carlton Club, London. <i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
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	1907	Batchen, Thomas M., M. INST. C.E. Westbourne, Temple Gardens, Dublin.
1880	1893	Beattie, Rev. A. Hamilton. Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
1883	1905	BEATTY, Samuel , M.A., M.B., M.Ch. Craigvar, Pitlochry, N.B.
	1898	Bellingham, Sir Henry, Bart., M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L., Bellingham Castle, Castlebellingham.
1889	1900	Berry, Henry F., I.S.O., LITT.D., M.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 51, Waterloo-road, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)
1896	1898	Berry, Major Robert G. J. J., A.S.C. Care of Sir C. R. Mc'Gregor, Bart., & Co., 25, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

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9

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	1907	Boughton-Chambers, Capt. William, Indian Service. Office of Indian Freemasons, Bombay.
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	1887	BROWNE, William James , M.A. (Lond.), M.R.I.A., Inspector of Schools. Templemore Park, Londonderry.
1886	1888	Brownrigg, Most Rev. Abraham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896–1900.)
1882	1890	BURTCHAELL, Geo. Dames , M.A., LL.B. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, Athlone Pursuivant. 44, Morehampton-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1907.)
	1889	Cane, Colonel R. Claude, J.P. St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
	1906	Carlyon-Britton, Philip William Poole, F.S.A., D.L., J.P. 14, Oakwood Court, Kensington, London, W.
1866	1871	Castletown, Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L. Grantston Manor, Abbeyleix. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885–1889.)
1864	1882	COCHRANE, Robert , LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., Past President Inst. Civil Engineers of Ireland; Vice-Pres. Cambrian Archæol. Assoc. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. (<i>Hon. General Secretary</i> , 1888–1909; <i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1888–1898.)
1189	1894	Coffey, George, B.A.L., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
	1896	COLLES, Richard , B.A., J.P. Millmount, Kilkenny.
	1904	*Collins, George, Solicitor. 69, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
	1891	Colvill, Robert Frederick Stewart, B.A. (Cantab.), J.P. Coolock House, Coolock.
	1903	Connellan, P. L. 6, Via Augusto, Valenziani Porto, Salaria, Rome.
1888	1894	Cooke, John, M.A., M.R.I.A. 66, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1889	1890	Copinger, Walter Arthur, LL.D., F.S.A. Moreton House, Kersal, Manchester.
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1894	1897	Crawley, W. J. Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R. Hist. S. 3, Ely-place, Dublin.
	1891	Crozier, Right Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore. Culloden, Craigavad, Co. Down. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906.)
1866	1870	Dames, Robert Staples Longworth, B.A. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1863	1888	Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. Myrtle Hill House, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1887–1897 and 1900–1903.)
	1905	Day, Right Rev. Maurice, D.D., Bishop of Clogher. Bishops-court, Clones.
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1891	1893	Duignan, William Henry. Gorway, Walsall.
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1889	1889	EWART, Sir William Quartus, Bart., M.A., J.P. Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1904.)
1876	1889	FFRENCH, Rev. James F. M., Canon, M.R.I.A. Ballyredmond House, Clonegal. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
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	1888	FITZGERALD, Lord Walter, M.R.I.A., J.P. Kilkea Castle, Magency. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1898, 1900-1903.)
	1900	FITZMAURICE, Arthur, J.P., Johnstown House, Carlow.
1898	1902	Fitz Patrick, S.A. O. Glenpool, Terenure, Co. Dublin.
1890	1898	*Fogerty, William A., M.A., M.D. 61, George-street, Limerick.
	1901	Forshaw, Chas., LL.D., F. R. Hist. Soc., F.R.S.L. 4, Hustler-terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
1866	1875	GARSTIN, John Bibton, LL.B., M.A., B.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. F.R.H.S., J.P., D.L. Braganstown, Castlebellingham. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-1895; <i>President</i> , 1903-1905.)
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	1903	GLENCROSS, J. Reginald M., M.A. (Cantab.). Vanburg, 3, Challoner-street, West Kensington, London, W.
	1895	Goff, Sir William G. D., Bart., D.L. Glenville, Waterford.
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1889	1895	Greene, George E. J., M.A., D.Sc., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Monte Vista, Ferns.
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	1908	Hanson, Philip, B.A., Commissioner of Public Works. 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
1897	1907	Hastings, Samuel. Church-street, Downpatrick.
1887	1890	Healy, His Grace the Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Archbishop of Tuam. The Palace, Tuam. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1898, 1899-1902, and 1903-1906.)
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1897	1898	Higgins, Patrick. Town Clerk's Office, Waterford.

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1902	1905	*Hilliard, John. Lake Hotel, Killarney.
	1900	HOGG, Rev. A. V. , M.A., Canon. St. Mary's Rectory, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny,
1892	1892	Holmes, Emra, F.R.H.S. Hillfield, Oundle, Northants.
	1890	Houston, Thomas G., M.A. Academical Institution, Coleraine.
1905	1905	Howard, Stanley M'Knight. Seapoint, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
	1901	Howley, Most Rev. M. F., D.D., Archbishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.
1882	1888	Humphreys, Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Killaloe. The Glebe, Ballynaclough, Nenagh.
	1901	INCHQUIN, Right Hon. Lord. Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906.)
	1902	Iveagh, Right Hon. Viscount, K.P., LL.D., M.A. (Dubl.), D.L. 80, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
	1905	Jourdain, Capt. H. F. N., F.R.G.S., Connaught Rangers. Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1865	1906	Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D. Barnalee, 18, Leinster-road, West, Rathmines, Co. Dublin. (<i>Hon. President</i> , 1906; <i>President</i> , 1907-1908.)
	1907	Joyce, Weston St. J. Glennasmole, Sandford-road, Ranelagh, Dublin.
1904	1905	Joynt, Richard Lane. 84, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1898	Keating, Miss Geraldine, Cannon Mills Cottage, Chesham, Bucks.
1893	1894	KELLY, Edward Festus. Hollington House, Newbury.
1890	1894	**Kelly, George A. P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Cloon-glasnmore, Strokestown.
	1888	Kelly, William Edward, C.E., J.P., D.L. St. Helen's, Westport. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1900-1902, 1905.)
1899	1890	Kelly, William P., Solicitor. Shannonview Park, Athlone.
1887	1888	Kirker, Samuel Kerr, C.E. Board of Works, Belfast; and Bencoolen, Maryville Park, Belfast.
1872	1886	Knowles, William James, M.R.I.A. Flixton-place, Ballymena. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
	1896	Knox, Hubert Thomas, M.R.I.A. Westover House, Bitton, Bristol. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)
1890	1906	Laffan, Thomas, M.R.C.S. Cashel.
1872	1879	Langrishe, Richard, J.P. Archersfield, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1879-1895 and 1900-1903.)
1892	1896	Latimer, Rev. William Thomas, B.A. The Manse, Eglish, Dungannon. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1903-6.)
	1908	Lawrence, L. R., F.R.C.S. 9, Upper Wimpole-street, London, W.
	1908	LEINSTER, His Grace the Duke of. Carton, Maynooth.
1891	1892	LEWIS CROSBY, Rev. Ernest H. C. , B.D. 36, Rutland-square, Dublin.
	1895	Lillis, T. Barry. Janeville, Ballintemple, Cork.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW	
	1896	LINN, Richard. 38, Worcester-street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1906	Lucy, Anthony, M.A. 35, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing, London, W.
1863	1889	Lynch, Patrick J., M.R.I.A.I. 8, Mallow-street, Limerick. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)
1889	1908	Mac Cormick, Rev. F. H. J., F.S.A. (Scot.). Knockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1889	1893	Mac Ritchie, David, F.S.A. (Scot.) 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh.
1891	1896	MARTYN, Edward. Tulira Castle, Ardahan. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897-1900.)
1863	1871	*Mayler, James Ennis. Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford.
1893	1896	McCREA, Rev. Daniel F. , M.R.I.A. (Rome.)
1890	1907	M'Enery, M. J., M.A., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
	1897	*McGeeney, Very Rev. Patrick, Canon, P.P., V.F. Parochial House, Crossmuglen.
	1897	MELLON, Thomas J. , Architect. Rydal Mount, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
1884	1888	MILLIGAN, Seaton Forrest , J.P., M.R.I.A. Bank Buildings, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895-1899, 1900-1903, 1905.)
1889	1892	Mills, James, I.S.O., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904-1907.)
	1906	Modi, Edalji M., D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D., F.C.S. (Lond. & Berlin). Opposite Grand-road Station, Sleanor-rd., Bombay, India.
1870	1871	MOLLOY, William Robert , M.R.I.A., J.P. 78, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
1887	1907	Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon. The Rectory, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
1889	1907	Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D. Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1869	1888	Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, D.D., M.R.I.A. Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-1896.)
	1908	Muldoon, John. O'Maoldubhian House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
1889	1889	MURPHY, Michael M. , M.R.I.A. Troyes Wood, Kilkenny.
1888	1890	Norman, George, M.D. 12, Brock-street, Bath.
1877	1889	O'BRIEN, William , M.A., LL.D. 4, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1892	1893	O'Connell, John Robert, M.A., LL.D. Ard Einin, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
1887	1890	O'Donovan, The, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Liss Ard, Skibbereen. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-1894.)
1900	1907	O'Duffy, Kevin E. 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
	1890	O'NEILL, His Excellency The, Comte de Tyrone , (Grand Officier de la maison du Roi). 59, Rua das Flores, Lisbon, Portugal.
	1890	O'NEILL, Hon. Robert Torrens , M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L., M.P. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
	1895	O'REILLY, Rev. Hugh , M.R.I.A. St. Colman's Seminary, Newry.
1894	1898	O'Reilly, Patrick J. 7, North Earl-street, Dublin.
	1889	ORMSBY, Charles C. , M.I.C.E.I. District Engineer's Office, M.G.W. Railway, Galway.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1894	O'Shaughnessy, Richard, B.A., C.B., M.V.O., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Wilton-place, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1904-1907.)
	1889	OWEN, Edward. India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.
	1875	Palmer, Charles Colley, J.P., D.L. Rahan, Edenderry.
	1903	Peacock, Dr. Charles James, D.D.S. 57, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells.
1867	1888	Perceval, John James, J.P. 7, Glens-terrace, Wexford.
	1873	Phené, John S., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, London, S.W.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble, Count, M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director, Irish National Museum. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1906.)
	1896	Plunkett, Countess. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1893	Pope, Peter A. New Ross.
	1902	RATH-MERRILL, Mrs. M. E. 80, North Weiner-avenue, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
1894	1894	Robinson, Andrew, C.E., Board of Works. 116, St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
	1894	ROBINSON, Rev. Stanford F. H., M.A. 17, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
1880	1888	Rushe, Denis Carolan, B.A., Solicitor. Far-Meehul, Monaghan.
	1898	SAUNDERSON, Rev. Robert de Bedick, M. A. (Dubl.). Milton House, Sittingbourne.
	1907	Shaftesbury, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.C.V.O., H.M.L. Belfast Castle, Belfast.
	1904	***Shallard, L. Stafford, F.R.H.S., A.V.C.M., F.N.A.M., F.S.S. L.N.C.M. Lydenhurst, Camden-road, North, London.
	1896	Shaw, Sir Frederick W., Bart., J.P., D.L. Bushy Park, Terenure.
1900	1907	Shea, William Askin, J.P., D.L. Ellenville, 5, Garville-avenue, Rathgar.
	1892	Sheehan, Most Rev. Richard Alphonsus, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896-1899 and 1901-1904.)
	1892	Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bart., D.L. Drumalis, Larne.
1875	1875	*Smith, Joseph, M.R.I.A. 22, Arpley-street, Warrington.
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. 121, High-street, Dunstable, Beds.
1892	1902	Somerville, Bellingham Arthur. Clermont, Rathnew, Co. Wicklow.
	1894	Stevenson, George A., M.V.O., Commissioner of Public Works, 6, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
1898	1902	Stokes, Henry J. Rookstown, Howth; and 24, Clyde-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1903.)
	1905	Stonestreet, Rev. W. T., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.L. Arnside, Prestwich Park, Manchester.
1890	1890	Stoney, Rev. Robert Baker, M.A., D.D., Canon. Holy Trinity Rectory, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
	1904	STRANGWAYS, Leonard Richard, M.A., M.R.I.A. 56, Holland-road, London, W.
1895	1902	Strangeways, William N. Lismore; 17, Queen's-avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.
1885	1888	Stubbs, Major-General Francis William, J.P. 2, Clarence-terrace, St. Luke's, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1901-1905.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1890	1900	STUBBS, William Cotter , M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Hatch-street, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> , 1900-1902; <i>Vice-President</i> , 1903-6.)
1892	1893	Swan, Joseph Percival. 22, Charleville-road, N.C.R., Dublin.
	1900	Tate-Stoate, Rev. W. M., M.A., M.R.I.A. Pebworth Vicarage, near Stratford-on-Avon.
	1893	Tenison, Charles Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law J.P. Carrisbrook Cottage, West Byfleet, Surrey.
	1904	Thorp, John Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist. S. 57, Regent-road, Leicester.
	1892	Tighe, Edward Kenrick Bunbury, J.P., D.L. Woodstock, Inistioge.
1901	1907	*Tighe, Michael J., M.R.I.A.I., M.S.A., M.R.San. I., Architect. Merville, Galway.
	1893	*Uniacke, R. G. Fitz Gerald, B.A. (Oxon.). Foxhall, Upminster.
1896	1899	Upton, Henry Arthur Shuckburgh, J.P. Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
1884	1890	Vinycumb, John, M.R.I.A. Riverside, Holywood, Co. Down. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1907.)
	1905	WALES, H. B. H. Prince of , K.G., K.P. <i>Patron</i> .
1900	1906	Warnock, Frank H. 9, Herbert-road, Sandymount.
1890	1897	Warren, Rev. Thomas. Belmont, 29, Gipsy Hill, London, S.E.
1871	1871	Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
	1905	Weldrick, John Francis. 12, Booterstown-avenue, Co. Dublin.
1886	1893	WESTROPP, Thomas Johnson , M.A., C.E., M.R.I.A. 115, Strand-road, Sandymount, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1902-5.)
1899	1908	White, John. Malvern, Terenure-road, Co. Dublin.
1880	1907	White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P. Rocklands, Waterford.
	1896	Windle, Bertram C. A., M.A., M.D., D.Sc. (Dubl.), F.R.S., President, Queen's College, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1905.)
1889	1890	WOOLLCOMBE, Robert Lloyd , M.A., LL.D. (Dubl. Univ.); LL.D. (Royal Univ.); F.I.Inst., F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
1887	1887	WRIGHT, Edward Perceval , M.D., M.A. (Dubl.); M.A. (Oxon.); M.R.I.A., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.I., J.P. 5, Trinity College, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1899 and 1903-1906; <i>President</i> , 1900-1902.)
	1908	WRIGHT, William , M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.S.A. Middlesex Hospital, London.
	1903	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George, M.P. 35, Park-lane, London, W.
1891	1891	Young, Robert Magill, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., J.P. Rathvarna, Antrim-road, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1898-1901 and 1904-1907.)

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Elected	
1891	Avebury, Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1891	D'Arbois de Jubainville, H., Editor of <i>Revue Celtique</i> . 84, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, Paris.
1902	Montelius, Oscar, PH. D., Prof. at the Nat. Hist. Museum, Stockholm.
1891	Munro, Robert, M.A., M.D. (Hon. M.R.I.A.), Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Elmbank, Largs, Ayrshire, N.B.
1891	Pigorini, Professor Luigi, Director of the Museo Preistorico-Etnografico Kircheriano, Rome.
1891	Rhys, Sir John, M.A., D.Lit., Professor of Celtic, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Life Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Honorary Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Annual Fellows,	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Total 1st January, 1909,	..	..	..	..	..	..	192

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 1st January, 1909.)

A star [*] preceding a name denotes that the Subscription for 1908 was unpaid on 31st December, 1908 : two stars denote that the Subscriptions for 1907 and 1908 are unpaid ; and three stars that the Member owes for three years.
The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type. (*See* Rules 4, 8, and 9, page 37.)

Elected	
1896	Acheson, John, J.P. Dunavon, Portadown.
1898	Adams, Rev. William Alexander, B.A. The Manse, Antrim.
1892	Alcorn, James Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 2, Kildare-place, Dublin.
1887	Alexander, Thomas John, M.A., LL.D. 149, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
1890	Allingham, Hugh, F.S.A. (Scot.), M.R.I.A. The Mall, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
1905	***Allen, Herbert W. Rosemount House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
1903	Allen, Mrs. Stillorgan Rectory, Co. Dublin.
1891	Alment, Rev. William F., B.D. Drakestown Rectory, Navan.
1894	Anderson, William, J.P. Glenarvon, Merriem, Co. Dublin.
1896	Annaly, The Lady. Holdenby House, Northamptonshire.
1897	Archdall, Right Rev. Mervyn, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, &c. Clarisford, Killaloe.
1902	Archer, Miss Brenda E. The Rectory, Ballybunion, Co. Kerry, and Roslyn, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
1891	Archer, Rev. James Edward, B.D. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown, Co. Armagh.
1894	Ardagh, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. The Vicarage, Finglas.
1905	Ardagh, Mrs. Robert. Pouldrew, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
1868	Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., M.R.I.A. St. Anne's, Clontarf.
1907	Atkinson, C. C. 3, Eaton-place, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1890	Atkinson, Ven. E. Dupre, LL.B. (Cantab.), Archdeacon of Dromore. Donaghcloney, Waringstown.
1894	Babington, Rev. Richard, M.A. Drumragh, Omagh.
1895	Badham, Miss. St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, Dublin.
1890	**Baile, Robert, M.A., J.P. Ranelagh School, Athlone.
1893	Bailey, William F., C.B., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
1894	Baillie, Col. John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
1898	**Ball, H. Houston. 21, Wimbourne Gardens, Ealing, London, W.
1885	Ballard, Rev. John Woods. 21, South-parade, Ballynafeigh, Belfast.
1890	Bardan, Patrick. Coralstown, Killucan.
1893	Barrett, John, B.A. 7, Westview-terrace, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
1868	BARRINGTON-WARD, Rev. Mark James, M.A., S.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., F.L.S. Thornecloe Lodge, Worcester.
1907	Barry, Henry. Fermoy.
1890	Barry, Rev. Michael, P.P. Ballylanders, Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
1877	Barry, James Grene, D.L. Sandville House, Ballyneety, Limerick.
1906	Barton, Miss. Eden, Rathfarnham.

- Elected
 1894 Battley, Colonel D'Oyly, J.P., D.L. Belvedere Hall, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1902 Bayly, Colonel W. H. Ballynacloagh, Nenagh.
 1891 Beardwood, Right Rev. J. Camillus, Abbot of Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea.
 1904 Beary, Michael, Borough Surveyor. Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 1898 Beater, George Palmer. Minore, St. Kevin's Park, Upper Rathmines.
 1903 Beatty, Arthur W. Norham Maas, Zion-road, Rathgar.
 1891 Beere, D. M., C.E. G. P. O., Melbourne, Victoria.
 1893 Begley, Rev. John, C.C. St. Munchins, Limerick.
 1902 Bellew, the Hon. Mrs. Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny.
 1903 Bennet, Mrs. 1, Tobernea-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Bennett, Joseph Henry. Blair Castle, Cork.
 1895 Beresford, Rev. Canon, M.A. Inistioge Rectory, Co. Kilkenny.
 1889 **BERESFORD, Denis R. Pack.** Fenagh House, Bagenalstown.
 1895 Bergin, William, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Queen's College, Cork.
 1895 *Best, Mrs. 35, Percy-place, Dublin.
 1897 Bestick, Robert. 5, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar.
 1907 Betham, Mrs. 9, Belgrave-square, North. Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Bewley, Joseph. 8, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
 1901 Bewley, Dr. H. T. 89, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 1901 Bewley, Mrs. S. Knapton House, Kingstown.
 1897 Biddulph, Lieut.-Col., Middleton W., J.P. Rathrobin, Tullamore, King's County.
 1901 Black, Joseph. Portballintrae, Co. Antrim.
 1902 Blake, Lady. Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Co. Cork.
 1896 Blake, Mrs. Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1904 Blake, Martin J. 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
 1900 Bleakley, John T. Avenue-road, Lurgan.
 1904 Boeddicker, Dr. Birr Castle Observatory, Birr, King's Co.
 1902 Boland, John, M.P. 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 1893 Bolton, Charles Perceval, J.P. Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Waterford.
 1899 Bolton, Miss Anna. Rathenny, Cloughjordan.
 1906 Bompas, Charles S. M. 121, Westbourne-terrace, London, W.
 1903 Boothman, Chas. T., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Clarinda-park, W., Kingstown.
 1889 Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court, Mallow.
 1858 Bowers, Thomas. Cloncunmy House, Piltown.
 1904 *Bowes, Mrs. E. R. Bowes Villa, Meath-road, Bray.
 1894 Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D. Chateworth, Belfast.
 1905 Boyle, E. M. F. G. Solicitor, Gorteen, Limavady.
 1905 Brady, Rev. James. The Presbytery, 47, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1904 Brady, Sir Francis William, Bart., D.L., K.C. 26, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 1892 Brereton, Fleet-Surgeon R. W. St. Nicholas' Rectory, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.
 1891 Bridge, William, M.A., Solicitor. Roscrea.
 1891 **BRODIGAN, Mrs.** Piltown House, Drogheda.
 1904 Brodrick, Hon. Albinia L. Ballincoona, Caher Daniel, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Brophy, Michael M. 48, Gordon-square, London, W.C.
 1888 Brophy, Nicholas A. Glenlevan, Lansdown-road, Limerick.
 1894 Brown, Miss. 2, Lethendry, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
 1908 Brown, Thomas. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1900 ***Browne, Charles R., M.D., M.R.I.A. 66, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1906 Browne, Miss Kathleen A. St. Patrick's Rectory, Box 51, Monson, Mass., U.S.A.
 1902 **Browne, Thomas. Mill House, Dundalk.
 1906 Brunker, J. Ponsonby. 18, Grosvenor-place, Rathmines.
 1906 Brunker, Thomas A. Provincial Bank of Ireland, Carlow.
 1894 Brunskill, Rev. K. C., M.A. Rectory, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1866 Brunskill, Rev. North Richardson, M.A. Kenure Vicarage, Rush.
 1903 Brunskill, Rev. T. R., M.A. St. Mary's Rectory, Drogheda.
 1896 Buckley, James. 11, Homefield-road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
 1907 Buckley, J. J. National Museum, Kildare-street, Dublin.

- Elected
 1884 Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1907 Bulger, Mrs. A. Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna.
 1895 Burke, John, J.P., I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Consul. 75, Corporation-street, Belfast.
 1897 *Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P. Kinvara, Co. Galway.
 1897 *Burke, Rev. W. P. St. Maryville, Cahir.
 1899 Burnard, Robert, F.S.A. Thicceaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.
 1892 Burnell, William. Dean's Grange, Monkstown.
 1905 Burnett, George Henry. St. George's, Herbert-road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1891 Burnett, Rev. Richard A., M.A., Canon. Rectory, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1907 Burton, Miss. Adelphi, Corofin, Co. Clare.
 1906 Bute, The Marchioness of. Mount Stuart, Rothesay, N.B.
 1903 Butler, Mrs. Cecil. Milestown, Castlebellingham.
 1908 Butler, Mrs. Henry Cavendish. Innis Rath, Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh.
 1904 Butler, Miss E. The Lodge, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1898 Butler, William F., M.A., F.R.U.I., Professor of Modern Languages. Registrar's House, Queen's College, Cork.
 1902 Butler, Lieut.-General Sir W. F., G.C.B. Bansha Castle, Tipperary.
 1903 Byrne, Mrs. W. L. 5, Prince of Wales-terrace, Bray.
 1891 Cadic de la Champignonnerie, M. Edward, F.R.U.I. Mon Caprice, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
 1904 Caldwell, Charles Henry Bulwer, J.P. Antylstown, Navan; and The Cedars, Wyndlesham.
 1896 Caldwell, Charles Sproule, Solicitor. Castle-street, Londonderry.
 1904 Callanan, Martin, Physician and Surgeon. The Square, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 1896 Callary, Very Rev. Philip, P.P., V.F. St. Brigid's, Tullamore, King's County.
 1897 Campbell, A. Albert, Solicitor. 4, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1891 Campbell, Rev. Joseph W. R., M.A. Methodist College, Belfast.
 1890 Campbell, Very Rev. Richard S. D., M.A., D.D., Dean of Clonmacnois The Rectory, Athlone.
 1898 **CARDEN, Lady.** Templemore Abbey, Templemore.
 1893 Carmody, Rev. William P., B.A. Knockbreda Rectory, Belfast.
 1900 Carmody, Rev. James, P.P. St. Colman's, Milltown, Co. Kerry.
 1894 Carolan, John, J.P. 77, North King-street, Dublin.
 1900 Carolin, Geo. O., J.P. Iveragh, Shelbourne-road, Dublin.
 1888 Carrigan, Rev. William, D.D., C.C., M.R.I.A. Dur ow, Queen's County.
 1893 Carrigan, William, Barrister-at-Law. 13, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1889 Carroll, Anthony R., Solicitor. 47, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 1890 Carroll, William, C.E., M.R.I.A.I. 18, Rue de la Culture, Brussels.
 1901 Carter, Mrs. Hugh Foxley, Burnham, Bucks.
 1904 Carter, John Campbell. The Mains, Old Charlton, Kent.
 1901 Carter, Joseph S., Solicitor. Benard, Galway.
 1904 Cassidy, C. D., L.D.S. 29, Westland-row, Dublin.
 1895 Casson, George W., J.P. 25, Clyde-road, Dublin.
 1893 Castle Stuart, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Drum Manor, Cookstown; Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1906 Cavenagh, Lieut.-Colonel Wentworth Odiarne. The Red House, St. Margarets-at-Cliff, Dover.
 1894 Chambers, Sir R. Newman. Carrig Cnoe, Greencastle, Co. Donegal.
 1905 Chambré, Mrs. C. Northland-row, Dungannon.
 1907 Chamney, William. 15, Elgin-road, Dublin.
 1907 Champneys, Arthur C. 45, Frognal, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1906 Chute, J. H. C., A.M.I.C.E. Castle Coote, Roscommon.
 1896 Clark, Miss Jane. The Villas, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
 1890 **CLEMENTS, Henry John Beresford,** J.P., D.L. Lough Rynn, Leitrim.
 1874 Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, B.A. (Oxon.), K.P., H.M.L. (*Vice-President*, 1885-1896.) Clonbrock, Aghascragh.

Elected	
1904	Coakley, Rev. Cornelius, C.C. Farran, Co. Cork.
1893	Coddington, Lieut.-Colonel John N., J.P., D.L. Oldbridge, Drogheda.
1900	Colahan, Rev. Richard Fallon, C.C. 47, Westland-row, Dublin.
1888	Coleman, James. 2, Rosehill-terrace, Queenstown, Co. Cork.
1894	Colles, Alexander. 3, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1903	Colvin, Miss Carolin, Ph.D. Orono, Maine, U. S. A.
1897	Commins, John. Desart N. S., Cuffe's Grange, Kilkenny.
1897	CONAN, Alexander. Mount Alverno, Dalkey.
1876	Condon, Very Rev. C. H. St. Mary's, Pope's-quay, Cork.
1893	Condon, Frederick William, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Ballyshannon.
1894	**Condon, James E. S., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-place, Dublin.
1892	Conlan, Very Rev. Robert F., P.P., Canon. 6, Uxbridge-terrace, Dartmouth-square, Dublin.
1889	Connellan, Major James H., J.P., D.L. Coolmore, Thomastown.
1904	Connor, G. W., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., L.D.S. 77, Hill-street, Newry.
1898	Conyngham, O'Meara. Hotel Metropole, Sackville-street, Dublin.
1896	Cookman, William, A.B., L.R.C.S.I., J.P. Kiltrea House, Enniscorthy.
1894	CORBALLIS, Richard J. , M.A., J.P. Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh.
1899	Corcoran, Miss. The Chesnuts, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1896	Corcoran, P. Abbey Gate-street, Galway.
1890	Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 67, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1899	Costello, Thomas Bodkin, M.D. Bishop-street, Tuam.
1895	Courtenay, Henry, I.S.O. Hughenden, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar.
1905	*Courvoisier, Mrs. 5, Windsor Gardens, Belfast.
1892	COWAN, P. Chalmers , B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E. Local Government Board, Dublin.
1891	Cowell, Very Rev. George Young, M.A., Dean of Kildare. The Deanery, Kildare.
1889	COX, Michael Francis , M.D., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 26, Merrion-square, Dublin.
1905	Coyle, Rev. James, P.P. Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow.
1900	*Craig, William Alexander, M.R.I.A., Fellow Inst. Bankers. Frascati, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1904	Crawford, Henry Saxton, B.E. 113, Donore-terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.
1896	Crawford, Robert T. Estate Office, Ballinrobe.
1890	Creaghe, Philip Crampton, M.R.I.A. Kilcreene House, Kilkenny.
1893	Crone, John S., L.R.C.P.I. Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.
1898	Crooke, T. Evans Beamish, J.P. Lettercollum, Timoleague.
1898	Crookshank, Major Richard R. G. 1, Sloperton, Kingstown.
1891	Crossley, Frederick W. 30, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
1904	Crowley, Timothy, M.D. Larchfield, Coachford, Co. Cork.
1895	Cummins, Rev. Martin, P.P. Clare Galway, Co. Galway.
1895	Cunningham, Miss Mary E. Glencairn, Belfast.
1897	Cunningham, Miss S. C. Glencairn, Belfast.
1890	Cunningham, Rev. Robert, B.A., Canon. Ballyrashane Rectory, Cloyfin, Belfast.
1891	Cunningham, Samuel. Fernhill, Belfast.
1906	Curran, John. Ventry N. S., Ventry, Co. Kerry.
1899	Cuthbert, David, Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board. Devon Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1889	Dallow, Very Rev. Canon Wilfrid. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
1891	DALTON, John P. , M.A. Taylor's Hill House, Galway.
1908	Dalton, John Paul. Camden Hotel, Cork.
1898	DALY, Rev. Patrick , C.C. The Palace, Mullingar.
1897	Daniell, Robert G., J.P. Newforest, Tyrrellspass, Westmeath.
1906	D'Arcy, Right Rev. Charles Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The Palace, Kilkenny.

- Elect-d
 1895 D'Arcy, S. A., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Etna Lodge, Clones.
 1892 ***Dargan, Thomas. Belview Villa, Cave Hill-road, Belfast.
 1905 Darling, Rev. J. Lindsey. Mariners' Parsonage, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1900 Davids, Miss Rosa. Greenhall, High Blantyre, N.B.
 1891 **DAVIDSON, Rev. Henry W., M.A.** Abington Rectory, Murroe, Limerick.
 1904 ***Davis, Rev. James, C.C. Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
 1903 Davys, Miss Teresa. Mount Davys, Lanesborough, Co. Longford.
 1895 Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd., F.S.A., F.K.S., F.G.S., &c. Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.
 1895 Dawson, Joseph Francis. Inspector, Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame-street Dublin.
 1868 Deady, James P. Hibernian Bank, Navan.
 1905 *Deane, Arthur, Curator, Public Museum, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1908 Deane, Freeman W. Ashbrook House, Sallymount-avenue, Dublin.
 1893 Deane, Mrs. J. William. Longraigue, Foulksmill, Co. Wexford.
 1908 de Gernon, Vincent. 19, Clarinda Park, West. Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Delany, Rt. Rev. John Carthage, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin.
 1889 Denny, Francis Mac Gillycuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
 1884 Denvir, Patrick J. 29, Adelaide-street, Kingstown.
 1890 D'Evelyn, Alexander, M.D. (Dubl.). Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
 1896 Diamond, Rev. Patrick J. 29, Mott-street, New York, U.S.A.
 1899 Dickenson, Col. Wykeham Corry. 22, Hereford-square, South Kensington, London, S.W.
 1905 Dickie, Thomas Wallace. 22, Trinity College, Dublin.
 1891 Dickson, Rev. William A. Fahon Rectory, Londonderry.
 1905 Digby, Cecil, M.D. Knockane, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
 1892 Dillon, Sir John Fox, Bart., J.P., D.L. Lismullen, Navan.
 1897 Dixon, Henry. 19, Cabra-road, Dublin.
 1904 Doherty, E. E. B. Oaklands, Bandon.
 1903 **DOLAN, Joseph T.** Ardee, Co. Louth.
 1901 Domville, Major Herbert W., J.P. Loughlinstown House, Co. Dublin.
 1887 *Donovan, St. John Henry, J.P. Seafield, Spa, Tralee.
 1890 Doran-Falkiner, Rev. T. Howth, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Dougherty, Right Hon. Sir James B., M.A., C.V.O., C.B., Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Under Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1887 Douglas, M. C. Beechville, Carlow.
 1889 Dowd, Rev. James, M.A. 7, Swansea-terrace, Limerick.
 1899 Doyle, Edward. Charleville Lodge, Cabra, Dublin.
 1896 Doyle, Rev. Luke, P.P. St. Mary's, Taggart, Wexford.
 1897 Doyle, M. J. N.S., Windgap, Co. Kilkenny.
 1904 *Doyne, Miss M. Josephine. Rossbeg, Shrewsbury-road, Dublin.
 1905 Drew, Thomas, Secretary, Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Courthouse, Kilkenny.
 1904 Duffy, Joseph J., 5, Brighton Vale, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1908 Dunalley, Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L. Kilboy, Nenagh.
 1891 Duncan, George. 82, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
 1907 Duncan, James. 52, Hightfield-road, Rathgar.
 1901 **Dunseath, David. Sea Cliff, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1872 Durham, Dean and Chapter of, *per* C. Rowlandson. The College, Durham.
 1890 Duan, Rev. John J., P.P., V.F. Murroe, Co. Limerick.
- 1904 Eccles, Francis Carolus, F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A. (Scot.). 5, Antrim Mansions, London, N.W.; and 33, Dee-street, Aberdeen.
 1887 *Elcock, Charles. 19, Hughenden-avenue, Belfast.
 1890 *Elliott, Rev. Anthony L., M.A., Canon. Killiney Glebe, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Elliott, Charles. 223, Amhurst-road, Stoke-Newington, London, N. E.
 1895 Ennis, Michael Andrew, J.P. Ardrudh, Wexford.
 1884 Erne, Right Hon. the Countess of, care of Rev. J. H. Steele, The Cottage, Crom Castle, Belturbet.
 1894 Everard, Rev. John, P.P. Ballyporeen, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.

- Elected
- 1890 Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G. St. Colman's, Gort.
- 1888 Falkiner, Rev. William F., M.A., M.R.I.A. Killucan Rectory, Co. Westmeath.
- 1897 Faren, William. Mount Charles, Belfast.
- 1906 Farragher, Rev. Murtagh, P.P. Kilronan, North Aran, Co. Galway.
- 1904 Farrington, Thomas Edward (retired Collector of Inland Revenue). Baythorpe, Holywood, Co. Down.
- 1908 Fausset, Rev. Charles, B.A. Clonmethan Rectory, Oldtown, Co. Dublin.
- 1891 Fawcett, George. Montevideo, Roscrea.
- 1904 Fayle, Edwin. Kylemore, Orwell Park, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.
- 1892 Fegan, William John, Solicitor. Market Square, Cavan.
- 1901 *Felix, Rev. John. Cilcain, Mold, North Wales.
- 1887 Fennessy, Edward. Ardsraddawn House, Kilkenny.
- 1898 *Fenton, Rev. Charles E. O'Connor, M.A. Roundhay, Leeds.
- 1898 *Fenton, Rev. Cornelius O'Connor, M.A. 22, Great George's-street, Liverpool.
- 1898 *Fenton, Rev. S. L. O'Connor, M.A. St. Paul's Vicarage, Durban, South Africa.
- 1904 Ferrar, Benjamin Banks, B.A., M.D. (Univ. Dubl.). 7, Beresford-row, Armagh.
- 1897 Field, Miss. 6, Main-street, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1891 Fielding, Patrick J. D., F.C.S. 66, Patrick-street, Cork.
- 1906 Figgis, William Fernsley. Rathmore, Bray.
- 1902 Finegan, Rev. Peter, C.C. St. Patrick's, Dundalk.
- 1906 Fitz Gerald, Rev. James K., P.P. St. Brendan's, Ardfer, Co. Kerry.
- 1908 Fitz Gerald, John J., M.D. District Asylum, Cork.
- 1890 FitzGibbon, Gerald, M. INSR. C.E. 30, Steele's-road, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.
- 1892 *Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S. Sligo.
- 1868 Fitzsimons, John Bingham, M.D. The Cottage, Lymptstone, South Devon.
- 1891 Fleming, Hervey de Montmorency, J.P., D.L. Barraghscore, Goresbridge.
- 1899 Fleming, Miss H. S. G. Pallisade House, Omagh.
- 1908 Fleming, James S., F.S.A. (Scot.). Inverleny, Callander, Perthshire.
- 1893 Flood, Rev. James. 611, Eighth-avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
- 1899 Flood, William H. Grattan, Mus. Doc. Rosemount, Enniscorthy.
- 1894 Flynn, Very Rev. Patrick F., P.P. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
- 1907 Fogarty, Most Rev. Dr. Bishop of Killaloe. Ashline, Ennis.
- 1901 Fogerty, George J., M.D., R.N. 67, George-street, Limerick.
- 1896 Foley, J. M. Galway, C.I., R.I.C. Lissen Hall, Nenagh.
- 1906 Forde, Rev. George H. William-street, Kilkenny.
- 1908 Forsayeth, Gordon W. Whitechurch House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford.
- 1893 Fortescue, Hon. Dudley F., J.P., D.L. 9, Hertford-street, Mayfair, London, W.
- 1904 *Fottrell, Miss Mary Josephine. 1, The Appian Way, Leeson Park, Dublin.
- 1904 Fox, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. (Camb.). Fielden Hotel, Todmorden, Lancashire.
- 1903 Fricker, Rev. M. A., Canon, P.P. The Presbytery, 25, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
- 1898 Fry, Matthew W. J., M.A., F.T.C.D. 39, Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1908 Fry, William, J.P., F.R.G.S. Wilton House, Merriem-road, Dublin.
- 1891 Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Lymington, Enniscorthy.
- 1906 Gaffney, James S., B.A. 86, O'Connell-street, Limerick.
- 1903 **Gallagher, Miss Jane. Eglis, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
- 1904 Galway, William Berkeley, M.A., Solicitor. Scottish Provident Buildings, Donegall-square, W., Belfast.
- 1894 Gamble, Major G. F. Mount Jerome, Harold's-cross, Dublin.
- 1905 Gamble, Robert C. Elagh Hall, Londonderry.
- 1905 Geoghegan, John Edward. Rockfield, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

- Elected
 1890 Geoghegan, Michael, J.P. P. W. Hotel, Athlone.
 1891 Geoghegan, Thomas F. 2, Essex-quay, Dublin.
 1890 George, William E. Downside, Stoke Bishop, Clifton.
 1903 Geraghty, Rev. Bernard, P.P. Kilbegnet, Roscommon.
 1907 Gibson, Miss. 26, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
 1897 Gibson, Very Rev. Thomas B., M.A., Dean of Ferns. The Rectory, Ferns.
 1892 **GILFOYLE, Anthony Thomas**, M.A., J.P., D.L. Carrowcullen House, Skreen, Co. Sligo.
 1900 Gillespie, Rev. Ed. Acheson. Balteagh Rectory, Limavady.
 1887 Gillespie, James, Surgeon. The Diamond, Clones.
 1901 Gilligan, Rev. Laurence, P.P. Shinrone, Co. Tipperary.
 1905 ***Given, Maxwell, C.E. 3, Ardbana-terrace, Coleraine, Co. Derry.
 1894 **GLEESON, Paul**. Kilcolman, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
 1899 Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor. Nenagh.
 1897 Gloster, Arthur B., B.A. Beechfield, Fermoy.
 1898 Glover, Edward, M.A., M.Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A. County Surveyor's Office, Naas.
 1901 Glynn, Joseph A., B.A., Solicitor. Beech House, Tuam, Co. Galway.
 1891 Glynn, Thomas. Meetlick Villa, 87, Aden Grove, Clissold Park, London, N.
 1897 Glynn, William, J.P. Kilrush.
 1903 Goddard, Norris, Solicitor. 52, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 1897 **GODDEN, George**. Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1890 Goff, Rev. Edward, B.A. Kentstown Rectory, Navan.
 1907 Going, Miss Maria Annie. 2, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 1894 Goodwin, Singleton, B.A., M.Inst. C.E. Tralee.
 1897 Gore, John. 4, Cavendish-row, Dublin.
 1900 Gore, Mrs. Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills, Co. Clare.
 1901 Gorman, Major Lawrence. 37, Brighton-road, Rathgar.
 1902 Gormanston, The Viscountess. Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan.
 1891 Gosselin, Rev. J. H. Prescott, M.A. Muff Parsonage, Londonderry.
 1904 Gould, Mrs. Ellen Louisa. Stradbroke House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Gray, Robert, F.R.C.P.I., J.P. 4, Charlemont-place, Armagh.
 1896 **GRAYDON, Thomas W.**, M.D. La Fayette Circle, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
 1900 Green, T. Geo. H., M.R.I.A. Lisnagar, Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
 1907 Green, Lieut.-Colonel J. S., B.A., M.B., M.R.I.A. Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork.
 1907 Green, Miss. 25, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
 1896 **GREENE, Mrs. T.** Millbrook, Mageny.
 1897 Greer, Thomas MacGregor, Solicitor. Ballymoney.
 1901 Griffen, Mrs. C. M. Provincial Bank House, Kanturk, Co. Cork.
 1902 Griffith, Patrick Joseph, Professor of Music. 13, York-road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
 1885 Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
 1902 Grubb, Miss Rosa F. Cooleville, Clogheen, Cahir.
 1890 Guilbride, Francis, J.P. Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford.
 1995 Guinness, Miss Eva Frances. Fairleigh, Slough, Bucks.
 1904 Guinness, Henry Seymour. Burton Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
 1895 Guinness, Howard R. Chesterfield, Blackrock.
- 1908 Hackett, Edward Byrne, Publisher. 6718, Second-avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York.
 1891 **HADDON, Alfred Cort**, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S. Inisfail, Hill's-road, Cambridge.
 1892 Hade, Arthur, C.E. Carlow.
 1895 Hales, Mrs. Arthur. 17, Lansdown-crescent, Bath; and Charmouth, Dorset.
 1907 Hall, Cyril. Munster and Leinster Bank, Ennistymon.
 1899 Hall, Ernest Frederick. The Lodge, Westport.

- Elected
 1893 Hall, Thomas. Derrynure House, Baillieborough.
 1906 Hall-Dare, Robert Westley, D.L. Newtownbarry House, Newtownbarry.
 1908 Hamilton, Lady Alexandra. Barons Court, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.
 1889 Hamilton, Everard, B.A. Ballinteer Lodge, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 1900 *Hamilton, Rev. James, M.A. Clara, King's County.
 1889 Hanan, Ven. Denis, D.D., Archdeacon of Cashel. The Rectory, Tipperary.
 1890 Harman, Miss Marion. Barrowmount, Goresbridge.
 1890 Hart, Henry Chichester, B.A., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Carrabeagh, Portsalon, Letterkenny.
 1897 Hartigan, P. Castleconnell, Limerick.
 1891 Harty, Spencer, M. Inst. C.E.I. City Hall, Dublin.
 1898 Hayes, James. Church-street, Ennis.
 1889 Hayes, Rev. William A., M.A. The Deanery, Londonderry.
 1891 Headen, W. P., B.A. (Lond.), D.I.N.S. La Bergerie, Portarlington.
 1891 Healy, George, J.P. Glaslyn, Clontarf.
 1888 Healy, Rev. John, LL.D., Canon. The Rectory, Kells, Co. Meath.
 1869 Healy, Rev. William, P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1897 **HENPHILL, Rev. Samuel**, D.D., M.R.I.A., Canon. Birr Rectory, Parsons-town.
 1897 *Henderson, William A. Belclare, Leinster-road, West, Dublin.
 1901 **HENSER, Rev. Herman J.** Overbrook, Pa., U.S.A.
 1892 Heron, James, B.E., J.P. Tullyvery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
 1908 Hewson, Lindsay Joseph Robert Massy. 71, George-street, Limerick.
 1890 Higgins, Rev. Canon Michael, P.P. Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
 1889 Higinbotham, Granby. 46, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 1878 Hill, William H., B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Audley House, Cork.
 1871 Hinch, William A. 24, Cambridge-road, Rathmines.
 1893 Hoare, Most Rev. Joseph, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. St. Mel's, Longford.
 1896 **HOBBSON, C. I.** 1723, Amsterdam-avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
 1890 Hodgson, Rev. William, M.A. 32, Holford-square, London, W.C.
 1891 Hogan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Canon. All Saints' Vicarage, Phibsborough-road, Dublin.
 1890 Hogg, Right Hon. Jonathan, D.L. 12, Cope-street, Dublin.
 1898 Holmes, Mrs. St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
 1889 Horan, John, M.E., M. Inst. C.E., County Surveyor. 4, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1893 Hore, Philip Herbert, M.R.I.A. 121, Coleherne Court, Earl's Court, London, S.W.
 1906 Horgan, Rev. Michael A., P.P. Sneem, Co. Kerry.
 1899 Horner, John. Drum-na-Coll, Antrim-road, Belfast.
 1895 Huband, Rev. Hugo R., M.A. (Cantab.). Vicarage, Edenbridge, Kent.
 1895 Hughes, Benjamin. 96, North Main-street, Wexford.
 1905 Hughes, Edwin, B.A., J.P. Dalchoolin, Craigavad, Co. Down.
 1895 Hughes, Miss Helen. 34, Brighton-road, Rathgar, Dublin.
 1900 Hughes, Wm. C.E. Ahenny, Carrick-on-Suir.
 1901 Hunter, S. C. 2, Wellington-place, Belfast.
 1899 Hynes, Miss. 3, Belgrave-place, Belgrave-square, Rathmines.
 1896 Ireland, William. 44, Arthur-street, Belfast.
 1903 Jackson, Charles James, J.P., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law. 47, Eton-avenue, London, N.W.
 1907 James, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel A. The Cedars, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester.
 1890 Jeffares, Rev. Danby, M.A. Lusk, Co. Dublin.
 1889 Jennings, Ignatius R. B., C.I.R.I.C. Elysium, Waterford.
 1895 Jephson-Norreys, Mrs. Mac Ewen. The Castle, Mallow.
 1901 Johnston, Swift Paine, M.A., Asst. Commissioner, Intermediate Ed. Board. 1, Hume-street, Dublin.

Elected.

- 1900 Joly, Miss Anna M. 5, Upper Ely-place, Dublin.
 1894 **JONES, Capt. Bryan John.** 1st Leinster Regiment, Limawilly, Dundalk.
 1907 *Jones, Rev. Thomas E. H. The Manse, Clarryford, Belfast.
 1904 Joyce, Mrs. Frank. Issercleran, Craughwell, Co. Galway.
 1904 Joynt, Alfred Lane, B.A. 5, Pembroke Park, Clyde-road, Dublin.
- 1905 Kavanagh, Mrs. H. Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
 1896 Kavanagh, Very Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P., V.F. New Ross.
 1893 Keane, Marcus, J.P. Beech Park, Ennis.
 1891 Keane, Miss Frances. Glenshelane, Cappoquin.
 1895 Keatinge, Rev. P. A., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Waterford.
 1906 Keaveny, Thomas, D.I.R.I.C. 59, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
 1898 *Keelan, Patrick. 13, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 1889 Keene, Charles Haines, M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
 1889 Keene, Most Rev. James Bennett, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Bishops-court, Navan.
 1908 Kehoe, Lawrence. 8, Bloomfield-avenue, Dublin.
 1888 Kelly, Edmund Walsh. Bella Vista, Tramora.
 1885 Kelly, Ignatius S. Bunnyconnellan, Myrtleville, Croshaven, Co. Cork.
 1899 Kelly, Rev. James, Adm. Doon, Clifden, Co. Galway.
 1905 Kelly, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Episcopal Residence, Mullingar.
 1890 Kelly, Very Rev. James J., P.P., V.F. St. Peter's, Athlone.
 1896 Kelly, Rev. John, C.C. Sandyford, Co. Dublin.
 1898 Kelly, Dr. Joseph Dillon, J.P. 31, Earl-street, Mullingar.
 1891 Kelly, Richard J., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 1891 Kelly, Thomas Aliaga. 1, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 1903 Kennedy, R. R., M.A. 8, Royal-terrace, East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
 1906 Kenny, Miss Elizabeth. Grace Dieu, Clontarf, Dublin.
 1907 Kenny, Henry Egan. Hillington House, Goole, Yorks.
 1895 Kenny, Thomas Hugh. 55, George-street, Limerick.
 1905 Kent, Ernest Alexandre Harry. 26, Sunnyside-road, Ealing, London, W.
 1894 *Kernan, George. 50, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1891 Kernan, Rev. Richard Arthurs, B.D., Canon. The Rectory, Hillsborough.
 1889 Kerr, Rev. Wm. John B. Irchester Vicarage, Wellingborough.
 1898 Kerrigan, Dr. Owen P. Ardna Greina, Castletown-Geoghegan, Co. Westmeath.
 1905 ***Kidd, James. 55, Antrim-road, Belfast.
 1897 *Kiernan, Thomas. Leitrim Lodge, Dalkey.
 1904 Kincaid, Mrs. M. M. University Station, Seattle, Washington.
 1890 King, Lucas White, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., C.S.I. Roebuck Hall, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 1885 Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Strathbungo, Glasgow
 1904 Kirwan, Denis B. Dalgin, Milltown, Tuam.
 1905 **Knabenshue, S. S., American Consul, Belfast.
 1899 Knox, Mrs. Godfrey. 66, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1902 Kyle, Valentine Joyce. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
- 1890 **LANGAN, Rev. Thomas, D.D.** Abbeylara, Granard.
 906 La Touche, Christopher Digges. 53, Raglan-road, Dublin.
 1901 Laughlin, Robert C. Gortin, Co. Tyrone.
 1906 Laverton, Mrs. H. V. Ardovie, Brechin, N.B.
 1902 Lavery, Rev. Francis, P.P. St. Mary's Presbytery, Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
 1904 Lavery, John. 58A, Brougham-street, Belfast.
 1903 Lawler, Chas., J.P. 62, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
 1900 Lawless, Rev. Nicholas, C.C. Kilcurry, Dundalk.
 1891 Lawlor, Rev. Hugh Jackson, M.A., D.D., Canon. Trinity College, Dublin.
 1904 Lawrence, Arthur. Lavernock House, Penarth, South Wales.
 1891 Lawson, Thomas Dillon. Manager, Bank of Ireland, Galway.
 1901 Lebane, Daniel, District Inspector N. S. 1, Zion-road, Rathgar.

- Elected
- 1893 Ledger, Rev. William Cripps, M.A. 14, Winton-avenue, Rathgar.
- 1908 Ledger, Zacharias Palmer. 27, George-street, Limerick.
- 1894 Leeson-Marshall, M. R., Barrister-at-Law. Callinafercy, Milltown, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
- 1892 Le Fanu, Thomas Philip, B.A. (Cantab.). Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.
- 1908 Lefroy, Benjamin St. George. Derrycashel, Clondra, Co. Longford.
- 1906 Lenehan, N. V., Solicitor. 24, St Andrew-street, Dublin.
- 1892 Leonard, Mrs. T. Warrenstown, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
- 1903 Leslie, Rev. J. Blennerhassett, M.A. Kilsaran Rectory, Castlebellingham.
- 1880 Lett, Rev. Henry Wm., M.A., M.R.I.A., Canon. Aghaderg Glebe, Loughbrickland.
- 1883 Lewis, Professor Bunnell, M.A., F.S.A. 49, Sunday's Well, Cork.
- 1903 *Librarian. Public Library, Capel-street, Dublin.
- 1903 Librarian. Public Free Library, Town Hall, Clonmel.
- 1868 Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
- 1869 Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.
- 1891 Librarian. Belfast Free Public Library, Belfast.
- 1891 Librarian. Free Public Library, Liverpool.
- 1890 Librarian. Public Library, Boston, U. S.
- 1890 Librarian. Public Library, New York, U.S., c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
- 1868 Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
- 1888 Librarian. Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.
- 1894 Librarian. Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association. 97, George-street, Limerick.
- 1899 Librarian. Natural History and Philosophical Society, Armagh.
- 1903 *Librarian. Public Library, North Strand, Dublin.
- 1882 Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, *per* Agent-General for Victoria. 142, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
- 1864 Librarian. Queen's College, Belfast.
- 1868 Librarian. Queen's College, Cork.
- 1888 Librarian. Queen's College, Galway.
- 1874 Librarian. Berlin Royal Library, *per* Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-st., Covent Garden, London.
- 1899 Librarian. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
- 1900 Librarian. Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's Close, Dublin.
- 1905 Librarian. Royal Library, Copenhagen, c/o William Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
- 1869 Librarian. Board of Education, South Kensington, London, S.W.
- 1901 Librarian. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
- 1903 *Librarian. Public Library, Thomas-street, Dublin.
- 1903 Librarian. London Library, St. James'-square, London.
- 1890 Lindesay, Rev. William O'Neill, M.A. Sealawn, Baldoyle, Co. Dublin.
- 1892 **LINDSAY, Dr. David Moore**, L.R.C.P.I., &c. 551, South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
- 1904 Little, E. A., M.A., LL.D. 55, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
- 1901 Little, Very Rev. R., P.P. Paire-an-Tobair, Quin, Co. Clare.
- 1903 *Lloyd, Miss Annie. 16, Pembroke Park, Dublin.
- 1889 Lloyd, William. 1, Pery-square, Limerick.
- 1894 Long, Mrs. 16, Appian-way, Dublin.
- 1893 Longford, Right Hon. The Dowager Countess of. 24, Bruton-st., London, W.
- 1893 Lopdell, John. Stamer Park, Ennis.
- 1887 Lough, Right Hon. Thomas, M.P., H.M.L., Co. Cavan. 14, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.
- 1896 Lovegrove, E. W., M.A., M.R.I.A. The Schoolhouse, Stamford.
- 1896 Lowe, William Ross Lewin. Middlewych, St. Albans, Herts.
- 1899 Lowry, Thomas. 2, Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown.
- 1897 Lucas, Rev. Frederick John, D.D. 2, Cliff-terrace, Kingstown.
- 1868 Lunham, Colonel Thomas Ainslie, M.A., M.R.I.A., C.B., J.P. Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
- 1894 Lyle, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Dalriada, Howth-road, Dublin.
- 1893 **LYNCH, J. J.** Towanda, Pa., U.S.A.

Elected

- 1905 Lyons, Patrick, Sergeant, R. I. C. Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
 1891 Lyster, Rev. H. Cameron, B.D., Canon. Rectory, Enniscorthy.
 1902 ***Lytle, Samuel Douglas. Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
- 1895 Macalister, R. Alexander Stewart, M.A., F.S.A. Torrissdale, Cambridge.
 1890 ***Macaulley, Joseph, J.P., Solicitor. Donegall Chambers, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
- 1900 Mac Claney, James. Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare.
 1908 M'Elney, Rev. Robert, M.A. The Manse, Downpatrick.
 1899 Mac Enerny, Rev. Francis, C.C. Westland-row, Dublin.
 1891 Mac Gillycuddy, Major John, J.P. Ballinagroun, Annascaul, Co. Kerry.
 1893 Mac Ilwaine, Robert. Secretary, County Council Office, Courthouse, Downpatrick.
- 1902 *Mac Inerney, T. J. 27, Lower Sackville-street; and 8, Shamrock-villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.
- 1892 Mackenzie, John, C.E. Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.
 1892 ***Mac Mahon-Creagh, Mrs. Dangan, Kilkishen, Co. Clare.
 1894 Macmillan, Rev. John, M.A. 76, South Parade, Belfast.
 1890 Mac Mullan, Very Rev. Alexander, P.P., V.G. Ballymena.
 1894 Macnamara, George Unthank, L.R.C.S.I. Bankyle House, Corofin.
 1902 Mac Namara, Rev. John. St. Joseph's, Dundalk.
 1894 Macnachie, Rev. James H., B.A. Heaton Presbyterian Church, New-castle-on-Tyne, England.
- 1852 Macray, Rev. Wm. Dunn, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A. Ducklington, Witney, Oxon.
- 1895 M'Aleer, H. K. X. L. Bar, Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone.
 1887 *M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P. Knox's-street, Sligo.
 1894 M'Bride, Francis, J.P. 39, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
 1894 M'Bride, Joseph M. Harbour Office, Westport.
 1893 ***M'Burney, James. Loughconnolly, N.S., Broughshane.
 *M'Carte, James. 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.
 1898 M'Carthy, Charles. 2, Emmett-place, Cork.
 1904 M'Carthy, James. Newfound Well, Drogheda.
 1892 M'Carthy, Samuel Trant, J.P. Srugrena Abbey, Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry.
 1890 M'Clintock, Very Rev. Francis G. Le Poer, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean of Armagh. Drumcar Rectory, Dunleer.
- 1899 M'Clintock, Miss Gertrude. Drumcar, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
 1899 M'Connell, John, J.P. College-green House, Belfast; Rathmona, Donaghadee.
- 1902 *M'Connell, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L. Ardaranreagh, Windsor-avenue, Belfast.
- 1891 M'Cormick, H. M'Neile. Cultra House, Cultra, Co. Down.
 1904 ***M'Cracken, George, Solicitor. Seafield House, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1892 M'Creery, Alexander John. John-street, Kilkenny.
 1905 *M'Crum, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane. Ballyveasy, Carrumoney, Co. Antrim.
 1884 M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
 1897 M'Cutchan, Rev. George, B.D. Rectory, Kenmare.
 1906 M'Donnell, James. Dungarvan N. S., Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 M'Elhutton, Rev. John, P.P. Strabane.
 1892 M'Enery, D. T., M.A., D.I.N.S. The Cedars, Clonmel.
 1892 M'Gee, Rev. Samuel Russell, M.A. The Rectory, Narraghmore, Co. Kildare.
- 1896 M'Glone, Rev. Michael, P.P. Rosslea, Clones.
 1906 M'Golrick, Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Dunluth. Minnesota, U.S.A.
- 1901 M'Grath, Rev. Joseph B., C.C. St. Agatha's Presbytery, Richmond-place, N. C. R., Dublin.
- 1891 M'Inerney, Very Rev. John, P.P., V.G. Kilrush, Co. Clare.
 1898 *M'Kean, Rev. William. The Manse, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1892 M'Kee, Robert, M.A. Harlesden College, Bramshill-road, London, N.W.

Elected

- 1893 M'Keefry, Rev. Joseph, P.P., M.R.I.A. Garvagh, Co. Derry.
 1895 M'Kenna, Rev. James E., C.C., M.R.I.A. St. Michael's Presbytery, Enniskillen.
 1882 M'Kenna, Very Rev. James, P.P., Canon. Osier Hill, Brookeborough.
 1890 M'Knight, John P. Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin.
 1900 M'Mahon, Rev. Canon John, P.P. St. Mary's, Nenagh.
 1890 M'Manus, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Meuth-street, Dublin.
 1890 M'Neill, Charles. Hazelbrook, Malahide.
 1906 M'Sweeny, William, M.D. Park-place, Killarney.
 1905 M'Ternan, Miss Mary. 14, Clare-street, Dublin.
 1898 M'William, William. Corlatt House, Monaghan.
 1900 Maffett, Rev. R. S., B.A. 17 Herbert-road, Sandymount.
 1908 Maguire, John. Moore Mount, Dunleer.
 1890 Mahony, Daniel, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Mount Alverno, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Mahony, Denis M'Carthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1898 **Mahony, Rev. Henry. Cambridge House, Cambridge-road, Rathmines. Dublin.
 1887 Mahony, J. J. 4, Lower Montenotte, Cork.
 1908 Mahony, Peirce Gun, M.R.I.A., Cork Herald-of-Arms. 24, Burlington-road, Dublin.
 1895 Mahony, Thomas Henry. 8, Adelaide-place, St. Luke's, Cork.
 1899 Malone, Laurence. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
 1899 Malone, Mrs. Innismaan, Queen's Park, Monkstown.
 1906 Mangan, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Kerry. Killarney.
 1899 Manning, John Butler. 18, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1891 **Mara, Bernard S. Tullamore, King's County.
 1895 March, Henry Colley, M.D. (Lond.), F.S.A. Portesham, Dorchester.
 1894 Martin, R. T. 25, St. Stephen's-green, Co. Dublin.
 1900 Mason, J. J. B. 6, Ely-place, Dublin; and Glenmalure, Bushy Park-road, Terenure.
 1887 Mason, Thomas. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1906 Mason, Thomas H. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1889 Maunsell, William Pryce, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Martello-terrace, Kingstown.
 1907 Max, John T., J.P. Maxfort, Thurles.
 1907 May, Miss Charlotte P. Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
 1907 May, Miss Stella M. E. Knockmore, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
 1891 Mayne, Thomas, F.R.G.S.I. 19, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
 1906 Mayne, Gerald. 19, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
 1893 Mayo, Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., D.L. Palmerstown House, Straffan.
 1893 Meade, Right Rev. William Edward, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Palace, Cork.
 1865 Meagher, Very Rev. William, P.P., Canon. Templemore.
 1906 Mecredy, R. J. Vallombrosa, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1897 **MEEHAN, Rev. Joseph, C.C.** Kilmore, Ballinacorney, Co. Cavan.
 1889 Middleton, Shireff. 73, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1899 Nicks, William L., M.A. Local Government Board, Dublin.
 1898 Miller, Mrs. The Manse, Armagh.
 1907 Milligan, Humphrey, Athlone.
 1901 Milliken, James. 146, Anfield-road, Liverpool.
 1891 **MILLNER, Colonel Joshua Kearney.** Galtrim, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1908 Mills, Dr. John, B.A.O., B.Ch. Resident Physician, District Asylum, Ballinasloe.
 1906 **MITCHELL, Thomas.** Walcot, Birr.
 1891 Mitchell, William M., R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A. 2, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1891 Moffatt, Rev. John E., M.D. 1, Palmerston Villas, Rathmines.
 1898 Moloney, Maurice T. Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A.
 1891 Molony, Alfred. 4/48, Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.W.

Elected

- 1897 Molony, Henry, M.D. Odellville, Ballingarry, Limerick.
 1904 *Monahan, Miss M. A. 63, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1897 Monahan, Rev. Daniel, P.P. Tubber, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
 1901 Monteaale of Brandon, Right Hon. Lord, K.P. Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
 1892 Montgomery, Archibald V., Solicitor. 13, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
 1904 Montgomery, Henry C. Craigmoyle, Craigavad, Co. Down.
 1892 Montgomery, John Wilson. The Esplanade, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1907 Montgomery, Robert J., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.I. 28, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
 1897 Moony, George M. S. Enraght, J.P. The Doon, Athlone.
 1905 Moore, Edward R. Langara, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
 1902 *Moore, John. 117, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1892 Moore, John Gibson, J.P. Llandaff Hall, Merrión.
 1885 Moore, Joseph H., A.I.M., President, Instr. C.E.I. 5, Brookfield-terrace, Donnybrook.
 1905 ***Moore, Miss P. Ballivor Rectory, Ballivor, Co. Meath.
 1889 Moore, William. Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
 1889 Morgan, Arthur P., B.A. (Dubl.), D.I.N.S. Glenview, Monaghan.
 1903 Morris, Henry. 8, Main-street, Strabane.
 1889 Morrison, Alexander Kerr. Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
 1907 Morrissey, James F., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
 1907 Morrissey, Thomas J., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
 1889 Morton, John. 45, Wellington-road, Dublin.
 1906 Moulder, Victor J. 7, Lower Downs-road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.
 1903 Mulhall, Mrs. Marion. 19, Via Boncompagni, Rome.
 1889 Mullan, Rev. David, M.A. 22, Cambridge-terrace, York-road, Kingstown.
 1902 Mullan, James. Castlerock, Co. Londonderry.
 1891 Mullan, Robert A., B.A. 7, Trevor Hill, Newry.
 1889 Mullen, Frank. Custom House, Belfast.
 1905 Mulligan, John. Greina, Adelaide-road, Glenageary.
 1907 Mulligan, Miss Sara. Thornbuck National School, Kilkenny.
 1902 Mulvany, Rev. Thomas. C.C. The Presbytery, St. Columbkille's, Kells.
 1890 Murphy, Rev. Arthur William, P.P. Brosna, Abbeyfeale.
 1901 Murphy, Francis. 284, Newport-road, Cardiff.
 1900 Murphy, James Edward. Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
 1892 *Murphy, Rev. James E. H., M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish, Dublin University. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
 1889 Murphy, Very Rev. Jeremiah, D.D., P.P. Maerom.
 1895 *Murphy, John J., H.M. Customs. 1, Mount Charles, Belfast.
 1896 Murphy, M. L. Bullyboy, Ferns.
 1897 Murphy, Miss. 26, Ulverton-road, Dalkey.
 1908 Murphy, Miss M. A., B.A. Albert Lodge, Laurel Hill-avenue, Limerick.
 1889 Murray, Archibald. Portland, Limerick.
 1899 Murray, Daly, J.P. Beech Hill, Cork.

 1889 Nash, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P. 94, Piccadilly, London, W.
 1895 Nash, Richard G., J.P. Finntown House, Lucan.
 1905 Nash, Sir Vincent, Knt., D.L. Tivoli, Limerick.
 1897 Nason, William H., M.A. 42, Dawson-street, Dublin.
 1902 Neale, Walter G. 87, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
 1892 Neill, Sharman D. 22, Donegall-place, Belfast.
 1890 Nelis, John. Londonderry.
 1891 Newell, P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Donegal.
 1904 Nichols, James. 85, Ranelagh-road, Dublin.
 1899 Nichols, Mrs. Kilbrack, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
 1893 Nixon, James H. F., F.R.G.S., J.P. Cragbeg, Clarina, Co. Limerick.
 1902 Nolan, Rev. John, P.P. Kircubbin, Co. Down.
 1906 Nolan, Miss Louisa A. 69, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1889 Nolan, Michael J., L.R.C.S.I. The Asylum, Downpatrick.

- Elected.
 1890 Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 *Nolan, William R., B.A. Brookville, Simmons-court-avenue, Donnybrook.
 1898 Nooney, Thomas F., J.P. Earl-street, Mullingar.
- 1904 Oakden, Charles H., F.R.P.S. 30, Meadow-road, Shortlands, Kent.
 1902 O'BRIEN, CONOR. Commonsides, Shalford, Guildford.
 1898 O'Brien, Daniel. 2, Belfast-terrace, N. C. Road, Dublin.
 1900 O'Brien, Mrs. South Hill, Limerick.
 1889 O'Brien, Very Rev. Lucius H., M.A., Dean of Limerick. The Deanery, Limerick.
 1871 O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. Ballyalla, Ennis.
 1901 **O'Byrne, William L. Woodville, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 O'Callaghan, Mrs. Maryfort, O'Callaghan's Mills, Limerick.
 1890 O'Callaghan-Westropp, Colonel George, J.P. Coolreagh, Bodyke.
 1903 **O'Conchobhair, Domhnall. 46 and 47, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1901 O'Connell, Daniel, J.P., D.L. Derrynane Abbey, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1902 O'Connell, Mrs. Mary. Killeen, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
 1907 O'Connell, Sir Morgan Ross, Bart. Lake View, Killarney.
 1893 O'Connor, Mr. Serjeant, M.A. 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1906 O'Connor, Rev. W. Vicar's Lodge, 11, Wellington-place, South Circular-road, Dublin.
 1897 O'Connor, M. J., Solicitor. 2, George-street, Wexford.
 1890 **O'Connor, Rev. T. C., M.A., Canon. Donaghmore, Baltinglass.
 1906 **O'Crowley, James J. The Mall, Youghal, Co. Cork.
 1904 Odell, Mrs. Cloneoskraine, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 1897 O'Duffy, John, L.D.S., R.C.S.I. 54, Rutland-square, Dublin.
 1908 O'Grady, Guillamore, M.A., Dublin Herald-of-Arms. 49, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 1904 **O'Grady, John Shiel, J.P. Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
 1889 O'Hanrahan, Timothy Wm., J.P. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1890 O'Hara, Right Rev. John M., Monsignor, P.P., V.F. Crossmolina.
 1896 O'Hennessy, Bartholomew. Kilkee.
 1889 O'Keefe, Stephen M., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Delville, Glasnevin.
 1903 O'Leary, Very Rev. Canon David, P.P. The Presbytery, Kenmare.
 1891 O'LEARY, Rev. Edward, P.P. Portarlinton.
 1892 O'LEARY, Rev. John, P.P. Freemount, Charleville.
 1884 O'LEARY, Patrick. Main-street, Graigue-amanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1899 O'Malley, Arthur M. The Quay, Westport.
 1891 *O'Meara, John J., Solicitor, T.C. 205, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
 1894 O'Morchoe, The. Kerrymount, Foxrock.
 1891 O'Morchoe, Rev. Thomas A., M.A. Kilternan Rectory, Golden Ball.
 1903 O'Neill, Mrs. Jocelyn-street, Dundalk.
 1863 O'Neill, Very Rev. Archdeacon, P.P., V.F. Clontarf, Dublin.
 1908 O'Reilly, George. 26, Trinity-street, Drogheda.
 1908 O'Reilly, Very Rev. Michael, O.C.C. 56, Aungier-street, Dublin.
 1896 O'RIOERDAN, Rev. John, C.C. Cloyne.
 1904 O'Ryan, Rev. T. W., C.C. Presbytery, Golden Bridge, Dublin.
 1870 Ormonde, Most Hon. the Marquis of, K.P., H.M.L. The Castle, Kilkenny.
 1887 Orpen, Goddard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
 1903 Orpen, Miss Lillian Iris. Monksgrange, Enniscorthy.
 1890 Orpen, Right Rev. Raymond d'A., M.A., Bishop of Limerick and Ardfer. The Palace, Henry-street, Limerick.
 1907 O'Sullivan, Daniel. Caherdaniel, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
 1904 **O'Sullivan, Dr. W. J. Maiville, Lisdoonvarna, Co. Clare.
 1898 **O'Toole, Arthur. 5, Foster-place, Dublin.
 1890 Oulton, Rev. Richard C., M.A., B.D., Glynn Rectory, Glynn, Belfast.
- 1907 Pakenham-Walsh, Lieut. Winthrop Pakenham. Crinken House, Shankill, Co. Dublin.
 1900 Palmer, Miss. Dunkerron, Kenmare, Co. Kerry.

- Elected
- 1879 Palmer, Mrs. Carrig House, Lower Road, Cork.
 1896 Parkinson, Miss. Westbourne, Ennis.
 1899 Paterson, Thomas. Tildarg, Merriion-road, Dublin.
 1892 Patterson, Mervyn S. Inveresk, Alexandra Gardens, Belfast.
 1868 Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A. Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1890 Pentland, George Henry, B.A., J.P. Black Hall, Drogheda.
 1893 Peter, Miss A. 80, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1900 Peyton, Geo., LL.D. Dinard, St. Kevin's Park, Dublin.
 1890 Phelps, Ernest James. 9, Lower Hatch-street, Dublin.
 1905 *Phillips, G.T. Harrowville, Kilkenny.
 1888 Phillips, James J., C.E., Archt. Assurance Buildings, 16, Donegall-square, South, Belfast.
 1906 Pilkington, Richard Grant. Dunalan House, Esplanade, Bray.
 1903 *Pim, A. Cecil. Monarna, White Abbey, Co. Antrim.
 1900 Pim, Miss E. M. Newtown Park, Waterford.
 1898 Pim, Edward W., J.P. 27, High-street, Belfast.
 1902 Pim, Miss Ida. Lonsdale, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1903 Pim, Jonathan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1903 *Pirrie-Conerney, Rev. John, M.A. The Rectory, Dunfanaghy, Letterkenny.
 1904 Place, G. W., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
 1903 Place, Thomas Dumayne. Rosemount, New Ross.
 1887 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
 1891 Poë, Colonel Wm. Hutcheson, C.B., J.P., D.L. Heywood, Ballinakill.
 1864 **POER, COUNT DE LA**, Lord le Power and Corroghmore, D.L. Gurteen le Poer, Kilsheela, Co. Waterford.
 1899 Pollock, Hugh, Barrister-at-Law. 50, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1892 Pounder, Festus Kelly, B.A. St. John's-terrace, Enniscorthy.
 1904 Powell, Miss Una T. E. Bella Squardo, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Powell, Rev. William H., D.D. Garrycloyne Rectory, Blarney.
 1884 Power, Rev. George Beresford, B.A. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
 1876 **POWER, Rev. Patrick**, M.R.I.A.
 1868 Power, Laurence John, J.P. Parade House, Kilkenny.
 1884 Power, Rev. John, P.P. Kiltelly, Pallasgrea, Co. Limerick.
 1902 *Prochazka, the Baroness P. Leyrath, Kilkenny.
 1894 Purefoy, Rev. Amyrald D., M.A. The Rectory, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.
 1908 Purefoy, Richard Dancer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 62, Merriion-square, Dublin.
- 1890 Quan-Smith, Samuel A. Bullock Castle, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1906 Quiggin, Edmund Crosby, M.A. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
 1908 Quinn, Augustine. The Beeches, Liscard, Cheshire.
 1893 Quinn, Rev. Bartholomew, P.P. Laveragh, Ballymote.
 1908 Quinn, John Monsarratt. 4, Kildare-place, Dublin.
- 1896 Rankin, Rev. R. B., B.A. All Saints, Newtown-Cunningham.
 1880 Raphael, George. Galgorm House, Ballymena.
 1891 Rapmund, Rev. Joseph, P.P. Parochial House, Silverstream, Co. Monaghan.
 1898 Redington, Miss Matilda. Kilcornan, Oranmore.
 1903 Reeves, Jonathan Townley. Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
 1891 Reynell, Miss. 22, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1902 Reynolds, Mrs. Kate Isabella. The Mullens, Ballyshannon.
 1905 Rice, Ignatius J., Solicitor. Rose Lawn, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
 1881 Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Justice, J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw.
 1904 Robb, Alfred A., M.A., Ph. D. Lisnabreeny House, Castlereagh, Belfast.
 1897 Roberts, Edward, M.A. Pläs Maesincla, Carnarvon.
 1890 Roberts, George C., J.P. Summer Hill, Enniscorthy.
 1902 *Roberts, W. Johnson. Solicitor. 24, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
 1902 Robertson, Hume. 26, Porchester-terrace, London, W.
 1897 Roche, H. J. The Castle, Enniscorthy.
 1900 Rochfort, William, J.P. Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.

Elected	
1892	Rogers, William E. Belfast Banking Company, Portaferry.
1896	Roice, Bernard Herron. Churchtown House, Tagout.
1892	Rolleston, Thomas William, B.A. Hollywood House, Glenealy, Co. Wicklow.
1905	Ross-Lewin, Rev. Canon G. H., M.A. St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham.
1894	ROTHERAM, Edward Crofton. Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath.
1906	Roycroft, Andrew. 94, Drumcondra-road, Dublin.
1890	Ryan, Very Rev. Arthur, P.P., V.G. The Presbytery, Tipperary.
1904	Ryan, Rev. Edmond J., C.C. Kilcommon, Thurles.
1908	Ryan, Frederick W. 13, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1889	Ryan, Rev. James J., President, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
1907	Ryan, James P., M.D. Collins-street, Melbourne, Victoria.
1908	Ryan, Rev. Patrick. St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
1891	Ryland, Richard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Mount-street Crescent, Dublin.
1907	Sadleir, Thomas Ulick, Barrister-at-Law. 9, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
1895	Salazar, Count Lorenzo, Consul for Italy in Ireland. Melrose House, Kingstown.
1908	Sayers, Reginald Brydges. 19, Chelmsford-road, Dublin.
1879	Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A. St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
1892	Scott, Conway, C.E. 15, Wellington Park, Belfast.
1900	Scott, Geo. Curraghgower, Limerick.
1901	Scott, John Alfred, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 36, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
1892	Scott, Samuel. Inland Revenue Office, Leeds.
1891	Scriven, Rev. Rowland, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A. Balbriggan.
1905	Seton, Malcolm Cotter Cariston. 13, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, London, W.
1907	Seymour, Rev. St. John, B.D. Donohil Rectory, Cappawhite, Co. Tipperary.
1896	Shackleton, George. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
1892	Shackleton, Mrs. J. F. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
1902	*Shaw, Frederick, M.R.I.A. 20, Laurence-street, Drogheda.
1895	Shaw, His Honor Judge, M.A. 69, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1898	Shaw, Thomas J., J.P. 58, Earl-street, Mullingar.
1904	Sheil, Mrs. E. M. Boskell, Cahircounlish, Co. Limerick.
1905	Sheridan, George P., Architect. 25, Suffolk-street, Dublin.
1896	*Sheridan, Mrs. 26, North Earl-street, Dublin.
1896	Sheridan, Rev. N. T. Ramsgrange, Arthurstown, <i>via</i> Waterford.
1898	Sherwin, Rev. James P. University Church, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1902	Sheil, H. Percy. Kilcloghan House, Tuam, Co. Galway.
1896	Shore, Hon. Mrs. Ballyduff, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
1895	Simpson, Mrs. West Church Manse, Ballymen.
1887	Simpson, William M. Walmer, Ballyholme-road, Bangor, Co. Down.
1893	Skeffington, Joseph Bartholomew, M.A., LL.D., S.I.N.S. Waterford.
1888	Sloane, Mrs. Moy Hill, Co. Tyrone.
1893	Small, John F., Solicitor. 37, Hill-street, Newry.
1906	SMITH, Mrs. Augustus. Sion Lodge, Waterford.
1902	Smith, Blair, J.P. Errigal House, Laurence-street, Londonderry.
1894	Smith, Rev. George Nuttall, M.A. 29, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham.
1887	Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
1893	Smyth, Edward Weber, J.P. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1895	Smyth, Mrs. E. Weber. Coil-min, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1894	Smyth, Richard O'Brien, C.E., Archt. 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
1895	Smyth, Robert Wolfe, J.P. Portlick Castle, Athlone.
1897	Smyth, Thomas. 2, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
1902	Spring, Richard Francis, C.E. Polehore, Wexford.
1890	STACK, Rev. C. Maurice, M.A. The Vicarage, Magheraclone, Kells.

- Elected
 1904 Stacpoole, Capt. Guildford William Jack. Ardavilling, Cloyne, Co. Cork.
 1904 Stacpoole, Miss Gwendoline Clare. Newmarket House, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare.
 1893 Stanley, Rev. William Francis, P.P. Catholic Church, New Brighton, Cheshire.
 1895 Steele, Rev. William B., B.A. Levally Rectory, Enniskillen.
 1897 Stephens, Pembroke Scott, K.C. 30, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
 1894 Stephens, Samuel. Ardshane, Holywood, Co. Down.
 1903 Stevenson, Mrs. James. Fort James, Londonderry.
 1893 Stewart, Rev. Harvey, M.A. All Saints' Rectory, Blackrock.
 1898 Stewart, Rev. Joseph Atkinson. Killowen, Lisburn.
 1900 Stourton, Miss. South Gate, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
 1893 Stubbs, Henry, M.A., J.P., D.L. Danby, Ballyshannon.
 1908 Studholme, Lancelot Joseph Moore, B.A. (Oxon.), C.E. Ballyeighan, Birr.
 1879 Swanson, William. 4A, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
 1901 Swanzy, Rev. Henry Biddall, M.A. Carrowdore Rectory, Donaghadee.
 1889 Synnott, Nicholas J., B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law. Furness, Naas.
- 1890 Tarleton, Mrs. The Abbey, Killeigh, Tullamore.
 1894 Telford, Rev. William H. Reston Free Church Manse, Berwickshire.
 1908 Tempest, Harry G. Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.
 1890 Tempest, William, J.P. Douglas-place, Dundalk.
 1901 Tenison, Arthur Heron Ryan, F.R.I.B.A. 12, Little College-street, Westminster, London, S.W.; and Elm Dene, 32, Bath-road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
 1887 Ternan, Obadiah, L.A.H. Enniskillen.
 1897 Thomas, W. J. Mullingar.
 1905 Thompson, Dr. Cuthbert. Weissinger, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.
 1895 Thunder, Francis P. Grása Dá, Upper Drumcondra, Dublin.
 1903 Tibbs, John Harding, B.A. Ginnett's Great, Summerhill, Co. Meath.
 1896 Tivy, Henry L., J.P. Barnstead, Blackrock, Cork.
 1893 Tohill, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor. Chichester Park, Belfast.
 1890 Toler-Aylward, Hector J. C., J.P., D.L. Shankill Castle, Whitehall, Co. Kilkenny.
 1889 Toner, Rev. Joseph. St. Lawrence, Atlantic-avenue, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
 1892 **TORRENS, Thomas Hughes**, J.P. Edenmore, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.
 1895 Townshend, Thomas Courtney, B.A. (Dubl.). 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
 1883 Traill, William A., M.A., C.E. Giant's Causeway, Bushmills.
 1891 Tresilian, Richard S. 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1897 Tuite, James. 14, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 1906 Tuthill, Lieut.-Colonel Phineas B. Villiers-, R.A.M.C. Summersdale, Chichester.
 1904 Twigg, Thomas S. Rarc-an-ilen, Coliemore-road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1901 Twigge, R. W., F.S.A. Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
- 1904 **USSHER, Beverley Grant**, H. M. Inspector of Schools. 20, Glenmore-road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1893 Ussher, Richard John, J.P., D.L. Cappagh House, Cappagh R.S.O., Co. Waterford.
- 1900 Vandeleur, Capt. Hector, Lieutenant of Co. Clare. Cahercon, Co. Clare.
 1897 **VANSTON, George T. B.**, LL.D., K.C. Hildon Park, Terenure-road, Rathgar.
 1890 Vaughan, Joseph, J.P. Mount View, Athlone.
 1891 Venables, William J. Gortalowry House, Cookestown.
 1901 Vereker, Henry. 89, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.

Elected	
1907	Waddell, John J., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Bayswater-terrace, Sandycove. Co. Dublin.
1890	Waldron, Laurence A., M.P., M.R.I.A. 10, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
1904	Walker, Richard Crampton, Solicitor. Fonthill Abbey, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
1892	Walkington, Miss, M.A., LL.D. Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.
1901	Wall, Rev. Francis J. St. Mary's, Haddington-road, Dublin.
1897	Wallace, Colonel Robert H., C.B. Downpatrick.
1894	Walpole, Thomas, C.E., M. Inst. N.A. Windsor Lodge, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1896	Walsh, John Edward, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Belville, Donnybrook.
1890	Walsh, Very Rev. James H., D.D., Dean of Christ Church. 47, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1903	Walsh, Richard Walter, J.P. Williamstown House, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
1891	Walsh, Rev. Robert, D.D., Canon. St. Mary's Rectory, Donnybrook.
1890	Walsh, Thomas Arnold, Kilmallock.
1899	Walsh, V. J. Hussey-. 16, Avenue Trocadero, Paris.
1899	Walshe, Richard D. 42, Bloomfield-avenue, S. C. R., Dublin.
1902	Ward, Edward. Ulster Bank, Dundalk.
1896	Ward, H. Somerset. Dunibert House, Balfon, N.B.
1904	Ward, Joseph, J.P., Chairman, Killiney District Council. Ardmore, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
1906	Ward, Hon. (Miss) Kathleen A. N. Castle Ward, Downpatrick.
1905	Warren, Miss Edyth G. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1905	Warren, Miss Mary Helen. 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
1903	Watters, Rev. Thomas F., B.A. St. John's, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1901	Weaver, Lawrence, F.S.A. 14, Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood-road, London, N.W.
1890	Webber, William Downes, J.P. Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
1898	Webster, William, Solicitor. 35A, Church-street, St. Helens.
1888	Welch, Robert John, M.R.I.A. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
1889	Weldrick, George. 40, Park-avenue, Sandymount, Co. Dublin.
1905	Wells, Samuel W. 216, Beechcliffe, Keighley, Yorkshire.
1901	West, Capt. Erskine Eyre, Barrister-at-Law. 32, Crosthwaite Park, East, Kingstown.
1895	Westropp, Miss. Park House, Clonlara.
1895	Wheeler, Francis C. P. 1, Stanley Gardens, Acton Hill, London, W.
1891	Whelan, Rev. Percy Scott, M.A. Swords Rectory, Swords.
1887	White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
1889	White, James, L.R.C.P.S.E., J.P. Kilkenny.
1883	White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P. Kilbyrne, Dóneraile, Co. Cork.
1896	WHITE, Rev. Patrick W. , B.A. Stonebridge Manse, Clones.
1896	WHITE, Richard Blair. Ashton Park, Monkstown.
1889	White, Robert. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
1889	White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. 18, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1901	Whitfield, George. Modreeny, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary.
1905	Whitton, Joseph, B.A., B.E. Board of Works Office, Tralee.
1902	Whitworth, Mrs. Blackrock, Dundalk.
1889	Wilkinson, Arthur B. Berkeley, B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1902	Wilkinson, George, B.A. Ringlestown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath.
1900	Wilkinson, W. J. Newtown Park, Trini.
1888	Willcocks, Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., Canon. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenals-town.
1888	Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P., D.L. Herringston, Dorchester.
1894	Williams, Rev. Sterling de Courcy, M.A. Durrow Rectory, Tullamore.
1874	Williams, Mrs. W. Parkside, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.
1899	Williamson, Rev. Charles Arthur, M.A. Ashampstead Vicarage, Reading, Berks.
1904	Wilson, Charles J., Barrister-at-Law. 17, Pembroke Park, Dublin.

Elected	
1907	Wilson, Charles Pilkington, Solicitor. Lismallon, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
1887	Wilson, James Mackay, J.P., D.L. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
1872	Windisch, Professor Dr. Ernst, Hon. M.R.I.A. Universitäts Strasse, 15, Leipzig.
1900	Wood, Herbert, B.A., M.R.I.A. 6, Clarinda-park, E., Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
1890	Woodward, Rev. Alfred Sadleir, M.A. St. Mark's Vicarage, Ballysillan, Belfast.
1890	Woodward, Rev. George Otway, B.A. Rectory, Newcastle, Co. Down.
1887	Wright, Rev. Wm. Ball, M.A. Osbaldwick Vicarage, York.
1904	Yeates, Miss Ada. 39, Ormond-road, Rathmines.
1907	Young, Rev. T. E., M.A. Hill View, Abbeyleix, Queen's County.
1890	YOUNGE, Miss Katharine E. Upper Oldtown, Rathdowney.
1901	Zimmer, Heinrich, D. PHIL., Professor of Celtic Philology in the University of Berlin. Halensee, Berlin, Auguste Viktoriastrasse, 3.

Total number of Fellows, . . .	192	(Life and Hon. Fellows, 57.)
„ „ Members, . . .	912	(Life Members, 45.)
Total, 1st January, 1909,	1104	

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Society are requested to communicate to the Honorary Secretaries, 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

**SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVE THE QUARTERLY
JOURNAL**

OF THE

**Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
FOR 1908.**

-
- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
Antiquary (Editor of), 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.
Architect, The (Editor of), Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Hill, London, W.C.
Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: The Museum, Belfast.
Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society: Rev. William Bazeley, M.A.,
Librarian, The Society's Library, Eastgate, Gloucester.
British Archæological Association: Hon. Secretary, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly,
London, W.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society: Rev. A. T. Edmonds,
Hon. Secretary, Great Grandsen Vicarage, Sandy.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society: J. E. Foster, Secretary, 10, Trinity-street,
Cambridge.
Cambrian Archæological Association: c/o the Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, M.A., F.S.A.,
Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, R.S.O., N. Wales.
Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society: John Hewitt, Hon.
Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
Det Kgl, norske Videnskabers. Selskab, Thronhjelm Norvége.
Folk Lore (Editor of), 270, Strand, London, W.C.
Glasgow Archæological Society: W. G. Black, Secretary, 88, West Regent-street,
Glasgow.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: The Secretary, Royal Institution,
Colquitt-street, Liverpool.
His Majesty's Private Library: The Librarian, Buckingham Palace, London.
Irish Builder, Editor of: R. M. Butler, Esq., Dawson Chambers, Dawson-street,
Dublin.
Kent Archæological Society: The Hon. Secretary, Maidstone, Kent.
Kildare (County) Archæological Society: c/o Sir Arthur Vickers, Grange Con,
Co. Wicklow.

- Louth (County) Archæological Society: c/o William Tempest, J.P., Dundalk.
- National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
- Numismatic Society: The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: Hall of the Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Palestine Exploration Fund (Secretary of), 38, Conduit-street, London, W.
- Paris, Museum of St. Germain.
- Royal Institute of British Architects: The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Royal Institution of Cornwall: The Hon. Secretary, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.
- Royal Irish Academy: 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: The Hon. Secretary, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Société des Bollandistes, 14, Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles.
- Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord: Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.
- Society of Antiquaries of London: W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D., National Museum of Antiquities, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
- Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings, South Holborn, London, W.
- Smithsonian Institution: Washington, D. C., U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London.
- Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle, Taunton.
- Stockholm, Academy of Antiquities.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology. The Librarian, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Surrey Archæological Society: Hon. Secretaries, Castle Arch, Guildford.
- Sussex Archæological Society: Care of Hon. Librarian, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Copyright Office, British Museum, London.
- The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 64, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
- The Thoresby Society, 10, Park-street, Leeds.
- The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society: The Secretary, Devizes.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society: E. K. Clark, Esq., Hon. Librarian, 10, Park-street, Leeds.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

(As Revised at the Annual Meeting, 1898.)

OBJECTS.

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

CONSTITUTION.

2. The Society shall consist of **FELLOWS, MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY FELLOWS.**

3. **FELLOWS** shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. **MEMBERS** shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s. and an Annual Subscription of 10s., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10s.

5. **ASSOCIATES** may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any single Meeting or Excursion of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not vote, or be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting or Excursion.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid either before, or within two months from, the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a **LIFE FELLOW** on payment of a sum of £8.

8. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10s. for ten consecutive years may become a **LIFE MEMBER** on payment of £5.

9. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10*s.*, on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an admission Fee of 30*s.*, instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1st day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year may be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the Quarterly *Journal* of the Society.

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the *Journal*, and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the *Journal*, and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the *Journal*; and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and retains the *Journal*, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 3*s.* for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present, and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, President, four Vice-Presidents for each Province, two General Secretaries, and a Treasurer. All Lieutenants of Counties to be *ex-officio* Patrons on election as Fellows.

16. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year. The nominations for these offices must be received at the Rooms of the Society on or before the first day of December preceding the Annual General Meeting, addressed to the Hon. General Secretaries, and endorsed "Nomination of Officers." Each Nomination Paper must be signed by seven or more Fellows or Members as proposers; and in the case of a Candidate who has not held such office before, his Nomination Paper must be accompanied by an intimation under his hand that he will serve in that office if elected. In case the number of persons so nominated shall exceed the number of vacancies, a printed Balloting Paper, containing the names of all such Candidates arranged in alphabetical order, distinguishing those recommended by the Council, shall be sent by post to every Fellow and Member whose name is on the Roll of the Society, directed to the address entered on the Roll, at least one week before the day of election. Each person voting shall mark with an asterisk the name of each Candidate for whom he, or she, votes. The Voter shall then return the Balloting Paper to the Hon. General Secretaries, on or before the day preceding the Election, in an addressed envelope, which will be supplied; sealed, and marked *Balloting Paper*, and signed outside with the name of the Voter: the Balloting Paper itself must not be signed. In case a Voter signs the Balloting Paper, or votes for more Candidates than

the number specified thereon, such vote shall be void. The Balloting Papers shall be scrutinized on the day of election by at least two Scrutineers appointed by the Council, who shall report the result at the General Meeting held on the evening of that day. The Treasurer shall furnish the Scrutineers with a List of the Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions have been paid up to the day preceding the Election, and who are consequently qualified to vote at such Election. Those Candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Rule 17, provided that, when there appears an equality of votes for two or more Candidates, the Candidate whose name is longest on the books of the Society, shall be declared elected. The President shall be elected for a term of three years, and the same person shall not be elected for two consecutive periods. The four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents, one in each province, shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the General Meeting at which they retire. The Council may submit to the Annual General Meeting the name of a Fellow, Hon. Fellow, or Member, who will act as Hon. President, and the Meeting may adopt the name submitted, or may elect another by a majority of votes, such Hon. President to hold office for one year, and shall not be elected for two consecutive periods.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve, eight of whom at least must be Fellows (exclusive of the President, Past Presidents, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary General Secretaries, and Treasurer, who shall of *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council shall meet on the last Tuesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of the Council shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting. The vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of Members of Council shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the election of President and Vice-Presidents in Rule 16.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duties shall be defined by the Council, and they shall report to the Honorary General Secretary, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, investigate Local History and Tradition, and give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Hon. Curator of the Museum, and draw up such rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretaries may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary; the salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at a subsequent General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society being first obtained.

22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings and Excursions to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries may be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet four times in each year on such days as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Fellows and Members shall be elected, Papers on Historical and Archæological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited. Excursions may be arranged where practicable.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January; one Meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. Notice of such General Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member. Evening Meetings for reading and discussing Papers, and making exhibits, may be held at such times as shall be arranged by the Council.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers listed or Communications received shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent any Paper or Communication shall be published.

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings, and where approved of by the Council, shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrears. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

GENERAL.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after notice given at the previous General Meeting. All By-laws and Regulations dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

ROBERT COCHRANE, I.S.O., LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,
GEO. D. BURTCHAELI, M.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A.

Honorary General Secretaries.

ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

1st January, 1909.

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